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New Conservative Strength Holds Key to 90th Congress

To Aid Elderly:

20% Boost Urged In Social Security

The 90th Congress faces the challenge of modernizing and improving the social security system so older Americans can live out their retirement years in dignity and self-respect rather than in poverty and despair, says Dir. Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Social security legislation has been on the statute books since 1935, he points out in an article in the January 1967 American Federationist, but last June the average retired beneficiary received only $82 a month, or $984 a year, and the average retired couple $144 a month or $1,728 a year.

"Minimum progress in social security," Seidman writes, "should include, first and foremost, a significant rise in social security benefits averaging at least 20 percent as the first step toward an eventual rise of 50 percent. The higher benefit levels should be kept up-to-date by an automatic adjustment arrangement.

"In addition, the disability and medicare programs should be broadened and improved to meet more adequately the needs of the disabled and the sick."

The last AFL-CIO convention in December 1965 called for an increase in benefits of at least 50 percent in steps over the next few years, Seidman recalls, but recognized that such an improvement could be accomplished only if contributions from the general federal revenues were made—"extremely difficult" legislation to push through

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Credit Sale Guidelines Proposed

A "truth-in-credit" regulation to curb deceptive practices in selling consumer goods on the installment plan has been drawn up by the staff of the Federal Trade Commission.

The FTC said the goal is to give buyers information needed "to make meaningful price and credit comparisons between competitive products."

The proposed guidelines would require retailers to disclose the total cost and the finance charges on all installment plan sales. They would not apply, however, to ordinary charge accounts or to automobile sales, which are covered by separate regulations.

A final decision will be made by the FTC after Feb. 24, the deadline for comments by interested parties and the public.

The proposed guidelines call for retailers to furnish customers with

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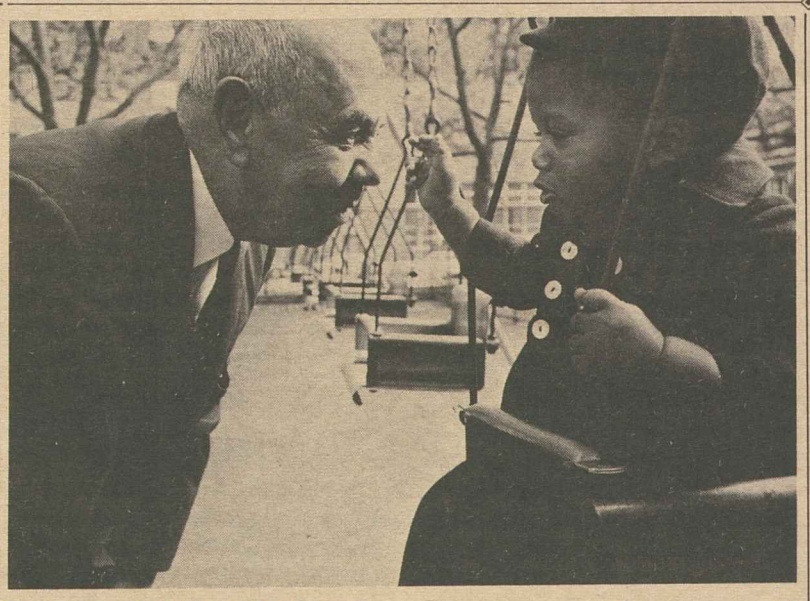

FOSTER GRANDPARENTS program has opened up a second career for Max Blustein, retired member of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board in New York. Here he is with his "grandson," Joseph, a resident of the New York Foundling Hospital, as they plan another adventure. **(Story on Page 7.)**

Over 10-Year Period:

$500 Billion Cost Set On Needed Facilities

It will cost $500 billion over the next 10 years to give the country the education, health, transportation, recreational and cultural and other facilities it needs to do an adequate job of meeting the peoples' needs.

That's the projection of the first of three precedent-setting studies by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on the nation's public facility needs.

The 700-page analysis published by the committee covering 42 different types of public facilities discloses that their estimated value today is about $500 billion, "the approximate size of the estimated capital requirement for such public facilities during the decade 1966-75."

Current outlays for public facilities are running at a rate of $31 billion a year. By 1975, the study declares, this figure will be virtually doubled. Two-thirds of the facilities are supplied by state and local public agencies, the rest by non-profit organizations or investor-owned companies.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the congressional committee, said the study prepared by the committee staff with the help of a number of experts and specialists is based on the best estimates available of what should be required to do an adequate job. The projections, he said, assume that construction will be sufficient to meet a desirable standard of adequacy. The study does not include staffing or servicing the facilities.

In an introduction to the study, Arnold H. Diamond, consulting economist to the committee, writes that up to now "there is no single source to which one can turn in order to obtain a comprehensive picture of the nation's public facilities . . . this study . . . endeavors to fill this void. . . ."

He notes that the largest capital needs in the next decade "are for basic community facilities and for transportation facilities."

In an analysis of existing pub-

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3 Messages To Set Tone For Session

By David L. Perlman

The 90th Congress gets under way Jan. 10, with 80 newcomers among its 535 members and a strengthened conservative coalition trying to carve out a bigger role for itself.

Republican election gains were concentrated in the House and will bring greater GOP representation on legislative committees. In some cases, the changed party ratio will mean a switch from liberal to conservative control.

Anti-Filbuster Move Set

In the Senate, less changed by the election, a bipartisan group of liberals has served notice of a new attempt to adopt a cloture rule which would make it easier to cut off a filibuster.

The first month of the session will see the formal unveiling of the Administration's legislative program—and the initial congressional reaction to the President's proposals.

First will come the State of the Union message, which will paint in broad strokes Pres. Johnson's goals for the first session of the 90th Congress.

It will be followed by the Budget Message and the Economic Report —the blueprints which will allocate the nation's resources between its military and domestic needs and evaluate the health of the economy.

Finally, as the session progresses, a series of single-issue special legislative messages can be expected. One of the earliest is likely to be the promised specific proposal for

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Oil Workers Sign New Gulf Pact; Job Security, Wage Gains Hailed

Denver—A "breakthrough" contract with the Gulf Oil Corp. covering 3,100 workers at its Port Arthur, Tex., refinery was unanimously approved by the National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

It provides immediate wage and fringe benefits valued at 29 cents an hour, with an additional 15-cent raise the second year of the contract. It also provides what the union views as "significant progress" towards the OCAW's key job security goals.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said he hoped the Gulf settlement will pave the way for agreements on nearly 400 contracts now being negotiated with oil companies throughout the nation. More than 55,000 OCAW members are working beyond year-end contract expiration dates while negotiations continue against a Jan. 9 strike deadline.

Grospiron said the bargaining policy committee's approval extends to all contracts on the Gulf pattern.

The Port Arthur agreement, which will be voted on for local ratification shortly, contains these main provisions:

Job security—The company stipulated that it does not intend to lay off employes. In the unexpected event that it should seek to do so, it will provide advance notice and agree to cancellation of the contract, leaving the union in a position to strike to prevent layoffs. The OCAW said the company gave an oral assurance that at the Port Arthur plant a permanent employe will have a job until retirement, excluding discharge for proper cause and barring a major catastrophe at the plant.

The company also agreed that if any employe is demoted through no fault of his own, he will continue at his higher rate of pay for at least 18 weeks, plus one additional week for each year of company service if he had more than 15 years of service.

Wages—A general increase of 14 cents an hour as of Jan. 1, 1967, with an additional 4 percent — averaging 15 cents an hour—next January. The evening shift premium goes up immediately 2 cents an hour; the midnight shift 4 cents.

Fringes—The company will pay a larger percentage of the hospital and medical insurance for workers

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Loyalty Oath Out In Medicare Law

Elderly Americans no longer have to sign a loyalty oath to qualify for medicare benefits.

The Justice Dept. informed the Supreme Court that it would not appeal a federal court ruling in California which barred as unconstitutional a question asking medicare applicants if they belong to any Communist organization. Congress had barred benefits to members of subversive groups.

U.S. Solicitor Gen. Thurgood Marshall said a Supreme Court decision last April voiding a similar loyalty oath for Arizona teachers made it clear that the medicare requirement was similarly unconstitutional.

Agreement Set Ending Strike By Plumbers

New York—Members of Plumbers Local Union 2 voted a resolution of confidence in their newly-elected officials and returned to work Jan. 5, ending a strike that started July 25.

Pres. Michael Papalardo read to the members a memorandum of understanding from Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, signed by Papalardo and four business agents; by William B. F. Drew, chairman of the negotiating committee of the Association of Contracting Plumbers of the City of New York, and Lawrence Felder, president of National Master Plumbers, Inc.

Members of Local 2 will receive a wage increase of 15 cents an hour effective last June 30, and an additional package increase of 20 cents an hour effective Jan. 5 to June 28, 1967.

The memorandum of understanding also called for an improvement in the present agreement concerning job stewards, establishment of an unemployment office and a separate division of journeymen plumbers that will seek to recapture maintenance and repair work.

8,000 Loggers Win Pay Hike In Ontario

Toronto, Ont.—Basic wage increases of 50 cents an hour plus other pay gains and improvements in welfare, health and pension benefits have been won for 8,000 Ontario loggers in a new two-year contract negotiated by the Lumber & Sawmill Workers and seven pulp and paper companies.

Pact a Patternsetter

The agreement won by the union, a unit of the Carpenters, also is expected to set a pattern for 6.000 additional woods workers for whom it bargains.

Hourly-paid workers receive 25 cents an hour retroactive to Sept. 1 and another 25 cents a year later. The labor rate under the old agreement was $2.12 an hour, but most hourly-paid workers had a rate of $2.54.

Day workers in cutting operations get another 5 cents an hour, and skilled workers additional boosts ranging from 10 to 17 cents. Piecework workers who have been averaging $3.84 an hour get pay increases of 6.25 percent each year. The health, welfare and pension improvements are worth an estimated 12 cents an hour, the union said.

The employers agreed to extend coverage of the contract to all outside contractors doing work for them. The union expects this to restrain the farming out of work and to help protect wage scales.

Solien Heads NLRB In St. Louis Area

St. Louis, Mo.—Joseph H. Solien, acting regional director of the National Labor Relations Board office here since August, has been appointed regional director. A career NLRB employe, he succeeds the late Salvatore Cosentino.

Eugene Spector Named NMU Research Director

New York—Eugene P. Spector, research analyst with the American Merchant Marine Institute and a specialist in the economics of the maritime industry, has been appointed research director of the National Maritime Union.

'Shelter' Plans Offered Top-Bracket Taxpayers

New York—Executives whose salaries are so large they can't afford 'em are offered relief from Internal Revenue Service pressures in an outline of plans made available by the Research Institute of America for a modest two bucks a month.

It's entitled "10 Ways to Draw Tax-Sheltered Money from the Company," and it's included in the institutes's weekly "Recommendations" service.

"Few people judge their business success by salary alone," the institute says. "They know that under our present tax setup it isn't tax-wise to draw all the money you can in the form of salary.

"Instead, most successful businessmen have found the tax law allows them other ways to get money from their companies—with little or no tax. This shelters their incomes from the high tax brackets. . . .

"There are many ways to do this. But 10 of them are extraordinary—they stand out as the best. They are 100 percent legal . . . amount to big money and are readily available to most every company owner and executive."

The chapter headings tell the story:

- **How compensation from business can be capital gains.**
- **When non-taxable "fringes" can supplement your salary.**
- **This "unfreezes" cash from a corporation, tax-free.**
- **"Private arrangements" with your company can lower tax rates.**
- **How to remain in a lower tax bracket when income jumps.**
- **Tax-free health or life insurance for executives.**
- **One kind of life insurance bypasses new $50,000 ceiling.**
- **Tax breaks in stock options (including closely-held firms).**
- **What others draw in salary—and other forms of compensation.**
- **How to combine business with vacation for tax-free expenses.**

N.Y. City Workers Win $900-$1500 in Raises

New York—Contracts yielding pay raises ranging from $900 to $1,500 over two years have been won for some 37,000 New York City employes by District 37, State, County & Municipal Employes.

An "historic first" contract covering office employes was ratified at separate meetings by 17,500 non-supervisory workers and by 2,500 supervisors.

An agreement covering 17,000 nurses', dietary, housekeeping and institutional aides in city-operated hospitals also was given enthusiastic approval.

A negotiating committee headed by Victor Gotbaum, Daniel Nelson and Richard Puglisi recommended acceptance of the city's offer of wage increases for office workers ranging from $925 to $1,200 over a 30-month contract term, plus a welfare fund, retroactive to July 1, maintenance of membership and dues deduction plan. The pact includes a $350 guaranteed increase on promotion from the entrance level to the senior level.

Nearly 60 classifications of workers, from messengers to skilled data processors, are covered. The supervisors won similar benefits, including wage hikes of $900 to $1,300 and a guaranteed promotion increase of $450.

District 37 built up a membership majority—department by department—over a period of several years. It now is the exclusive bargaining agent for all city clerical employes, a spokesman said. Next year it will bargain on fringe benefits such as holidays, vacations and overtime provisions.

The hospital employes' agreement yields cash raises of $900 a year, establishes promotion titles for about 3,000 workers who receive an additional $240, and institutes a welfare fund that begins at $60 per employe per year and is increased to $85 on the first anniversary date.

Psychiatric and contagion differentials were established for the first time—$180 to $240 a year for nurses' aides and $180 for the other classifications. The uniform allowance for nurses' aides was boosted from $45 to $50 and was extended for the first time to male employes.

Transit Union Sets Greyhound Vote

The Eastern Council of the Transit Union has reached a new two-year settlement with Greyhound Bus Lines, which will be voted on by members. The ballots are to be counted Jan. 23.

The settlement narrowly averted a walkout authorized by the membership.

The union's Central Council is still in negotiations with Greyhound in Chicago. Both councils rejected earlier settlements in referenda.

New Pamphlet Lists Record of Congress

"Labor Looks at the 89th Congress," a 92-page AFL-CIO legislative report covering both the first and second sessions, is now available for distribution.

The pamphlet, prepared by the federation's Dept. of Legislation, records the step-by-step action on major bills of interest to labor.

Its foreword is a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council describing the 89th as "the most progressive Congress in history" and stressing the need to protect and broaden its accomplishments during the 90th Congress.

Single copies are free; additional copies are 15 cents each or $13.50 for 100. Listed as Publication No. 77H, it can be ordered from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Congressional Study Shows:

$500 Billion Needed For Public Facilities

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lic facilities, Diamond writes that not only are many facilities used beyond their normal life span but in many instances they are "utilized more intensively than was originally contemplated.

"Additional school children are frequently handled by installing more desks in classrooms; hospital overflows are accommodated by placing additional beds in rooms, or even in corridors; and college facilities are more intensively used by afternoon or evening classes and through trimester and four semester school years.

"Crowded highways are manifested by slow-moving, bumper-to-bumper traffic; overtaxed bridges and tunnels are evidenced by long waiting lines for use; overcrowded airports are mirrored by the stacking of airplanes waiting to land; and during rush hours subway passengers are 'packed like sardines.' "

10-Year Budget Projected

The study projected necessary increases in expenditures over the next 10 years in the following areas:

Water and sewer—actually spent in 1965, $3.9 billion; needed in 1975, $9.2 billion.

Electric and gas—$6.5 billion in 1965; $10.2 billion in 1975.

Transportation—$9.2 billion in 1965; $19 billion in 1975.

Education—$5.9 billion in 1965; $10.2 billion in 1975.

Health—$2.5 billion in 1965; $5.5 billion in 1975.

Recreational and cultural—$2.5 billion in 1965; $6.6 billion in 1975.

Other public buildings—$500 million in 1965; $900 million in 1975.

The total annual expenditure would rise from $31 billion in 1965 to $48.6 billion in 1970 to $61.6 billion in 1975. The 10-year cumulative total from 1966 to 1975 would be $499.1 billion.

UAW Wins Bitter Fight In California

Azusa, Calif.—The Auto Workers won bargaining rights at the Gilfillan plants of the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in the face of a bitter anti-union campaign waged by management.

William Gilbert, director of the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange County organizing Committee, said the vote was 351-261 for the UAW despite "a whole range of anti-union techniques" by management and a "labor consultant" employed in an effort to keep the union out.

The election was the second try in two years by the UAW and the AFL-CIO committee. The union lost its first try in 1965.

UAW Rep. John Allard directed the campaign and three AFL-CIO staff members besides Gilbert took part in the drive. The Gilfillan plants are considered key installations in size and importance in the ITT manufacturing complex in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and were major targets in labor's cooperative organizing drive in the area.

Rail Clerks Ask Ruling On Pan American Vote

The Railway Clerks will ask the National Mediation Board—and the courts if necessary—to rule that the Teamsters have failed in their attempt to take over a 6,900-worker unit of Pan American World Airways clerical employes.

The Teamsters received less than 45 percent of the potential vote. If write-in ballots, which the Clerks say were the result of fraudulent letters and leaflets, are excluded, the raid attempt would have been defeated under mediation board rules which require majority participation in any election to change a bargaining representative.

The Railway Clerks, who presently hold bargaining rights, asked their supporters to boycott the election and the union was not listed on the ballot. An earlier vote last fall was thrown out by the mediation board because of fraudulent letters, including one with a forged signature of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, calling on BRC supporters to write in the union's name.

BRC Pres. C. L. Dennis said the 137 write-ins for the Railway Clerks in the second election, along with nearly 300 others, should be discarded.

Earlier, the BRC had protested the action of the mediation board in calling a second election so soon after the first contest, which the board said was "tainted" by fraud.

When the board proceeded with the election, the BRC sought a federal court injunction to void the vote. A three-judge U.S. Court of Appeals said it had no authority at that stage to halt the vote count. But the court sharply criticized the mediation board's haste in calling a second election and Judge Warren E. Burger warned that a Teamster victory would be "the fruit of gross fraud, forgery and chicanery."

He indicated the BRC might have grounds to have the election set aside if it should be against them.

Canadian Pact Hikes Wages 47-83 Cents

Thompson, Manitoba — Wage increases ranging from 47 to 83 cents an hour effective three months before expiration of the old contract were won by Steelworkers Local 6166 in a new three-year agreement with the Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada.

The contract was the second the union has negotiated on behalf of its 1,700 members and yields pay increases, effective Dec. 1, 1966, rather than Mar. 1, 1967, of 26 cents on the old base rate of $2.265 an hour, 30 cents for miners and 49 cents for top craftsmen.

Further pay boosts on Mar. 1, 1968, and Mar. 1, 1969, will be 9.6 and 11.6 cents in the base rate; 12 and 14 cents for miners, and 16 and 18 cents for tradesmen.

Shift premiums are raised from 5 and 10 cents an hour to 10 and 15 cents, and the Sunday premium from 15 to 25 cents an hour.

The company also agreed to the extended vacation plan under which employes get an additional five weeks for every five years of service after the first five years and to base vacation pay on earnings rather than the hourly rate.

The basic pension plan is raised from $3 to $3.50 per month per year of service and the supplementary pension from $1 to $2.50.

Breakthrough in Baltimore:

Building Trades Win First Contract

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Building & Construction Trades Council scored a major breakthrough in the ranks of anti-union contractors here by signing a three-year contract with Henry A. Knott, Inc., one of the state's oldest and largest general construction firms.

The company has not employed union members since 1931 and its officials were active in organizing Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc., an open-shop trade group prominent in seeking enactment of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Charles A. Knott, president of the company, said the signing of the agreement grew out of the directors' decision that it would be good for the firm.

Union Subcontractors

The contract requires the Knott company to engage only union subcontractors and pledges the unions to forego jurisdictional strikes by resolving all disputes through arbitration.

It also calls for company payments into health and welfare, pension and education funds, and for the checkoff of 1 cent an hour for the council from employes' wages.

"This agreement will prove to be mutually beneficial," said Pres. Guido Iozzi of the council. "It will provide the Knott company with the most highly-skilled craftsmen available and it will increase job opportunities for union members.

"Consummation of this agreement has broken through non-union contractors' opposition to the organization of the industry. We believe more and more open shop general and subcontractors will find it advantageous to sign our agreement and thus benefit from the availability of union craftsmen."

Building trades unions have overcome strong opposition to union organization among general contractors in the Baltimore area and now have agreements with more than 30 firms, Iozzi said.

The BBCTC also is seeking to increase job opportunities by sponsoring two pieces of legislation. One, pending in the Baltimore City Council, would amend an existing minimum wage ordinance covering public construction to include the cost of employer-paid fringe benefits in computing wages. The other, to be introduced in the Maryland Legislature, would require the payment of prevailing wages on public construction throughout the state.

MEMBERSHIP SWEEPSTAKES brought more than 12,000 new members to the Postal Clerks and prizes to scores of old members. For each new member an old member signed up, his name went into the big box from which AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is picking out those of the winners—first prize of an auto for Michael M. Maloof, Local 51-100, Boston; $500 bonds for William F. Davis, Oklahoma City, and Charles R. Geilfuss, Baltimore; and $25 bonds to scores of others. At the ceremony were (from left) Legislative Dir. Patrick J. Nilan of the Postal Clerks; Gail Patterson; Pres. E. C. Hallbeck; Schnitzler; Exec. Vice Pres. Don E. Dunn; Michel Cochran; Organization Dir. Joseph F. Thomas; Sec.-Treas. Owen H. Schoon and Administrative Aide Francis S. Filbey.

L. S. Buckmaster Dies, Former URW President

Henderson, Ky.—Leland Stanford Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers from 1945 until his retirement in 1960 and a vice president of the AFL-CIO from the merger in 1955 until 1962, died here after an extended illness. He was 72.

His "tremendous contribution" to bringing about the merger of the former CIO, of which he was a vice president, and the AFL was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a speech at the URW convention in 1958, when he ran for the last of his 11 terms.

"It was with deep sadness that I learned of the death of your husband and my good friend," Meany wired Mrs. Buckmaster. "Throughout the years we served together on the Executive Council I knew him to be a great trade unionist, a real leader and a fine gentleman. He contributed much to the labor movement and all who were his friends will miss him sorely. You have our deepest sympathies."

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito mourned "Buck," as he was called by thousands, as one "dedicated to service for others."

"He gave of himself so that a better way of life would become a reality for others," said Bommarito.

Buckmaster was born in Geneva, Ind., attended Tri-State College in Angola, Ind., and taught school in Geneva before entering the Army in World War I. He went to work in the Akron, O., plant of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. after his discharge, was one of the first to join the union movement in the 1930s and was a delegate to the Akron convention in 1935 at which the URW was founded.

He was elected first president of Firestone Local 7 the same year, a member of the URW executive board in May 1936 and URW vice president in 1941. He became president in 1945 upon the resignation of his predecessor, Sherman Dalrymple.

Surviving in addition to Mrs. Buckmaster are two sons, Dr. George A. Buckmaster and Edward Buckmaster, a lawyer, both of Henderson; and two daughters, Mrs. Richard H. Shoemaker, Cuyahoga Falls, O., and Mrs. Philip Gregory, Las Vagas, Nev.

Graveside service were held at Geneva, with Dir. F. J. McCartney of AFL-CIO Region X, Indianapolis, Ind., representing the AFL-CIO.

Murder of Socialists Recalled by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged that labor will never forget the murder of the Polish Socialist leaders, Alter and Erlich, by "Communist assassins." He sent the pledge in a message to a special meeting in New York called to memorialize the 25th anniversary of their deaths.

"In murdering Alter and Erlich 25 years ago the Soviet-Communist assassins committed a shameful and unforgiveable crime against liberty and human decency," he wrote. "Inspired by the ideals for which these fighters for freedom gave their lives, American labor will continue its unswerving devotion to democracy and individual dignity and firmly maintains its unmitigated opposition to communism and every other form of dictatorship. We will never forget their martyrdom."

Swaity Named Aide To TWUA's Pollock

New York—Vice Pres. Paul Swaity of the Textile Workers Union of America, the union's southern director with headquarters in Charlotte, N.C., has been named administrative assistant to Pres. William Pollock and will work out of the international union office here.

Halls Barred But Workers Vote for Union

Crane, Mo.—All public meeting-places in town were unavailable when the Clothing Workers started an organizing drive here last August at the plant of the Wood Garment Mfg. Co. But union backers solved that problem and helped the ACWA win a National Labor Relations Board election by a vote of 203 to 54.

At the start of the organizing effort, the union rented the American Legion hall in Crane for a public meeting. But when ACWA organizers came early to set up the chairs, they found the hall closed and no other available for renting.

The problem of the vanishing meeting-place was met by moving the first organizing meeting to the court house in Galena, 15 miles away, with the help of a friendly judge. When Wood Garment employes voted to do their shopping out of town, word soon came that local halls would, after all, be available to the union.

The Wood Co. refused a consent election on the ground that the bargaining unit excluded a number of eligible employes. The union had been told these were supervisors and office employes, but yielded in order not to delay the election. The company tactic then backfired when the office workers went to a union meeting and signed ACWA membership application cards.

During the campaign, the ACWA reported, the company announced that it was giving employes their first paid vacations in more than 20 years. The union got the credit for the sudden change in management thinking.

In another move to halt the organizing drive, the company held question-and-answer sessions for groups of employes, five or 10 at a time. The sessions were abandoned when the workers, thoroughly briefed by the ACWA, fired some questions that the bosses couldn't handle.

An organizing committee of 65 Wood Garment workers was credited with helping the ACWA win bargaining rights by a margin of nearly 80 percent of those voting. The victory was the third in recent months in this area. Others were at the Bolivar Mfg. Co. in Bolivar, Mo., and the Ozark Garment Mfg. Co. in Ozark, Mo.

Major Gains Scored In Gulf Oil Contract

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and their families, equal to an additional two-cent hourly raise. Pension improvements were made at a cost to the company of 12 cents an hour.

In addition, 900 of the 3,100 employes will receive pay adjustments of from 4 to 38 cents an hour above the general increases. The union did not count these raises in arriving at the 44-cent value of the settlement since they were locally-negotiated adjustments, not considered a part of the OCAW's national goals.

The Port Arthur Gulf refinery is the second largest under OCAW contract. The largest is a Texaco refinery in the same city.

Although oil companies have insisted on local negotiations covering each plant, the OCAW has for years closely coordinated its bargaining and past experience has been that a contract with a major oil company sets a pattern for similar agreements elsewhere.

The Port Arthur contract provides a wage package slightly above the bargaining goals set last spring by the union's rank-and-file oil policy committee. The job security provision, a key one because of heavy cutbacks from automation over the past decade, was short of the union's goal but OCAW leaders considered it an important step towards the no-layoff guarantee sought.

2-Coast Operation Set By Congress of Strings

New York—Rockefeller Foundation grants totaling $60,000 will help the American Federation of Musicians expand its annual Congress of Strings program for talented young people interested in careers as symphony musicians.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin said foundation grants of $30,000 each have been made to establish an East Coast program at the Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Performing Arts Center and a West Coast program at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

The two centers, each with 60 students, will replace the single 100-student program which has been held for the past five summers on the campus of Michigan State University. The program, launched by the AFM in 1959, gives young string instrumentalists aged 16 to 23 an opportunity to study and perform under leading instructors and conductors.

Students are chosen at open auditions sponsored by AFM locals in the United States and Canada and are provided with transportation, housing and meals as well as instruction.

The eight-week programs are scheduled to begin June 25 at Saratoga Springs and July 2 in Los Angeles.

Kenin said the Rockefeller Foundation grants were made to help defray expenses in establishing the two new centers and will not diminish the union's sponsorship and support of the program.

The AFM said the change in the organization was designed to enable a greater number of students to participate in the program. Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard, director of the program, said it has already helped meet the shortage of symphony string instrumentalists. Nearly every major symphony orchestra in the nation now has at least one graduate of the Congress of Strings, Ballard said.

Leo Cluesmann, AFM Officer, Dies

Newark, N.J.—Leo Cluesmann, secretary of the Musicians from 1942 to 1959 and an active Democrat here, died in St. Michael Hospital after a brief illness. He was 85.

Graduated in 1904 from the National Conservatory of Music, New York, he joined AFM Local 16 here in 1905 and was its president in 1911-12 and 1922-32. He was graduated from the New Jersey Law School here and admitted to the bar in 1927, and became AFM secretary after three years of service as secretary to the president.

He was a member of the international union's executive board and editor of its publication, the Musician, and also was a director of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. There were no survivors.

The New Congress

THE 90TH CONGRESS is opening its two-year stand in a political atmosphere disturbingly marked by excessive attention to "slow down" and "caution" signals.

The Republicans, bouncing back from the depths of the 1964 Goldwater disaster, are interpreting their gains as a signal to halt or slow up progressive legislation. They are talking of "creative alternatives" to Great Society measures, a useful and possible fruitful role for a minority party. But the alternatives in the talking stage so far appear to be designed to curtail development of programs adopted by the 89th Congress.

A number of Democrats also have voiced the slow down theme, pairing it with a call for a careful examination of the legislative product of the past two years in terms of consolidation, efficiency and repairs.

The net result of this approach is also to set aside for the time being the immediate and pressing problems confronting the nation.

* * *

THE 1966 congressional election results have not changed the problems that still face America:

- Poverty in the midst of affluence.
- The persistence of racial discrimination.
- The unmet needs of the educational system.
- The inequities in federal labor laws.
- The vast and complex challenges posed by urban America.

There are many more and these problems will face the 90th Congress just as they faced the 89th before it. Some of these problems have been eased a bit, some solutions have been framed and are in the process of being applied. But none of the problems has been solved.

The new Congress is thus charged with two tasks: to protect and broaden the legislation adopted by the 89th Congress by assuring adequate funds for the development of the new programs; to evolve new programs and policies to meet the continuing problems facing the nation.

Above all, this is not a time for a leisurely reassessment, curtailment or overriding concern with administrative refinements. New programs tend to run into problems because they are new and in due course they evolve and shake out the bugs.

* * *

THE 90TH CONGRESS can make a meaningful contribution to the nation's progress if it understands that the country must continue to move forward, that the pace of American life in the final third of the 20th Century requires affirmative action, not negatively oriented introspection.

This Congress will make its mark if it reads the record of the 89th Congress and picks up and carries on the historic work of that body so that the lives of all Americans for generations to come will be enriched and fulfilled.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
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'We're Still Here'

Wirtz Urges Standards:

Press Responsibility Critical In Shaping National Policies

The following is excerpted from an address by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to the recent meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in San Francisco.

STATISTICS ARE DULL NEWS—except for the boxscores on doom and disaster, casualty lists or holiday deaths on the highways.

But is it too much to ask that when national policy is put at stake, there be a higher standard of communication ethics than readers' or listeners' obsessions? Would the media accept a share of responsibility for promoting a standard of not just a right to know, but an obligation to know?

There is advantage in having a three-tenths of 1 percent increase in prices or unemployment get several times the attention a similar decrease does. The country needs more to be warned of its dangers than told of its successes. It is a different thing though if the fires of inflation are fed by constantly playing down every indication of stability and magnifying every sign of possible instability. One TV announcement of the one-tenth of 1 percent November consumer price increase — the smallest in six months — was confined to the statement that "prices rose in November for the tenth consecutive month."

Nor is there excuse for the country's having been told persistently the less-than-half-truth that it was American labor's insistence on wage increases that "broke the guidelines"—when the fact is that price increases have exceeded those limits much more than have wage increases.

It is worth asking what standard of "credibility" it is that inspires or permits an editor to persist in protesting the alleged inflationary effects of the paper imbalance of the government's "administrative budget" when he knows (and knows most of his readers don't know) that only the much more nearly balanced "national incomes account budget" bears any relationship to national economic stability.

Perhaps it is all too complicated, so that the inevitable price of letting reason rule a complex society is the non-participation of most people in the decision-making. Perhaps it is too much to expect that sophisticated issues of monetary and fiscal policy be decided by those so unfamiliar with decimal points that 3.9 percent sounds like almost 10 times as much as 4 percent.

Perhaps there should be experiment with such measures as bringing out all vital statistical reports on the same day each month—to avoid or at least reduce the confusion that comes from reading, one day, that the Wholesale Price Index is down; the next day that the Consumer Price Index is up; the day after that, that the estimated gross national product for the next quarter is higher than previously predicted; the following day that productivity in manufacturing is increasing but is down in services; and so forth. Maybe a single monthly report card to the public on how it is doing would be better understood.

But any such suggestion is superficial. The problem here is much deeper, and broader, and not limited to economic issues or the habits of computers or professional purveyors of the news.

WHAT MAKES THIS ALL so important now, and so difficult, is the fact of rejection of the old idea of the "inevitability of progress" (which, in its extreme form, left communication only the significance of commentary) and the adoption, instead, of the conviction that the human capacity includes the power to improve the future.

With this turn of events and philosophy, truth in the forum and "the media" has become as important, especially in a democracy, as truth in the laboratory or the library.

Whoever is properly concerned about "credibility"—so that he would reject the credible advancement of what is in fact incredible (racial discrimination, poverty, economic depression, "disproportionment," birth by ignorance or accident) —will note the record of the past three years; a brief moment—as history measures time—in which this country has been asked to face up to the truth

- that boom-and-bust economics can be replaced by the economics of constant expansion;
- that civil (meaning equal) rights can be translated in civil results;
- that poverty can be eliminated and slums eradicated;
- that the franchise can be restored to a one-person-one-vote basis;
- that older age can be given security and meaning;
- that the growth of the population can be governed by reason and knowledge instead of ignorance.

These propositions are right. Their implementation depends solely on the extent to which all participants in the ensuing dialogue regarding them also accept truth as its standard.

Morgan Says:

Murrow's Wartime Broadcasts Recall Man's Triumph, Failure

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

I SPENT New Year's Day looking—and listening—backward. I like to think that what I saw and heard in the newsreel of memory will not be useless guideposts along the road ahead.

As the 20th century enters the final third of its historic spin, the human race finds itself equipped with weapons whose power both of destruction and deliverance are unequalled through the whole span of man's existence.

Morgan

The leading statesmen of East and West are fond of scaring each other and their respective peoples out of their wits with the reminder that each side has a nuclear arsenal capable of obliterating the respective enemy and—although they don't always dwell on this dainty point—ending life on this planet as we know it.

An achievement less dubious and somewhat more exciting, at least in some respects, is one which almost invariably gets lost in the ideological shuffle.

It is, of course, that science, in addition to hoisting us to the brink of oblivion, has pushed and tugged mankind up to a breath-taking vista from which the world can be viewed, for the first time since civilization began to rear itself out of the swamps and jungles, as literally a promised land.

A cure for cancer has not yet been found but smallpox, which has killed more people through the centuries than any other disease, may be totally banished from the face of the earth in a decade, according to the World Health Organization. Science has now produced the means whereby the world can feed, clothe and house itself without want, and the riches of the seas and the potential promise of largesse from other planets are only beginning to be explored and exploited.

But politics has not yet devised a realistic, reliable method whereby these fortunes can be bestowed equably from hemisphere to hemisphere, from nation to nation or, for that matter, from neighborhood to neighborhood.

This brings me back to my nostalgic exercise. I spent the day with an old friend—or rather with his voice. Some thoughtful soul gave me for Christmas the first record volume of a series of Edward R. Murrow's broadcasts entitled "A Reporter Remembers." Volume I covers the war years he so memorably covered from Britain.

Two broadcasts in his first volume hit me with an impact that no history lesson could ever make. One was a report of a raid on Berlin by the Royal Air Force. The other was an account of what he found in the concentration camp of Buchenwald.

ONE HOT DAY more than 30 years ago, I sat with a gaggle of other reporters in the salon of a cruise ship in Honolulu harbor listening to George Bernard Shaw tell us that war would never be abolished until man could bring himself to end the romance and the pageantry of it.

Well, the Ethiopian War and the Spanish Civil War and World War II, which were in progress or impending as the great dramatist spoke, were not the most romantic pageants ever presented on the stage of human conflict. It is not war that is glamorous. It is the interruption of life's humdrum routine wherein the excitement lies.

Most of war itself is a deadly routine of official and officious errands and endless waiting. Politics makes strange bed-fellows but combat welds one of the most unlikely liaisons of all, the comradeship between courage and cruelty.

Murrow reported the almost palpable courage present in the thin vulnerable cabin of the Lancaster bomber as the crew braved withering enemy fire to drop its load, through the deadly night, on Berlin. But there was cruelty in its explosives and incendiaries, too. Nothing, so far, however, has reached the monstrous massiveness of man's savagery as practiced in Hitler's human slaughterhouses.

There are, indubitably, still worthy causes to fight for and sinister forces to fight against. The lesson in Murrow's wartime broadcasts, though, is the urgent reminder of how vital it is to improve our skills in the application of political power. War is not an extension of those skills. It extravagantly marks the failure of them, a failure we cannot afford forever.

In this corner I begin the 13th year of what I know to be one of the luckiest assignments in all journalism, electronic or otherwise, because of the precious freedom of expression it carries. As the AFL-CIO just indicated in that middle commercial, which it paid for, the rules have never changed from the start in January 1955: no censorship, just the right to speak my mind, if any. This is what freedom of the press and freedom of speech are supposed to be all about. What a pity it is that more sponsors and advertisers, more instruments in the whole orchestra of the information media do not encourage more responsible controversy and fair criticism even when it may be aimed straight back at them. It is not to tout this program as impervious to irresponsibility or unfairness that I say that, but to toast ABC and the AFL-CIO for their broad-mindedness.

Excerpt from Edward P. Morgan commentary, Dec. 30, 1966.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE 90TH CONGRESS is on its way and it is most welcome. The capital of the United States is something a little less than half a capital when the powerful legislative body has closed down shop and gone home. Besides, the new Congress has work to do—whether its leaders comprehend it or not.

It is not the expectation of this observer that Pres. Johnson will back away from affirmative themes in his State of the Union message and the other set-piece messages that are now associated with the first month of a new legislative session—the Economic Message and the Budget Message.

We are not going to get from the 90th Congress an outpouring of new programs such as those that marked the 1965 session of the 89th Congress. One must assume that Mr. Johnson, a political realist, knows this as well as any sidelines onlooker—and possibly a little better.

A couple of by-no-means idle comments seem appropriate. First the President is already getting, since the Nov. 8 elections, a "better press." This means, to drop euphemisms, that the writing gentlemen now are acknowledging in print that the so-called "credibility gap" between the people and high Administration circles was very largely a creation of their own imaginations.

LBJ and Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara never have been able to predict positively, for example, when the Vietnamese war would end, and how many troops would have to be committed. Not because the President and the Secretary enjoyed reading about the "credibility gap," but because they genuinely didn't know. And perhaps because an estimate on the end of a war, officially stated, might be an intelligence item affecting the date on which the fighting could actually be ended.

The second comment involves the election returns, which reflected great Republican gains against the President's party—a net gain of 47 House seats, what amounts to a net gain of four Senate seats, a net of eight governorships.

The Republican count in the Senate is still no more than 36, as against 64 Democrats. (The conservative GOP alliance with the southern Democrats arises here as a continuing reality because the GOP hasn't dreamed up a technique to win many Senate races for itself in the South).

The 47-seat net gain for the GOP in the House does not redress the balance for the injuries of many years. Mr. Johnson could not have been gratified with the election returns—but they did not represent, really, a Republican victory, with only 187 Republicans to 248 Democrats in the new House.

* * *

THE REPUBLICANS COME BACK to Capitol Hill snorting with premature anticipations of a presidential victory in 1968. But that campaign is two years off, still, and nobody knows who the Republican nominee will be.

We know what issues the 90th Congress will have to deal with: they are city issues, the issues involving the core-cities and their sprawling suburbs in which about 80 percent of our people live.

This means, whether the 90th Congress likes it or not, school integration and the educational standards of the public schools. It involves a vastly altered pattern of housing in the core-cities and the suburbs, so that the cities do not turn totally colored while middle-class whites try to make the suburbs a last line of defense against the 20th Century. It involves, therefore, rent subsidies and civil rights in the broadest sense and a fair shot at job-training for unskilled people of both races.

The 90th Congress is talking about a "pause" in reform laws. But it can't run and hide. The problems are still there.

Six Countries Aided Since '60:

Project HOPE Seeking Funds To Expand Aid to World's Sick

A CRIPPLED children's clinic operating since 1960 in South Viet Nam is just one of many examples of the success of Project HOPE, Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs said in a nationwide radio broadcast.

It has brought new medical knowledge and techniques to the less-advantaged people of six countries on three continents, he said.

In light of the enormous needs that exist, what HOPE has done "is only a drop in the bucket," said Goldberg, a member of HOPE's board of directors. The project wants to expand its operations with additional vessels to augment the S.S. HOPE, its floating medical center.

Goldberg explained that HOPE, the come-true dream of a Washington, D. C., physician, William B. Walsh, does more than just treat the sick. Training and education to update the host country's hospitals, medical and health facilities and their personnel go on during the ship's visits, he said, and when the ship leaves, HOPE teaching teams stay on.

BUT MONEY is a serious problem, he said. With operating costs running some $5 million a year, funds—especially contributions from private citizens—are badly needed, he stressed. Donations, he said, are tax-free, and can be sent to Project HOPE, Box A, Washington, D.C.

The AFL-CIO has backed HOPE since its inception, Goldberg said, and was "the first large national organization to which HOPE appealed."

Questioning him on Labor News Conference, Mutual radio network program produced by the AFL-CIO, were Duane Emme of Labor Newspaper and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

SIX-YEAR EFFORT of Project HOPE has brought modern-day medical opportunities to the people of six nations on three continents, but is "only a drop in the bucket in light of the enormous needs," Harry Goldberg (center) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs told Duane Emme (left) of Labor Newspaper and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference, aired on the Mutual Radio Network.

Effect of Rise in Benefits

Benefit Amounts Payable to a Retired Worker and to a Married Couple Coming on the Benefit Rolls at Age 65 or Over Under Present Law and With a 20 Percent Increase in Benefits and Raising Wage Base to $9,000[1]

Average Monthly Earnings	RETIRED SINGLE WORKER		RETIRED MARRIED COUPLE	
	Present Law	20% Increase and $9,000 Wage Base	Present Law	20% Increase and $9,000 Wage Base
$100	$ 63*	$ 76*	$ 95*	$114*
$200	$ 90	$108	$135	$162
$300	$112	$135	$169	$202
$400	$136	$163	$204	$245
$500	$157	$188	$235	$283
$550	$168	$202	$252	$303
$600	$168	$212	$252	$318
$700	$168	$234	$252	$351
$750	$168	$244	$252	$366

1 Maximum earnings creditable for Social Security are $3,600 for 1951-1954; $4,200 for 1955-1958; $4,800 for 1959-1965 and $6,600 beginning January 1, 1966. For this reason, benefits shown above for average earnings of $500 and above would not be generally available for some years to come.

* Rounded to the nearest dollar.

'Peace Corps' Sought To Help Ex-Convicts

Federal and state prisons in the United States seek their own version of the peace corps to help fit and train prisoners for life outside the walls, Pres. James V. Bennett of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower & Training said in a network radio interview.

Bennett, former director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, reported that 90 professional and national organizations, including the AFL-CIO, have supported the non-profit commission's effort to aid convicted law breakers become useful citizens.

The commission was set up by Congress to make a three-year study leading to action programs and legislative recommendations on federal, state and local levels.

"There is a tremendous shortage of manpower in the whole correctional field," said Bennett, "including guards, psychologists and psychiatrists who undertake to change prisoner attitudes, doctors, lawyers and so forth. There is a reluctance on the part of some people to work in an institution. Another problem is the wage scale. We are trying to get a better salary level."

Bennett's comments were made on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard weekly over the ABC network.

Cooperative Attitudes

He asserted that the attitude of management and the public, as well as unions, has been cooperative, and a number of foundations have assisted with grants.

"We have long since abandoned the idea that the primary purpose of a correctional institution is to punish, that people who come to prisons owe a debt to society," he said. "They are there to learn to work, to learn new attitudes and fit themselves to take their places as law-abiding citizens in the community."

But, at present, more than half the former inmates are unable to find jobs because of continued prejudice against ex-convicts, he reported.

"However, attitudes are changing," he commented. "A recent Gallup Poll showed that seven out of 10 people believed the fundamental purpose of the prison was to rehabilitate."

Some prisoners, Bennett admitted, "find living outside the law is a way of life."

"One of the things we have to do is to have people in our institutions who are trained to recognize such persons and do something to prevent a return to crime," he said.

Appointments Fill Vacancies On CLC Staff

Ottawa, Ont.—Henry Rhodes, assistant organization director for the Canadian Labor Congress, has been appointed director of the Dept. of Federation & Councils, CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin announced in making public a series of staff changes.

Roy LaBerge, public relations director of the Canadian Union of Public Employes, was named editor of Canadian Labor, the CLC's monthly magazine, and will be associated with CLC Public Relations Dept.

Rhodes, a national level staff member since 1942, and LaBerge, who has worked for the Ottawa Press, Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa Journal, Canadian Press and Radio Station CFRA, succeed Clifford Scotton, who held both posts. Scotton resigned to become federal secretary of the New Democratic Party.

Other appointments:

A. L. Hepworth, assistant director of the Departments of Legislation and Government Employes, as director of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. He succeeds Kalmen Kaplansky, who will head the Ottawa office of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Frank Chafe, regional education director for the Prairies with headquarters in Regina, Sask., as assistant in the Departments of Legislation and Government Employes.

Larry Wagg, representative in the CLC's Ontario education office, to succeed Chafe as regional director of education for the Prairies.

Denis Coupland, on the staff of the Federal Treasury Board in Ottawa, as assistant director of legislation and government employes.

Challenge Facing Congress:

20% Benefit Increase Urged To Update Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress in view of the cost of the Viet Nam war.

But a "significant increase" in benefits could be achieved without such a contribution, he goes on. Benefits could be boosted without increasing the burden on the lowest-paid by raising the present taxable wage base of $6,600 but leaving the tax rate virtually unchanged.

"The AFL-CIO has proposed that this wage base be raised," he continues, "in steps, if necessary, to $15,000 so that the same proportion of persons would have their earnings covered as was the case with the $3,000 earnings base in 1935."

However, a higher wage base alone would not be enough to boost benefits appreciably, Seidman notes. A $9,000 base would finance only a 4.5 percent rise in benefits, a $15,000 base with an immediate rise to $9,000 would yield only 8 percent and taxing all wages would allow about 9.4 percent, he points out.

But also available for financing higher benefits is 74 one-hundredths of 1 percent which the Social Security Administration has said was saved in the cost of the program because of more favorable economic conditions and actuarial experience. This plus a $9,000 wage base would permit a 13.6 increase in benefits, Seidman says.

If the saving were combined with an immediate increase in the base wage to $9,000 and a three-step rise over five years to $15,000, he goes on, a 17 percent jump in benefits could be financed and raised to 20 percent by hiking the contribution rate by two-tenths of 1 percent.

"Though paying more in social security taxes, the higher income groups in return would be eligible for larger maximum social security benefits," Seidman says.

"Since almost every worker would have benefit protection computed by reference to his entire earnings, higher earners as well as all other social security beneficiaries would receive a considerably greater replacement of their pre-retirement income than is the case now.

"Thus an increase in the base, plus a minimal boost in the contribution rate, would make it possible to raise benefits in excess of 20 percent and thereby take a big step toward the goal of 50 percent. On these assumptions, a rise substantially above 20 percent would require a general revenue contribution."

Seidman builds a strong case for higher retirement benefits by showing that "the elderly cannot meet even minimum daily requirements" on pensions tragically lower than the Labor Dept.'s budget for "minimum but adequate living" for an elderly retired couple—about $3,000 a year in a large city and $2,500 in a smaller community.

He calls the SSA definition of poverty—$1,500 a year for an individual aged 65 or over and $1,850 for a couple—"an unusually strict one."

Benefits Inadequate

"Since social security is substantially the only source of income for the large majority of the aged," he writes, "the adequacy of this benefit is the prime determinant of whether retirement will be the 'golden years' or years of bitter desperation.

"Though expanded and improved over the years, the program's single biggest defect is lack of adequate benefits. . . .

"Cash benefits have been increased only twice during the 12-year period, 1954-1966. The 7.5 percent increase in 1958 did not restore the 1954 buying power of cash benefits and the 7 percent increase in 1965 fell short of restoring the 1958 purchasing power of benefits."

During the same period, Seidman writes, output per manhour rose about 43 percent, permitting a higher standard of living in which social security beneficiaries did not share because of the low benefit increases.

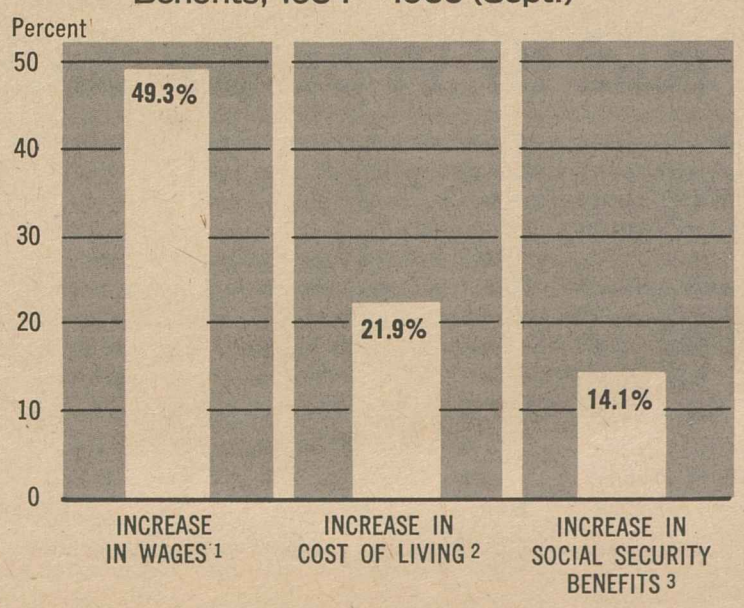
"The problem is becoming increasingly acute because people are living longer and longer and therefore are dependent on social security payments for more years of their lives," he says.

"It is no longer uncommon for beneficiaries to be on the rolls for 20 years or longer. This is all the more reason why the nation must come to grips with the problem in a realistic way. The objective should be not just to protect the benefits of future retirees and those already retired against the loss of purchasing power, but also to ensure the aged population a share in an increasing standard of living which is their right."

Seidman also urges greater flexibility in regulations permitting retirement before age 65; a reduction in the waiting period for disability retirement from six months to one month and a change in the definition of disability to permit older workers to receive benefits if their impairment bars them from their regular jobs, and a broad program of improvements in medicare.

The Lag in Benefits

Increases in Wages and Cost of Living Compared to Increase in Social Security Benefits, 1954 – 1966 (Sept.)



1 Increase in Average Hourly Earnings excluding overtime and interindustry shifts.

2 Consumer Price Index.

3 Based on percentage increase in average monthly benefit of a single worker who retired in 1954.

9 Clerks' Locals Set Up Portable Pension Plan

Los Angeles—A portable pension program for 50,000 members of the Retail Clerks in the supermarket, drug store and discount chain fields has been negotiated by nine locals in Southern California.

Key trustees of the $50.4 million food pension fund have approved the program. It now is being presented for approval to drug and general sales fund trustees.

The plan is considered the first of its kind in the retail field. It skirts "reciprocity" of pensions and instead permits workers with qualified service time to transfer pension credits if they change jobs within the three funds.

To qualify, a worker must have served at least five consecutive years under one of the existing plans and at least 10 years in all.

The food pension fund, established in 1957, now has about 1,500 pensioners. The drug fund has $6.5 million on hand and 380 pensioners. The general sales pension trust was created a couple of years ago and has a fund of $250,000 but no pensioners as yet.

The portability idea is expected to dovetail with the persistent trend toward overlapping and competition in the supermarket, drug and discount stores. With most big stores carrying items duplicated in the various merchandising areas, work experience in one field usually has some application in another, a management spokesman said.

Increase of worker mobility between the several retail fields thus appears probable.

Because uncounted thousands of American workers have, in fact, had pension credits wiped out through job changes, national interest in the portable pension concept has been spurred.

William H. Kaiser Dies, Firemen-Oilers Official

Arlington Heights, Ill.—Vice Pres. William H. Kaiser of the Firemen & Oilers died of a heart ailment at his home here 10 days after leaving a hospital following treatment for a similar attack. He was 54 years old.

He was born in Jersey City, joined Local 980 in 1937 and soon became local chairman. In 1939 he became a system council chairman on the Erie Railroad and in 1946 was elected secretary-treasurer of the carrier's shopcrafts system.

He was serving as assistant to Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept. when elected a vice president of his union last February. He was re-elected at the convention in May.

Final Phase:

Post-Hospital Care Added to Medicare

The final phase of medicare—post-hospitalization treatment in an extended care facility—went into effect Jan. 1.

Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball estimated that between 50,000 and 65,000 men and women over 65 years will need the extended care at any one time in the immediate future.

Approximately 2,500 facilities with a total of more than 150,000 beds can meet the requirements for certification as extended care facilities. Most of them have qualified, Ball said, with the total rising steadily. They include not only nursing homes but also extended care units in hospitals and some units in residential homes for the aged. Some areas, he said, may not have enough beds to meet the demand.

In a letter to state and local central bodies and international unions, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman pointed out that the newly-effective proviso does not cover the custodial care sometimes needed by the elderly.

It is intended, rather, to provide skilled nursing care and related services for people who are too ill to be taken care of in their homes, but do not need the intensive care which hospitals provide.

To be eligible for the services of an extended care facility, Seidman noted, a medicare beneficiary must meet three conditions:

- He must have been in a hospital for at least three days before entering the facility.
- The facility must be approved and participate in the program.
- Admission to the facility must be on a doctor's order, treatment must be for the condition for which hospitalization was necessary, and admission must be within 14 days after discharge from the hospital.

Payment Authorized

Seidman noted that medicare will pay the full cost of the covered services for the first 20 days and all above $5 for the next 80 days in each "spell of illness." The "spell" begins when the patient first enters the hospital or extended care facility and ends when he has not been in one for 60 days.

Not covered, Seidman wrote, are physicians' services except for persons who have enrolled at the $3 monthly premium for Part B of medicare; services in an institution designed primarily for treating mental illness or tuberculosis, private duty nurses, a private room (unless ordered by a doctor), personal comfort or convenience items, and "any services not covered as an in-patient service in the basic medicare hospitalization plan."

In a year-end report, Ball said that in the first six months of medicare, which became effective last July 1, more than 2.5 million of the 19.5 million elderly covered by the law received hospital care for which the Social Security Administration, which administers the program, paid nearly $1 billion.

During the same period 3.5 million men and women who had signed up for Part B of medicare had received covered medical services from physicians to whom the SSA paid more than $100 million. Approximately 17.2 million of those eligible have enrolled for the supplementary medical protection, the report said.

Close to Estimate

Ball said payments to hospitals are moving smoothly and for December will total about $175 million, or close to the estimated monthly average. Some difficulties which may require legislation to correct, the report added, have been encountered in payment procedures to hospitals for out-patient services and for the services hospital-based physicians furnish in-patients.

An estimated 22 million men, women and children, Ball said, were receiving some form of social security cash benefit as of Dec. 29—an increase of 1.2 million during the year.

No earlier amendments, he said, approached the scope of those which Pres. Johnson signed on July 31, 1965.

"The increase in benefits, including cash benefits and health insurance, will be about $6 billion in 1967, the first full year of operation," he said.

"Benefits in 1967 will total some $25 billion, as compared with the $19 billion that would have been expended under the old law. In 1966 benefits totaled $21 billion; under the old law they would have been about $18 billion."

FTC Staff Recommends 'Truth-in Credit' Code

(Continued from Page 1)

the following information in writing:

- The cash price of the article.
- Total sales, excise or other tax to be paid by the customer.
- The amount of any trade-in to be credited as a down payment.
- The unpaid cash balance.
- Each finance, credit service or carrying charge to be paid by the customer, including any insurance premiums.
- The amount of each weekly or monthly payment, plus the total number of required payments.
- The total amount of indebtedness.
- The total credit transaction price.

In addition, the seller would have to inform the buyer if the sales contract or promissory note is subject to assignment to a finance company or other third party to which the customer would be indebted.

If adopted, the regulations would, for example, bar advertising a product as available for $2 a week or $20 a month unless the total number of payments or the total indebtedness was included in the ad.

The FTC guidelines embrace some of the requirements in the "truth-in-lending" legislation which has been bottled up in Congress. The legislation is broader, however, covering banks, other loan institutions and department stores.

March of Dimes Backed by Meany

Pres. George Meany has informed all affiliates that the AFL-CIO has endorsed the 1967 March of Dimes campaign and urged cooperation with the drive through labor's community services program.

"We are aware that the March of Dimes is concerned with the research, care and rehabilitation of children with birth defects," Meany said in his advisory letter. "Our support will help the March of Dimes carry on its work."

DEEP HOSTILITY of St. John's University administration to the values that make an "adult university" was charged by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (speaking), former aide to the late Pres. Kennedy, at a rally marking the first anniversary of the faculty strike against the institution. Other speakers included Organization Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Chairman Michael Harrington of the League for Industrial Democracy; Dr. Israel Kugler, president of the United Federation of College Teachers; Rev. Peter O'Reilly, chairman of the St. John's UFCT chapter, and John Leo, associate editor of Commonweal, the chairman.

Union Health Center Marks 15th Year

New York — The Sidney Hillman Health Center of the Clothing Workers Joint Board was pronounced an "obvious success" by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky at a dinner marking its 15th anniversary.

In addition to standard medical services, the center has pioneered in the development of programs for union members and their families in such areas as vocational rehabilitation and mental health care, and is now sharing its experience with other labor and community groups, Potofsky said.

Chiefly responsible for the center's success, he declared, were ACWA Vice Presidents Louis Hollander and Vincent Lacapria, Joint Board co-managers.

Full Support Pledged To St. John's Strikers

New York—The teachers' strike at St. John's University won strong pledges of continuing support at a protest rally marking the first anniversary of the dispute.

The rally, sponsored by the AFL-CIO United Federation of College Teachers, heard leaders from the academic, labor and public communities express their support of the strikers on the issue of academic freedom and the right to join organizations of their own choosing.

The strike began after St. John's summarily dismissed 31 faculty members without hearings. Another 56 teachers left the university out of sympathy for their fellow teachers. Since then, the university has been censured by the American Association of University Professors and placed on probation by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., historian and Albert Schweitzer Professor at City University of New York, scored the St. John's administration for showing itself "deeply hostile to the values and purposes of an adult university."

"The gallant and devoted men of St. John's who have fought, at such personal sacrifice, for freedoms of teaching and organization on their own campus are conducting an educational battle for all Americans. The academic community is in their debt and the voices of protest will not be stilled until the injustice done to them is rectified."

Nicholas Zonarich, organization director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., presented a $2,000 check to the strikers.

Dr. Israel Kugler, president of the UFCT, said the strike would go on until the 31 fired teachers were reinstated and cleared or fair hearings were held by an impartial body. Union recognition also is demanded, he added.

Also speaking were the Rev. Peter O'Reilly, chairman of the St. John's chapter of UFCT; John Leo associate editor of Commonweal, a Catholic magazine and Michael Harrington, chairman of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Retired Unionist Enrolls As Foster Grandparent

New York—Max Blustein, 11 years retired as a member of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board, went right to headquarters when he read a newspaper article about a foster grandparents program in the war on poverty.

He wrote Pres. Johnson, asking how he could enlist. What's more, he got a prompt reply—a suggestion that he get in touch with the Catholic Charities in New York, along with the President's thanks for his interest.

Grandpa and Joseph

So now Blustein, who is 76, acts as "grandfather" five afternoons a week to a two-year-old whose name is Joseph and who lives in the New York Foundling Hospital.

The graybeard and the toddler wander through the parks and watch the birds, visit stores and museums, ride the buses and play games—and eat ice cream.

"It's the best idea you ever had," Blustein wrote Johnson after a few weeks on the job.

An estimated 77,000 children in institutions are in need of extra portions of tender, loving care, to say nothing of extra visitors and extra attention. The Office of Economic Opportunity is willing to pay $1.25 an hour to provide them and believes the project will demonstrate that "low-income senior Americans can be a major new resource of responsible workers for communities and social agencies."

Most of the foster-parents are women, and the OEO is seeking a better balance on the ground that "some identification of the child with men is particularly important to young children who, in institutional life, are often surrounded by women."

The program, which varies in detail from one community to another, is in operation in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Charleston, S.C.; Akron, O.; San Antonio, Tex., and San Francisco as well as New York.

Blustein has five grandchildren of his own, ages 7 to 17, but they have three other grandparents, he pointed out.

"These children at the Foundling Hospital—they're all under 6—don't have any grandparents," he said. "And besides, they've never been in the company of men. They need love from men, too. And, well—I love to give it . . . It's really a joy to be doing such necessary work. . . .

"He's such a good boy, my Joseph!"

Rogin Heads New Labor Center Study

Lawrence Rogin, until recently director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, has been appointed to head a new national center for labor studies at American University and will direct a national survey of labor education.

The new labor education materials and information center and the national survey were initiated Jan. 1.

The center, which has been in the planning stage for a year by AU and the National Institute for Labor Education, will be financed by grants of $38,000 each from NILE and the Ford Foundation. The national survey will be financed by a $70,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education.

Rogin also was named a full professor in American University's School of Government and Public Administration.

Fight on Filibuster Rule Set:

Conservatives Seek New Voice As 90th Congress Convenes

(Continued from Page 1)

major improvements in social security.

At an end-of-the-year news conference, the President made clear that he opposes scuttling the war on poverty and the Great Society program because of the heavy demands of the Viet Nam war.

The domestic effort must continue, Johnson said, "until we can provide each child with all the education that he can take, until we can see that our families have a decent income, until we can see that the measures that are necessary to improve our cities and to curb pollution and to reduce poverty" are carried out.

The nation, he stressed, "can afford what it needs to spend and I shall so recommend."

The Congress which will deliberate on the President's proposals —and dispose of them—will have 248 Democrats and 187 Republicans in the House, a net gain of 47 Republicans.

Indications are that the roughly two-to-one Democratic majority on House legislative committees will be trimmed to a three-to-two margin. One effect of the change will be to cut back the liberal strength on the powerful House Appropriations Committee, which will have a key voice in setting the spending level of government programs.

The Democratic majority is expected to retain the present 10-5 party ratio on the Rules Committee and to strengthen Administration control by adding two liberals to fill vacancies left by the primary defeat of Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), an arch-conservative, and election defeat of liberal James Trimble (D-Ark.).

A number of proposals have been made to trim the powers of the committee's chairman — scheduled to be Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi — but the Democratic caucus which will meet on the eve of the opening of Congress is likely to be guided by the leadership wishes on the matter.

There had been speculation that a Republican-southern Democratic coalition might seek to abolish the 21-day rule adopted at the start of the 89th Congress to permit legislative committees to call up bills which have been blocked by the Rules Committee. Latest indications, however, are that GOP leaders decided against making a fight on the issue.

Another key committee, Ways & Means, would normally revert from a 17-8 to a 15-10 Democratic majority. At this ratio, there would be one Democratic vacancy to be filled. Both New York and Texas have traditional claims to a seat on the committee and a liberal-conservative fight appeared brewing in the Democratic caucus between New York's candidate, Jacob H. Gilbert, and the Texas delegation choice, Omar Burleson. There was talk of enlarging the committee to a 16-11 ratio which would solve the party fight but add a presumably conservative Republican to the committee.

On the Senate side, with a 64-36 Democratic majority and only seven newcomers, fewer changes are likely. Some interest has been generated in a contest for secretary of the Democratic Conference, a secondary leadership post being vacated by Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida.

Announced candidates were Senators Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) and Fred R. Harris (Okla.).

Apart from the Senate rules fight, the opening day spotlight will be on the House, where Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Education & Labor Committee, has been under attack. House leaders were avoiding any speculation on whether Powell would be seated in the normal manner when congressmen take the oath of office.

Formal notice of an effort to change the Senate cloture rule was made by three Democratic and three Republican senators in a letter to their colleagues. The letter was signed by Democrats Philip A. Hart (Mich.), William Proxmire (Wis.) and Joseph D. Tydings (Md.), and by Republicans Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Hugh Scott (Pa.).

The Senate's long-standing Rule 22 requires two-thirds of senators present and voting to limit debate. A key issue is whether the Senate rules carry over from one Congress to another, thus requiring a two-thirds vote to change existing rules, or whether each Congress adopts its own rules under normal parliamentary principles allowing a majority to end debate.

Pres. Johnson, when he was vice president in 1963 and thus presiding officer of the Senate, declined to hand down a rule on the question on the ground that it was up to the Senate itself to decide. In effect, this permitted a filibuster on the rules change.

This year it will be Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey who will make the ruling as presiding officer of the Senate. Humphrey, a strong supporter of a rules change when he served in the Senate, has not indicated how he will rule as presiding officer.

Two major bills were blocked by minority filibusters last year—first repeal of the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and then the civil rights bill.

PRESIDENT'S TROPHY to the Handicapped American of the Year goes to Art Edgerton, blind television-radio reporter and jazz musician in Toledo, O. Edgerton, a member of the Musicians, was chosen by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Blind Union Musician Wins Handicap Honor

Art Edgerton, blind Toledo, O., TV-radio journalist and jazz musician who belongs to two locals of the Musicians, has been selected as the 1966 Handicapped American of the Year by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Edgerton, who is 38, joined AFM Local 77 at the age of 15 when he was a member of the Philadelphia Youth Orchestra, playing under Eugene Ormandy. He also belongs to Toledo Local 286.

His father, Clifford Edgerton was a member of the Longshoremen in Philadelphia and also of Local 77, as he headed a jazz group and was responsible for sparking his son's musical interests.

He will be presented with the President's trophy—a mahogany and silver plaque made by students at the Institute for the Crippled & Disabled in New York—at the annual meeting of the President's Committee scheduled for April 27 in Washington.

Edgerton was born blind to parents who were often ill, but was able to attend St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia and to receive a bachelor of arts degree in Sociology in 1950. The following year he received his master's degree in sociology from Fordham University, New York, and at the same time attended the Julliard School of Music, which gave him a bachelor's degree in music.

He played with the Philadelphia Youth Orchestra while in high school and in 1944-5 toured the service camps with the orchestras of Lionel Hampton and Count Basie.

He has been in Toledo since just before his 30th birthday, when a touring jazz combination he was playing with broke up there.

The award cited Edgerton for his determination and for the example he has set for other handicapped persons. He has been active throughout Ohio in promoting employment of the handicapped.

1-7-67

Metal Trades Unions Endorse Training Plan

Five AFL-CIO unions and the Metal Trades Dept. have endorsed a government-sponsored training project under which 1,200 unemployed persons will be given instruction as production workers in metal plants.

The project will cost about $700,000 and will be undertaken by the American Metal Stamping Association, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning said in making the announcement.

Approval of the plan has been voiced by the Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers and Steelworkers.

"The project," said Henning, "is the type of program which makes maximum use of the facilities of management, education and government to train the disadvantaged for worthwhile occupations.

"These trainees will be in coupled programs, combining their on-the-job training with five hours a week of classroom instruction to help them overcome educational deficiencies."

The trainees will be recruited wherever possible, Henning said, from among the disadvantaged and hard-core unemployed, graduates of the Neighborhood Youth Corps or the Job Corps, and some underemployed persons working as sweepers, cleaners and oilers in some of the plants.

More than 300 association member-firms have agreed to participate in the program. They will pay the trainees at least the minimum wage to start and will receive up to $22 weekly per trainee.

Schedules have been set up for 82 trainees in California, 36 in Connecticut, 290 in Illinois, 95 in Massachusetts, 100 in Michigan, 23 in Minnesota, 36 in New Jersey, 94 in New York, 318 in Ohio, 36 in Pennsylvania, 12 in Rhode Island and 78 in Wisconsin.

'It's Only the Worms We're After!'

Booklet Encourages Apprenticeship Plans

The Labor Dept. has published a 40-page "how-to-do-it" booklet aimed at helping employers and union-management committees set up apprenticeship programs.

It explains the qualifications standards for apprentices, the organization of joint committees, training standards, federal and state assistance available and lists federal and state apprenticeship offices.

The booklet is available free from the Labor Dept. to employers and unions.

Steel Union Appoints Two To Legal Staff

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers has announced the appointment of Winn T. Newman and Alfred E. Lawson to the office of USWA Gen. Counsel Bernard Kleiman.

He also announced the resignation of Associate Gen. Counsel Richard M. Moss, a member of the staff since 1960, to join the Major League Baseball Players Association, the executive director of which is Marvin Miller, formerly director of the USWA Joint Studies Dept.

Newman, the new associate general counsel, is 42, has held legal posts with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Brewery Workers, and until recently was chief of labor liaison for the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission in Washington.

Lawson, who will be an assistant general counsel, is secretary of the Allegheny County Bar Association and staff counsel of the Columbia Gas System Pittsburgh Group Companies.

No Drop in Jobless Rate Seen for '67

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Labor Hails LBJ's Pledge To Push Policies Forward

GOP-Dixiecrat Coalition:

Conservatives Win First House Tests

By David L. Perlman

A conservative coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats flexed its muscles and took command of the House on the opening day of the 90th Congress.

It upset the strategy of Democratic leaders on two big issues—adoption of House rules and the controversy over whether to seat Adam C. Powell while a bipartisan committee investigates his conduct.

The Democratic majority held together only through the formality of re-electing Speaker John W. McCormack and filling other House offices. The votes thereafter spelled trouble—although not necessarily defeat—for the Administration's program.

The most clearcut test of strength was a liberal-conservative showdown over the 21-day rule, adopted two years ago to curb the power of the Rules Committee to block Administration-supported bills.

Republican leaders insisted they only wanted to modify, not discard, the 21-day rule. But they said they hadn't yet drafted suitable language and supported a motion that repealed the rule in its entirety.

There were two key rollcall votes on the issue. First was a 224-196 defeat of a motion by Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) which would have adopted intact the rules of the 89th Congress.

On this test, only two Republicans voted with 194 Democrats but 44 Democrats joined with 180 Republicans.

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New Senate Fight Opens On Cloture

A strong new effort to change the Senate's anti-filibuster rule was begun by a bipartisan group of liberals in the first week of the session.

The goal—to permit a smaller majority of the Senate to cut off a filibuster. Present rules require two-thirds of senators present and voting to limit debate. Most of the rules reformers want a simple majority to have this power. But they are prepared to accept a 60 percent rule if necessary to gain the support of several senators who have supported that figure as a reasonable compromise.

The dilemma—how to obtain a vote on a rules change making it easier to break a filibuster in the face of a filibuster aimed at preventing a vote on changing the rules.

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SENIOR CITIZENS from all parts of the nation arrived in Washington to carry their program for major improvements in social security directly to Congress. This group was on its way to a rally called by the National Council of Senior Citizens. **(Story this page.)**

Meany Calls Programs 'Workable'

By Willard Shelton

The AFL-CIO praised Pres. Johnson's State of the Union message as a "candid and forthright" statement of the problems the nation faces and a "workable and achievable" program for meeting them.

Reserving, until the next Executive Council meeting, labor's judgment on two specific proposals urged by Johnson, Federation Pres. George Meany in a statement praised the message for "clearly and frankly" restating the fixed policy of the United States "to defend freedom wherever it is under attack" and continue "to pursue every possible avenue toward just and enduring peace."

The message to Congress, Meany said, "rightly emphasized" that the fulfillment of this policy, including fulfillment of our obligations in Viet Nam, "must not and need not divert the nation from an intensified effort to overcome domestic problems."

The federation president said that "we hail" Johnson's call for action in the 90th Congress on "the whole catalogue of progress," including a broader attack on poverty and "the innumerable difficulties of cities," additional educational programs, strengthened consumer protection, "immediate" improvements in social security benefits, a cleaner and more beautiful America and "the full achievement of civil rights, including open housing."

These have long been goals of the AFL-CIO "to which we are committed and for which we will fight," Meany said.

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Seniors Rally Support For Social Security Hike

By Gervase N. Love

The National Council of Senior Citizens touched off its drive for major improvements in the social security program with a Washington rally at which congressional leaders pledged help but warned that the fight for adequate gains will be a tough one.

Some 1,700 council members from all parts of the country rallied in the Interdepartmental Auditorium while another 500 carried the campaign to Capitol Hill with direct appeals to members of Congress.

The rally was held the day after Pres. Johnson, in his state-of-the-union message, called for an average over-all increase of 20 percent in social security benefits with a rise of 15 percent in payments to current recipients, a hike in the minimum from $44 to $70 a month and a guarantee of at least $100 a month for those with 25 years or more of coverage.

The council members stood in a minute of silent tribute to Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), long a leader in the fight to improve social security benefits, after Charles E. Odell, a member of the council's National Advisory Council and formerly director of the Auto Workers Older & Retired Workers Dept., had ex-

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'Level Situation':

BLS Forecasts 4% As 1967 Jobless Rate

By Robert B. Cooney

The government's job experts looked out across 1967 and saw no improvement ahead in the unemployment situation.

The jobless rate will edge upward and average 3.9 or 4 percent, predicted Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment averaged 3.9 percent in 1966, falling to 3.7 percent in three months of the year.

"We see a level situation in 1967," Ross told a press conference.

As the commissioner drew the picture, the job record for 1966 and the outlook for 1967 was a matter of the "haves" and the "have nots."

"We are closer to full employment than we have been for many years," Ross said. "We do have full employment for the majorities, who have adequate training, experience, connections and education."

But, he said, there certainly is not full employment for those who lack those things. And there certainly is not full employment for the Spanish-speaking, for

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Oil Industry 'Pattern' Extended to 50,000

Denver—Contract settlements benefiting more than 50,000 workers in the oil industry were announced here by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. All contain "pattern" improvements of 44 cents an hour, a uniform expiration date and advance layoff notice.

The union said negotiations have been completed with most oil firms but that talks are continuing with scattered small firms and two of the four major operators—Mobil Oil Corp. and Sinclair Refining Co.

Most of the agreements are for two years and have an expiration date of Dec. 31, 1968, the OCAW said.

A major gain in the new settlements was a form of job security, won in the pattern-setting agreement with the Gulf Oil Corp. at the Port Arthur, Tex., refinery. The Gulf settlement stipulates that management does not intend to lay off its employes, but that if it should

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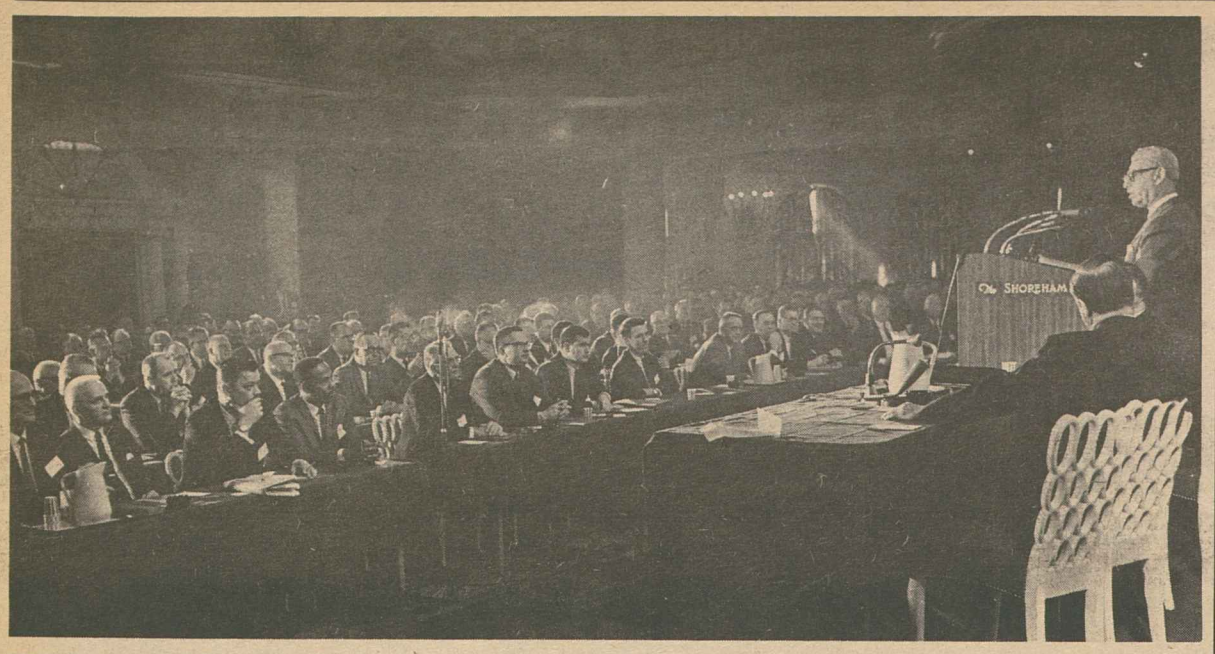

FEDERAL MEDIATORS hear former Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg assert that compulsory arbitration is not the way to solve national emergency disputes and that free collective bargaining has worked "reasonably well." Goldberg, now U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, addressed 253 referees of labor-management disputes at a seminar marking the 20th anniversary of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Mediators' Conference:

No New Strike Curb Needed, Parley Told

The national welfare does not require any new punitive laws dealing with major strikes or lockouts, and it particularly does not need compulsory arbitration, a panel of experts told the staff of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

"I do not believe a radically new approach is needed" to the settlement of national emergency disputes, declared Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and a former secretary of labor. "I am convinced compulsory arbitration is not the answer."

Goldberg conceded that Congress has a right to act in "national emergency" disputes, but said "compulsory arbitration as an accepted and uniform method would be totally alien to the American temperament. Indeed, experience abroad has demonstrated that it will not work in any free society."

Others who gave their views at the opening session of a seminar marking the 20th anniversary of the FM&CS as an independent agency were Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania and Vice Pres. Virgil B. Day of the General Electric Co. In all, 77 speakers addressed the 253 mediators during the five-day seminar conducted by FM&CS Dir. William E. Simkin.

American 'Genius'

Goldberg called collective bargaining a fine example of "the genius of American democracy" and said the state of labor-management relations in America is "by and large, good."

Day questioned the wisdom of government intervention in strikes other than those that create "truly critical emergencies" and for which the 80-day injunction procedure is available.

Dr. Taylor, a veteran arbitrator, called the "public employe sector" the new frontier in industrial relations. He advised that the wage-price guideline formula, with its accent on productivity, is not realistic in public employe bargaining. Public employes will continue to ask for a bigger share of the "economic pie," he warned, and urged that they be given the right of representation by unions.

Reuther noted a lack of "meaningful price reductions" where productivity is much higher than the national average, and Goldberg observed "as a consumer I have not recently noticed any dividends" in the area of price reductions, though such price cuts are part of the national wage-price theory.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz advised the mediators to avoid compulsion without turning mediation into a "weak-kneed, spineless, timid process." He advised: "Assert the public interest, for the parties to do with it whatever they wish to do."

"I speak for mediators with guts," he added. "They are the real defenders of free collective bargaining."

Union spokesmen at panel sessions included Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes, Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. A. J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen, Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr. of the Iron Workers, Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office & Professional Employes, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke of the Steelworkers, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and Executive Dir. Jack T. Conway of the Industrial Union Dept.; Collective Bargaining Dir. Dan C. Lee of the Retail Clerks.

Hallbeck and Griner reported that much progress in labor-management relations for federal employes has been made since the 1962 order of Pres. Kennedy permitting federal employes to join unions but warned that some agency heads ignore the order and "in too many cases, no meaningful negotiations" have been held. Both advised a central agency for mediation and conciliation, and some method of settling impasses in bargaining.

Company Must Give Union Facts On Grievance, High Court Rules

The Supreme Court, reversing the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, ruled unanimously that an employer is obligated to supply the information a union needs to decide whether to carry a grievance to arbitration.

The case concerned the Acme Industrial Co. of Chicago, which in 1964 refused to give Local 310 of the Auto Workers information it said was necessary to determine whether or not the contract grievance procedure should be followed to arbitration.

The appeals court refused to enforce a National Labor Relations Board order that management should tell the union why and where it was shipping some machinery out of its plant. The judges held that the NLRB could not step in until arbitration had taken place. The Supreme Court disagreed, saying three cases cited by the appeals court as precedents did not fit the facts in the Acme-UAW dispute.

"There can be no question of the general obligation of an employer to provide information . . . needed by the bargaining representative for the proper performance of its duties," said the high court in an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart.

The duty to bargain "unquestionably extends beyond the period of contract negotiations," the decision continued, "and applies to labor-management relations during the term of an agreement."

"Far from intruding upon the preserve of the arbitrator," the court added, "the board's action was in aid of the arbitral process. Arbitration can function properly only if the grievance procedures leading to it can sift out unmeritorious claims."

Nothing in federal labor law, the court concluded, compels a union to arbitrate without knowing if there is anything to arbitrate.

Transfer Rights

Local 310 had a contract with Acme providing that in the event any equipment was moved to another location, employes affected by the company's decision "may transfer to the new location with full rights and seniority." When management refused to answer questions the union filed 11 grievances which were still pending when the NLRB held hearings on Local 310's charges. Later the board found Acme guilty of refusal to bargain in good faith and ordered it provide the information sought by the union.

In another case, the Supreme Court ruled that the NLRB was justified in deciding that C & C Plywood Corp. should have bargained wth Carpenters Local 2405, Kalispell, Mont., before putting an incentive pay plan into effect.

The 9th Circuit Court declared in 1965 that the NLRB had no jurisdiction to interpret or enforce a contract. It told the board to vacate its order against C & C Plywood and dismiss the complaint "for lack of the board's present jurisdiction" over the dispute.

The high court, in an opinion also written by Justice Stewart, said that "if the board in a case like this had no jurisdiction to consider a collective agreement" prior to a court ruling, labor organizations would "face inordinate delays in obtaining vindication" of their rights.

Time Crucial

"In the labor field, as in few others," the court observed, "time is crucially important in obtaining relief."

In other actions, the Supreme Court agreed to review a 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision denying enforcement of an NLRB order against Great Dane Trailers, Inc., and the action of the 10th Circuit Court, Denver, in setting aside a damage award of $37,988 won by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co. from the Railroad Trainmen.

The Great Dane case involved company refusal to give vacation pay to members of Boilermakers' Local 26 who struck in 1963 at the company's Savannah, Ga., plant. The NLRB ruled that the refusal tended to discourage union membership. The 5th Circuit Court, New Orleans, disagreed.

The high court refused to review a ruling by the 2d U.S. Circuit Court that Sheridan Creations, Inc., New York, N.Y., committed an unfair labor practice when it withdrew from a multi-employer bargaining unit in 1963 after negotiations had started. The refusal let stand an NLRB ruling that the firm could not withdraw without getting the union's consent.

Unions' Solidarity Wins Three-Month GE Strike

Schenectady, N.Y.—Four unions preserved a united front throughout a three-month strike at the big General Electric Co. plant here and won through to victory simultaneously.

Local 301 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers ratified a contract settlement Dec. 30 but none of its 11,000 members returned to work for 10 days pending settlement of three other contracts.

Four unions downed tools in October when GE management refused to settle disputes over local issues. All returned Jan. 9—the IUE, Plumbers, Technical Engineers, and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Local 301 said its new pact includes elimination of three planned transition paycuts; elimination of incentive language; job evaluations for 2,000 employes, with "red circle" rates for long-service employes; payment for union representatives for time spent in discussing job reviews with management, and an agreement to hold periodic meetings to discuss general plant problems.

For the Plumbers' local of 350 members, the major issues dealt with work jurisdiction guarantees and seniority protection. The strike was caused by GE management's insistence on weakening these protections, the union said.

All the AFL-CIO unions involved won the economic gains covered by national agreements between GE and an 11-union coalition set up last March. The coalition achieved settlements at all GE locations, but three locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers remain on strike over local issues at Westinghouse plants.

AFTE Pres. Russell M. Stephens said his union's Local 147 won a "very satisfactory settlement" at the GE Schenectady plant, where 800 members struck Oct. 17. He listed these features:

General wage increases of 4, 3 and 3 percent spread over a 38-month term, additional raises for skilled workers, elimination of merit steps, cost of living raises, more pension benefits and medical care improvements. Management agreed to retain layoff language of the old contract and withdrew its insistence on weakening seniority rights for those on layoff, Stephens said.

The AFTE also achieved a 38-month contract at the GE Pittsfield, Mass., plant. Local 140, with 400 members on strike, improved contract language in many areas which management refused to change until late in December, he reported.

Reuther Appointed To Auto Safety Unit

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers was among 17 persons named by Pres. Johnson to the Auto Safety Advisory Council authorized by Congress in the 1966 Auto Safety Act.

The council must have a majority of public members, with the rest coming from the industry and dealers. The chairman is Dr. Thomas Malone, vice president of the Travlers Insurance Companies.

Oil Industry 'Pattern' Extended to 50,000

(Continued from Page 1)

seek to do so because of unforeseen changes, it will give advance notice and agree to cancellation of the contract, leaving the union free to use the strike or other economic defenses against layoffs.

The Gulf settlement was approved unanimously by the union's National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee as a major step toward achieving the OCAW's key job security goals.

The terms and conditions of the new pacts parallel the Gulf settlement in their major details and approval of these agreements also is expected, the union said.

The breakthrough settlement provides wage and fringe benefits valued by the OCAW at 29 cents an hour in the first year, with an additional 15-cent wage hike at the start of the second year. Benefits include improved hospital and medical insurance, pension gains valued at 12 cents an hour, and additional pay adjustments for specified groups of employes.

Gulf's Port Arthur refinery is the second largest under OCAW contract. The largest is a Texaco refinery in the same city, where 3,000 members of OCAW and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are on strike over local issues and wages. An additional 500 members of OCAW were locked out Jan. 9 by Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (Sohio) at Cleveland and Toledo, O., the oil union said.

The Gulf contract at Port Arthur contains a wage package slightly above the bargaining goals set last spring by OCAW's oil policy committee. The job security provision was short of the committee's goal but OCAW leaders called it an "important step" toward the no-layoff guarantee they sought.

High Court Review Sought:

Steel Union Fights Carbide Injunction

The Steelworkers asked the Supreme Court to vacate an 80-day injunction which broke a strike of 2,100 USWA members Dec. 23 at the Kokomo, Ind., plant of the Union Carbide Corp.

In a petition to the high court, the union urged prompt review of the case and reversal "on the merits" of decisions by a U.S. District Court and Court of Appeals upholding the Taft-Hartley Act injunction.

The Kokomo strike against Union Carbide began Sept. 29. It was one of 11 walkouts against the billion-dollar corporation by three unions which coordinated their bargaining through the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Picket lines at 10 other locations are being maintained by the USWA, the Chemical Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Management has refused to settle at any location. Local-level negotiations were scheduled for Jan. 14 at Alloy, W.Va., where the OCAW has been locked out since July, and at Ashtabula, O., where another USWA local is picketing.

Pres. Johnson named an emergency board late in December to intervene in the Kokomo strike, and on the basis of a board report that the national defense effort was imperiled, directed the Justice Dept. to seek a back-to-work order. The order was issued Dec. 21 by District Court Judge Leonard P. Walsh and upheld two days later by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The case "presents important questions which have not been, but should be, decided by this court," said a brief presented by counsel for the Steelworkers.

The brief cited these reasons:

● The Supreme Court has dealt with "national emergency" injunction provisions only once, in the 1959 USWA strike against the steel industry. In that case, the justices ruled that before issuing an injunction, the courts must find, first, that the strike affects an entire industry or substantial part, and second, that it imperils the national health or safety.

● The court, in its opinion in the "Steel Industry" case, discussed at length the strike's "peril to the national health or safety" but did not deal with the issue of an entire industry because the strike of 500,000 workers had brought 85 percent of U.S. steel mills to a halt.

● **The Kokomo strike presents important legal issues on the "industry" question. Congress intended the "national emergency" provisions to apply only to industrywide strikes. It did not intend that these provisions apply to a single-plant strike.**

● A bill to extend the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to strikes in a "vital industry or plant" failed to pass in 1952, yet the government, "with the acquiescence of the lower courts," has misused the law to achieve the same result.

Congress Flouted

These cases "contradict the express intent of Congress," the union continued. Besides writing the "industry" requirement out of the law, they have, the petition argued, "trespassed on the right to strike—a right which Congress has been most solicitous to protect—in areas where Congress has expressly determined that the right should not be abridged."

Other points made by the USWA:

● Time limitations built into the Taft-Hartley Act, particularly the automatic expiration of the back-to-work injunction after 80 days, have conspired to make review by the top court "almost impossible."

● The government introduced virtually no evidence to support a finding that the Kokomo strike affects an entire industry or substantial part thereof. Instead it has sought to "panic" the lower courts into ignoring the "industry" requirement.

● Union Carbide employes at Kokomo "sacrificed their wages for 85 days" in "exercising, at great personal cost and hardship, the only economic weapon they possess to secure their desired terms and conditions of employment." The issuance of the injunction deprives them of that weapon and renders the 85 days of lost wages "totally wasted."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its November meeting voted full support for the unions engaged in the walkouts, authorized a contribution of $25,000 to the OCAW workers on strike at Alloy and directed Pres. George Meany to call on all affiliates for additional assistance.

Meany noted in a letter to union presidents that "in the case of OCAW, 3,000 workers at six Union Carbide plants are involved in this strike. Hardship cases are increasing at a rapid rate and the need for money to properly finance the strike is reaching the desperate state."

Asserting that the OCAW has been hard hit by recent strikes, Meany said "I strongly urge that your organization contribute as generously as you can" to assist strikers "engaged in a critical struggle for simple justice with one of the nation's largest, wealthiest and most intransigent corporations."

TEACHERS' UNION Pres. Charles Cogen took a turn on the picket line when AFT College Teachers Local 1600 picketed Chicago City College and other junior colleges. Pictured are Dr. David Simonson, left, assistant to the Local 1600 president; Cogen, and other pickets, including one student representative. The strikers won $900,000 in contract improvements.

Pension Rule Eased In Seaman Shortage

New York—National Maritime Union pensioners who return to active duty to ease the shortage of skilled seamen resulting from the Viet Nam war will not have to wait the required six months for resumption of their benefits after they return to the rolls, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran announced.

The regulation was suspended by pension trustees, Curran said, "to make sure the oldtimers whose skills are desperately needed in this emergency do not suffer a penalty for their loyalty and dedication."

NMU to Fight Suit Voiding Union Election

New York—The National Maritime Union will contest "all the way" in the courts a Labor Dept. suit seeking to set aside the union's 1966 election, Pres. Joseph Curran announced.

The Labor Dept. alleged in its Landrum-Griffin Act suit that the NMU's constitutional requirement that candidates for national office serve at least one term in a lower-level elective position is "too restrictive" a qualification for office.

Curran pointed out in a statement that the requirement for prior experience was proposed at the 1960 NMU convention and approved by the membership in a secret ballot referendum supervised by the Honest Ballot Association—which oversees all NMU elections.

NMU members, Curran said, consider experience in a lower-level post such as port patrolman or port agent a "reasonable apprenticeship" for national officers "responsible for decisions affecting millions of dollars of the members' money."

Curran branded the government suit "an act of political spite" related to NMU court actions designed "to enforce laws protecting U.S. flag shipping."

He said the union will fight efforts to force a change in the NMU's constitution because "to do otherwise would be to contribute to the advancement of government control over workers."

Ship Unions' Publication Makes Bow

The United States in 1967 faces a "fateful choice" between developing "a reasonable national program" to rebuild and revitalize the merchant marine or dooming the nation's commercial fleet "to a certain death," according to Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Hall's views are aired in the first issue of the department's new monthly publication, Maritime, a 32-page digest-type magazine aimed at increasing public awareness of the low state of the nation's merchant fleet.

The first issue of Maritime devotes considerable space to assessments of the industry's outlook in 1967 by members of Congress and spokesmen for labor and management. Hall, who also is president of the Seafarers, noted widespread agreement on two legislative goals:

● Passage of a bill reconstituting the Maritime Administration as an independent agency. It is now part of the Commerce Dept.

● Approval of a "realistic national budget" that would increase the proportion of water-borne foreign trade carried by U.S.-flag vessels, and would support construction in U.S. shipyards of "an adequate number of vessels to achieve this purpose."

Hall noted that the successful move to exclude the Maritime Administration from the new Cabinet-level Transportation Dept. established by the 89th Congress was a defensive measure, but that in 1967 "we intend to move on to the offensive."

Chicago Teachers Win School, College Pacts

Chicago—The Chicago Teachers Union—Local 1 of the American Federation of Teachers—called off a strike set for Jan. 9 when the Board of Education agreed to give 22,000 teaching employes an immediate raise of $500 each and a first contract with other benefits.

Tentative settlement was reached in a four-hour night session convened at City Hall by Mayor Richard J. Daley. The union had a $25 million package as its goal, while the School Board said it could afford only $5.4 million. The figure finally agreed on was $17 million, to be financed largely out of state and federal funds.

Daley was credited also with helping settle a one-day strike of junior college teachers on eight campuses. AFT Local 1600 walked out Jan. 6 and returned Jan. 9 when the City College Board agreed to limit class size, reduce teaching loads and give pay hikes of $20 a month now and another $30 next Sept. 1 for the 684 full-time teachers.

Elsewhere on the school front:

● Cleveland, O., AFT Local 279 made strike preparations but continued to bargain with the Board of Education for higher wages and other benefits. The teachers, representing 3,000 of 5,800 instructors, said they will ask for strike sanction Jan. 16 and walk out Jan. 19 unless the board improves its last offer. Members of the non-union Cleveland Education Association tabled a motion to strike.

● AFT locals won two more representation elections from units of the National Education Association—in Niles Township, Ill., 312-89, and in Cahokia, Ill., 164-149.

● The first collective bargaining election for Indiana teachers was assured when the South Bend Board of Education approved an election between AFT and NEA units, with balloting before Mar. 1.

Wages Reopen July 1

The Chicago settlement came after the School Board agreed to increase its budget and seek extra funds to finance its first contract with AFT Local 1. Besides the $500 immediate increase, the board agreed to reopen the wage question July 1.

The settlement is subject to agreement on non-economic matters to be worked out by the union and the board by Feb. 1. It brings the starting salary to $6,000 a year for beginning teachers with an AB degree and $6,400 with the master's degree.

The board agreed that for the first time it would pay all hospital, surgical and major medical premiums for teachers; hire 60 teaching aides now to relieve teachers of some classroom chores, and hire special aides for social development schools, Local 1 Pres. John E. Desmond reported.

Local 1 was chosen as exclusive bargaining agent for teachers last March and had been trying since then to get a contract settlement.

AFT Local 1600, headed by Norman Swenson, picketed all day and evening campuses of the city's junior colleges, with 567 faculty members participating. After one day, the college board agreed to pay hikes, binding arbitration of grievances, no more than 25 day students in English composition and speech classes, no more than 35 pupils in other classes, and a limit on teacher class loads—15 to 16 hours a week for physical education, engineering drawing classes and science laboratories, 12 hours a week for other classes.

Swenson said some students served coffee and rolls to picketing teachers and also established their own strike-aid headquarters.

Negroes Gain In Better-Paid Federal Jobs

Negroes held a larger percentage of federal jobs at the middle and upper pay levels in 1966 than in 1965, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reported.

The bulk of the 320,000 Negro workers—about 13.9 percent of the total number of federal employes identified by race—are in the lower paying jobs. But there were employment gains in the higher grades of all three categories—the predominantly white collar and professional classified service; the manual, hourly-paid wage board category, and the postal field service.

Negroes held 18.6 percent of classified jobs in the four lowest grades, down slightly from 1965, but held 10.1 percent of jobs in Grades 5 through 8, up from 9.6 percent; 3.8 percent of jobs in grades 9 through 11, up from 3.4 percent; and 1.6 percent of the jobs in Grades 12 and above, up from 1.3 percent.

The statistics were similar for postal and wage board employes.

The Needs of the Aged

SOCIAL SECURITY benefits are the only substantial source of income for the large majority of the nation's aged, and at their current levels the benefits do not meet the minimum daily living requirements for retired persons.

Social security is the sole retirement system for 85 percent of Americans. With the rise of private pension plans this figure may drop to 70 percent—but not for another 15 or 20 years.

Yet the average individual monthly benefit for all retired workers 62 or over is about $82 and the average benefit for a couple is $144 a month.

This is an intolerable situation and demands immediate action by Congress. Minimum progress calls for an increase in social security benefits averaging at least 20 percent as the first step toward an eventual rise of 50 percent so that the "golden years" are not years of bitter desperation.

The Job Outlook

THE BIG QUESTION for 1967 is whether the economy can produce the new jobs needed to further bring down the unemployment rate.

The Labor Dept. says that to keep the jobless rate at its present level at least 1.7 million new non-farm jobs are needed. If the rate is to be reduced below the average 3.9 percent for 1966 more new jobs must be created.

The job projection is based on an increase in the labor force of 1.4 million persons plus a further drop in farm employment. The economy has produced more than 1.7 million new jobs in both 1965 and 1966 and this surge in employment has been reflected in a continuing drop in the jobless rate.

However, for 1967 leading economists—private and government—are forecasting an economic growth rate of 4 percent after allowing for price increases. The real growth rate in 1966, by contrast, is estimated at about 5.5 percent.

With a lower growth rate this year it is almost a certainty that the unemployment situation will not be improved, and the very real danger exists that it could turn upward.

Thus the need is clearly defined for policies that will not accept a leveling off of unemployment at a 4 percent rate—a substantial distance from what is considered full employment.

If the nation could come up with policies that produced enough new jobs in the past two years to keep the jobless rate dropping, it can do the same in 1967 and in the following years.

The question boils down very simply to how much unemployment the country is willing to accept as "normal" and how much it is willing to pay for "price stability" in terms of men and women hunting non-existent jobs.

A nation as wealthy and resourceful as the United States can master this problem in economic policy. Full employment can be achieved if we think in terms of human beings rather than dollars.

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First Things First

Reapportionment Works:

90th Congress Strongly Reflects Impact of 1-Man, 1-Vote Rulings

WHEN THE SUPREME COURT entered that famous "political thicket" in 1962 and handed down its one-man, one-vote decision calling for reapportionment on the state level and in 1964 for reapportionment on the national level, there were many predictions of disaster.

It hasn't worked out that way. Instead, the 89th and now the 90th Congress followed pretty much the Supreme Court injunction. Except for relatively minor examples, the new Congress reflects the court decision even more than the 89th.

Based on latest figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census, virtually half of all congressional districts show a deviation of between zero and 5 percent from their state average; 31.2 percent vary from between 5 and 10 percent from the average. The deviation from 10 to 15 percent is 13.4 percent while only 6.1 percent deviate 15 percent or more.

Of course, there are still "horrible" examples of malapportionment in some states that have not heeded the 1964 decision.

One is Oklahoma, which has one district with 552,863 population and a second with 521,542 as contrasted with two others that have populations of only 252,208 and 227,692.

California is another that shows up poorly on the reapportionment front. It has one district with a population of 588,933 as compared with a low district of 301,872.

Louisiana has a high district with 536,029 inhabitants as contrasted with a low of 263,850 persons.

On the side of better apportionment, however, are some 24 states which have sought to bring their districts more into line with the "one-man, one-vote" principle.

How successful have they been?

The Supreme Court, in its 1964 decision, laid down the general principle that congressional districts must be as equal in population "as is practicable". The majority did not lay down exact standards. Justice John M. Harlan, who dissented from the decision, however suggested that on the basis of the majority opinion a disparity of more than 100,000 between a state's largest and smallest districts would be in violation of the decision.

On that basis, here are some states that now have relatively minor discrepancies in district representation:

Arkansas has a discrepancy of only 8,675 between its high population and low population districts. In 1946, it had a difference of 245,676.

Michigan has a difference of 13,763. In 1962, it had a difference of 625,563.

Maryland has a difference of 10,329 as compared with a difference of 467,475 in 1962.

South Dakota has a difference of 13,288 as compared with its 1962 difference of 14,824.

On an overall basis 210 districts are now within a 5 percent margin of the state average; 133 that are between 5 and 10 percent, 57 between 10 and 15 percent and 26 which are 15 percent and over.

Of the extreme 26 cases, nine are in California, one in Florida, two in Georgia, four in Louisiana, one in New York, one in Ohio, four in Oklahoma, one in Pennsylvania, two in Washington and one in West Virginia.

ACHIEVING the "good" record was no easy job. Vested interests in individual seats and party politics in general made reapportionment extremely difficult in some states. In fact, five states were unable to agree on redistricting in 1962 and as a result resorted to electing some if not all of their members at large. These were Texas, Hawaii, Ohio, Michigan and Maryland.

For the most part the rapidly developing suburbs benefited from redistricting; rural areas suffered the most. To what degree reapportionment benefited the Republican Party in its election victories this year is not yet clear. However, most of the GOP victories were scored in the Middle West where malapportionment was not particularly great.

At any rate, Congress, under the pressure of the Supreme Court decision and the lower courts which have enforced that decision, is now a much more representative body than it was in 1964. The same is true of most state bodies.

From the very beginning labor has been strongly in favor of the one-man, one-vote principle as a basic tenet of democracy. Its support of that principle contributed greatly to the improvements that have been carried out in the past four years.

(PAI)

Morgan Says:

Youthful Turbulence May Hide Sober if Clumsy Soul-Searching

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

IN SOME MAGAZINE the other day I saw a cartoon showing a conscientious citizen with some coins in his hand running after a rather unidentifiable beatnik type and shouting, as I remember it, "Excuse me, sir or madam, but you dropped your change."

Morgan

The current garb of some of the young far-outs can so disguise gender that even when you return their money there is a risk in taking your choice. When I was a boy in the Golden West the only long-hairs I ever saw, below the age of senility, were members of the House of David baseball team. Today girls wear the stretch pants and the boys sport unshorn locks but when the twain meet it is hard to tell which is Samson and which is Delilah. And more confusing still, sometimes neither is either.

I'm not at all sure that Marshall McLuhan or Margaret Mead can explain the sociological or anthropological meaning of all this and I am certain I can't. But it is clear that the traditional rebelliousness of youth has become more vivid than ever before and I suspect that the hungry eye of television has encouraged a certain amount of the picaresque posturing among the protesters.

There is an ageless slice of ham in most of us and what would more quickly inspire the defiant display of a bearded draft-card burning or a motorcycle rumble by Hell's Angels or their East Coast counterparts, the Pagans, than the promise of exposure on the home screen?

The Pagans, whose mother chapter is located, interestingly enough, in Washington, D.C., got themselves in an ugly row with police in New Jersey but despite arrests, fines and some jail sentences they seemed overjoyed at the publicity because, one of them said, it brought a slew of queries about membership.

There is a warped aspect in this scene, including the stark, provocative video picture, because the focus is on the nut, the beatnik, the bizarre. So, suddenly the nation, especially its harassed middle-aged citizenry, finds itself generalizing with pompous shock about the lawlessness of the entire younger generation on the basis of a few sensational snapshots of the depredations of some youngsters who may be delinquent but who really are more lost than young.

Generalizations are inevitable on such a subject but I believe we are neglecting some valid generalizations on the plus side of the picture. The downright wild ones are, surely, a tiny minority of the crop. Nor does it follow that every young man or women who does something maddening to his elders is mad. I daresay there is more sober—if sometimes clumsy—soul-searching among the population bracketed by the ages of 15 to 25 than ever before in American history.

If this is true—and mail from and personal contact with students indicates to me that it is—it represents one of the most exciting turns in the maturing of the United States since Priscilla brushed off Miles Standish and told John Alden to speak for himself. But it also holds a large measure of pain for everybody concerned.

THIS DOES not mean that treacherous, unsponsored trips to the wild blue yonder via LSD should be encouraged or condoned. They should not. It does not mean that the Medal of Honor should be bestowed on the fellow who tears up his draft card, with or without the benefit of news cameras.

But here we have to tread with extreme caution lest the heavy feet of self-righteous patriotism trample legitimate courage, unrecognized, into the ground. There is a difference between a man who is just trying to dodge military service and a man to whose conscience the violence of war is truly unacceptable. I have no foolproof gimmick to offer to tell the difference but a society that can produce space instruments of microscopic delicacy may have to devote a little more time to understanding that delicate mechanism called a human being.

A fresh specimen for laboratory perusal has just emerged at Fort Benning, Ga., where 21-year-old Harry Muir, a great-grand-nephew of Josephus Daniels, Pres. Wilson's secretary of the navy, faces a court martial for refusing to wear a military uniform. "I love America dearly," he said after long and intensive self-examination, "but I love peace more."

Exponents of the New Left, leaders of campus protest movements and their fellows seem at times to love anarchy more than they love peace. It is not impossible, however, that a little transitional anarchy is necessary to breed respect for a lawful society. What many of us fail to realize, however, is this: much of this younger turbulence is conscientious protest against what appears to be a pretty lawless society.

This is a blurred view but it is not completely out of focus. And it doesn't clarify matters much when young people can't find enough older ones with whom to communicate, in trust, their doubts and fears.

I believe the large dimensions of this turbulence indicate that at last American education is beginning to do what it is supposed to do—make people think. Stick-in-the-muds, we have been warned.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. JOHNSON, an extremely pragmatic political leader, made it perfectly clear in his State of the Union message that he had read the Nov. 8 election returns and noted the substantial Republican gains.

It is a different kind of Congress he must deal with in the 90th Congress, with the Republicans in command of a House delegation increased by a net gain of 47 seats, and it would have been unrealistic of him to treat this fact as if it was not a fact.

His opening message to the new Congress, therefore, was phrased in conciliatory terms, including an interpolated sentence expressing the hope that a genuine "partnership" would be established during the two-year period between the Executive and Legislative branches of the government.

It included another interpolated comment indicating that he had taken into account the GOP election victories and remarking that in this country the "genius" of our system depends upon "creative debate" on commonly-recognized problems that allows a selection between "reasonable alternatives."

He was conciliatory, indeed, but by no means defensive or on the run.

He laid out his own affirmative program which he asked Congress to approve, just as former Pres. Harry S. Truman did in 1947 after Republicans had actually won control of both House and Senate. A president has the obligation to read the election returns, but he cannot fail to meet the personal responsibilities in his office to lay out a program.

* * *

THE OPENING DAYS of the session indicated very strongly that the conservative coalition—the long-familiar combination between the Republican leadership and southern Democrats—was back again with us, in full force.

Give the Republicans 187 members in the House, as they now have, and about half the 90-odd southern Democrats almost automatically tend to vote with the GOP leaders and against their own official Democratic leadership, which represents the national party interest, on most issues.

The combination represents a majority of the House, a clear and unequivocal majority, on a variety of issues—a motion to recommit an Administration bill to committee (and thus kill it), a motion to substitute a coalition-sponsored bill for an Administration measure, or any one of a series of other devices.

It is as true today as it was in 1965 that the House majority the Democrats enjoyed after the Barry Goldwater election disaster—a margin of more than two to one, 295 Democrats to 140 Republicans—is just about the minimum a liberal, populist Democratic president needs to assure passage of such general welfare bills as medicare, federal school aid, improved and expanded minimum wage standards.

* * *

YOU CAN'T RAMROD bills through against the conservative coalition, because Congress is an independent and co-equal branch of the government, and if the majority feels and thinks conservative, that's the way the majority is going to vote.

The President, in such circumstances, must think of trying to get his program through by devices short of ramrodding or the happy circumstance of a 295-140 party majority.

So Mr. Johnson, in his State of the Union message, was extremely careful to avoid arousing the animals of purely partisan hostility, to speak in terms of civility and courtesy, to set forth his views on needed domestic and foreign policy questions with a proper regard for the changed political situation he faced.

He nevertheless set forth his views, declaring he would seek for the demonstration cities program the full sum of actual appropriations authorized in the last Congress, speaking very bluntly about the long, distressing war we still face in Viet Nam, appealing above and beyond partisanship to the common interests of our people in making some of our newer domestic welfare programs work well.

It was a long speech—and just about what the President undoubtedly felt was needed at this stage of accounting for his stewardship.

Bipartisan Support Predicted:

Effective Air Pollution Curbs Keyed to Strong Federal Law

THE BATTLE against air pollution can only be won by a federal law "with teeth in it," an AFL-CIO spokesman declared in a network radio interview.

The causes and effects of air pollution cannot be contained within state boundaries, said AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty, and "any realistic approach to this problem would have to be nationwide."

"Research has shown that air is located in sheds, somewhat similar to the way that water is located in sheds," Doherty pointed out, and they "may cover several states. If you are going to deal with the pollutants in a particular airshed, you have to have some kind of regional approach."

For that reason, "the federal government has the major role in the sense that it has the major responsibility," he asserted, and it "can't relegate this responsibility to 50 different [state] regulatory agencies." Doherty's statement came as he was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, weekly public affairs feature on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Knowledge about the cases and effects of air pollution and how to control it is incomplete, he said, so "the important thing in the field of air pollution is money for research and development."

DOHERTY suggested that the $186 million Congress authorized last year to combat the problem is not a "significant amount—especially in view of the problem" that exists.

He predicted that Congress would provide the kind of federal authority that is needed. "Whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, you breathe," he said, noting further that the Air Pollution Control Act of 1966 passed by unanimous vote in the Senate.

Reporters questioning Doherty on Labor News Conference were Orr Kelly of the Washington Evening Star and James Millstone of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A FEDERAL LAW "with teeth in it" is needed to win the battle against air pollution, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty (center) declared on Labor News Conference. Reporters Orr Kelly (left) of the Washington Evening Star and James Millstone of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch questioned Doherty on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs feature on the Mutual radio network.

FIRST CONTRACT covering 1,800 blue collar, non-craft employes of the Government Printing Office is achieved by Local 713 of the Printing Pressmen. Local Pres. Jesse C. Butler signs the agreement, which was also signed by the Public Printer of the U.S., James L. Harrison, standing at Butler's right. Others in the photo are union and management officials who took part in the negotiations. The local started with 21 members in 1965 and has built its membership to nearly 1,200.

U.S. Commission Urged to Support Farm Worker Collective Bargaining

San Francisco—Labor spokesmen urged a presidential commission to support collective bargaining rights for farm workers as a benefit not only to workers but to their employers and communities.

Three of the witnesses testifying at a day-long hearing Jan. 11 of the Advisory Commission on Food & Fiber were AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and Henry Munoz, Jr., equal opportunity director for the Texas AFL-CIO.

Kircher laid a 6-point program before the commission topped by the request that farm workers be covered, like other employes, by the National Labor Relations Act.

Referring to the now 16-month-old grape strike at Delano in California's San Joaquin Valley, Kircher said:

"Virtually not a single problem in the last 16 months of strike and turmoil could not have been resolved in a short time if services of the National Labor Relations Board had been available."

Farm workers can make a very real contribution to increase efficiency and productivity of the agricultural industry if they are granted "a voice to improve their circumstances," Kircher said.

Where UFWOC has signed contracts, he observed, "the fact that a worker now knows he has a job to come back to next year encourages him to put down roots in the community."

Munoz, representing Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. (Hank) Brown, put a statement by Brown into the record and elaborated on its revelations of starvation pay and miserable conditions for Texas migrant farm workers.

Their per capita income, Brown's statement disclosed, is less than $1,000 a year and "80 percent had to travel out of the state to earn that money."

"In five years, 30 to 40 percent of those jobs—even at $1,000 a year—will be gone to automation," Munoz predicted.

He bitterly assailed U.S. permissiviness in allowing "green card" workers to commute daily across the Mexican border to work in American fields. The law under which they are given American work permits requires that they live north of the line but 90,000 to 100,000 of them return home from Texas to Mexico each night, he charged.

Growers Won't Bargain

The Rio Grande City farm strike, now 6 months old, has focused attention "on the deprivation existing in the fertile valley of Texas," Brown's statement declared. "It has further emphasized the total unwillingness of growers to bargain collectively with their workers."

Chavez, a leader of the Delano strike since its inception Sept. 20, 1965, told how growers declined even to accept registered letters or telegrams asking for negotiations before the grape walkout finally was called.

Yet the Schenley Corp., first grower to sign a UFWOC contract, has found unionism to its benefit, Chavez pointed out.

"We have agreed to supply labor and we do," he said. "Schenley used to go to Texas or Mexico for green card workers. It used to use labor contractors. Now we can supply not only enough workers but more."

Union wages, now at $1.75 per hour, and other union benefits have reduced turnover, he added.

In contrast to the California union scale, Munoz told a commission questioner that top Texas farm wages are about 85 cents an hour.

All three AFL-CIO spokesmen asked the commission to urge collective bargaining laws for farm workers.

Other points in Kircher's program were for farm workers' coverage by wage-hour laws, unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, termination of farm labor import programs, and greater efforts by government and private groups to improve farm labor recruitment methods, housing, education and health protection.

The commission was set up by Pres. Johnson a year ago to make an 18-month study of all aspects of agriculture. It is to report to the President next July.

Legislature Votes Maddox New Governor

Lester Maddox, the ax-wielding total segregationist who closed down his Atlanta restaurant rather than yield to court orders that he must serve Negroes, was elected governor of Georgia by the state legislature.

The election was thrown into the legislature, under the Georgia constitution, because neither Democrat Maddox nor the Republican candidate, former Rep. Howard (Bo) Calloway, won an absolute majority at the polls in the Nov. 8 popular-vote balloting.

Former Gov. Ellis Arnall, rated as a liberal and nationally-minded Democrat who lost his party's nomination to Maddox in a runoff primary, got close to 53,000 write-in votes in the general election, leaving both Calloway, with 453,000, and Maddox, with 450,000, short of a majority.

The 259-member legislature, which contains only 30 Republicans, voted 182 to 66 for Maddox over Calloway—an indication that at least 36 Democrats voted for the Republican candidate, Calloway, presumably because of his plurality in the Nov. 8 popular vote.

Ten of the 11 Negro legislators abstained, one voting for Maddox.

Maddox, who took the oath of office immediately, said he accepted the office of governor as a "mantle of responsibility" and would wear it "with dignity and pride."

The Maddox election brings the full roll of governors to 25 Democrats and 25 Republicans—a net gain for the GOP of eight.

'Level Situation:'

1967 Jobless Rate Seen Holding at 4%

(Continued from Page 1)

Negroes, for the unskilled and other groups, he added.

In fact, Ross pointed out, the 7.6 percent jobless rate for Negroes in December 1966 was unimproved from a year earlier. The jobless rate for white workers fell from 3.7 percent a year ago to 3.3 percent in December.

Ross refused to be drawn into the debate of the economists over ways to crack the highly-resistant jobless rate. One side, labeled "aggregatists," would promote rapid economic growth to create jobs; another group, the "structuralists," would tailor solutions to meet the handicaps of individuals, industries or regions.

"There certainly is a structural aspect to present unemployment," Ross commented. He said the "problem unemployed" do lack skills or education or work discipline or live in areas with transportation or other problems. Or, he added, they may be in need of eyeglasses or hearing aids.

Structural remedies are essential to qualify these people for work, he said, but these will not work unless there is sufficient aggregate demand to provide jobs.

"Our expectation is that the average unemployment rate in 1967 will be 3.9 or 4 percent," Ross said.

He said this is based on a rate of economic growth of 4 percent or slightly less. The nation's rise in its productivity rate is presently retarded, he claimed.

Ross asserted that, over the long run, an annual increase of 4.5 percent in the gross national product —or the total output of goods and services—would be necessary to sustain full employment.

He said a rise in the jobless rate in 1967 to 4.25 or 4.5 percent would represent "a deterioration" of the job situation.

Ross's comments came with a jobs report for December which also included a brief review of 1966.

The December report listed a seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 3.8 percent, up a shade from November's 3.7 percent. This was within the 3.7 to 4.0 percent range for 1966 and compared to 4.1 percent for December 1965.

The unemployed totaled 2.7 million in December.

On the job side of the picture, the Labor Dept. said non-farm payroll employment rose 250,000 more than seasonally, with all major sectors benefiting.

"In contract construction, where employment had weakened since the spring," the report noted, "there was a pickup of 70,000, seasonally adjusted." This lifted contract construction to 3.3 million, seasonally adjusted.

Ross said the gain in construction jobs would be watched since it may indicate an upturn in the housing situation.

The December report also recorded job increases of between 35,000 and 60,000 each in manufacturing, state and local government and in services.

Workweek Down

The Labor Dept. also reported downturns in two leading indicators. The factory workweek, adjusted to account for seasonal influences, declined by 18 minutes to 41.0 hours, compared to highs of 41.5 hours earlier in 1966. And the number of workers employed part-time for economic reasons rose by 300,000, seasonally adjusted.

Reviewing the job picture for 1966, the report said:

"The employment picture remained strong during 1966, although the rate of improvement slowed after the first quarter of the year. The total unemployment rate, which had fallen steadily from 5.5 percent in early 1964 to slightly below 4 percent in early 1966, remained virtually unchanged throughout the year. Total employment advanced strongly throughout 1966 but, after the first quarter, employment gains just about matched labor force growth."

Teenagers and adult women accounted for most of the 1966 job gains, the report said. The demands of the armed forces and the steady drop in unemployment sharply reduced the supply of adult men in 1966. However, adult men scored job gains of 300,000 and their jobless rate fell to the lowest level since 1953.

Farm jobs continued their long-term decline, averaging 400,000 below 1965. The annual postwar decline has averaged 200,000.

Non-farm jobs rose by 2.9 million in the past year but, Ross said, will not rise as much in 1967.

Factory employment rose by 2.0 million since December 1964, with about half the gain coming in 1966. Contract construction jobs reflected the slowdown in homebuilding and finished the year below 1965 levels.

The service industries boomed in 1966. Government employment, mainly state and local, rose by 800,000 over the year while trade and miscellaneous services each gained 500,000 jobs.

The total labor force swelled by 1.8 million—the largest one-year gain in the postwar period—to 80.2 million for 1966.

The Labor Dept. said rising demand pushed employment sharply higher and unemployment lower during the year. It said this encouraged more workers to enter the labor market and caused a labor force increase about 500,000 greater than it had projected.

The labor force is expected to expand by about 1.4 million in 1967, the report said. While women and teenagers accounted for all the 1966 civilian labor force growth, the 1967 expansion is expected to take place among adults, mostly men.

Supreme Court Tightens 1-Man, 1-Vote Standards

The U.S. Supreme Court struck down two redistricting plans for straying too far from one-man, one-vote standards and ordered a lower court to take a closer look at a third.

In a series of 7-2 decisions, the high court indicated that it would insist on close adherence to equal population standards for state legislative and congressional districts in the absence of strong reasons for deviations.

It held unconstitutional an apportionment plan for the Florida legislature which had population deviations not greatly different from some state plans previously granted court approval. But in Florida's case, the court noted, districts closer in population could have been drawn without dividing counties. The court majority in effect rejected Florida's defense that the differences were justified to preserve existing legislative seats.

The Supreme Court also upset Missouri's 1965 redistricting of congressional seats, which left one district with a population 12.8 percent above the average and another with a population 7.2 percent under one-man, one-vote standards.

In the third case, it vacated a lower court decision upholding Indiana's congressional redistricting, ordering that the case be reconsidered in view of its latest decisions.

In all three cases, Justices John M. Harlan and Potter Stewart dissented, terming the population differences "relatively minor."

Observers noted that a number of federal courts have used a rule of thumb allowance of up to 15 percent population deviation in legislative and congressional redistricting cases. The latest Supreme Court rulings apparently set more stringent standards, although the court did not set any precise formula.

In the Florida case, Justice Byron R. White said in the majority opinion that while "mathematical exactness is not required in state apportionment plans," significant variations of population won't be approved "without a satisfactory explanation grounded on acceptable state policy."

Bipartisan Senate Group:

Liberals Open Fight To Curb Filibusters

(Continued from Page 1)

The strategy—to rely on the constitutional provision that each house of Congress may set its own rules.

This provision of the Constitution, the rules reformers say, clearly means that rules adopted in a previous Congress can't be used to prevent a majority in a new Congress from voting on a proposal to change the rules.

The first step was taken when a resolution to allow three-fifths of senators present and voting to limit debate was filed by Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) and Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.).

Minority Vote Plan

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) then introduced a proposal co-sponsored by 14 senators of both parties that would permit 51 senators—a majority of the full Senate—to shut off debate after 20 working days. Debate could be limited earlier only by a two-thirds vote.

Filibusters which could not be broken under the two-thirds rule led to the failure last year of both the 14(b) repeal bill and civil rights legislation. Both measures mustered a majority for closing debate but were short of the three-fifths mark as well as of the two-thirds now required.

Past efforts to change cloture rules indicate a close division between supporters and opponents of change. Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) reiterated his opposition to any rules change. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said he is "inclined" towards a 60 percent cloture rule but dubious about changing the rules "too drastically." Southerners and some small-state western senators have been traditionally opposed to anti-filibuster rules changes.

If supporters of a rules change have a majority this year, the key to their "constitutional" strategy may rest on hopes for a favorable ruling by Vice Pres. Humphrey, presiding officer of the Senate.

Humphrey, a fighter for anti-filibuster rules when he served in the Senate, has not said how he would rule if a question were posed to him in his role as presiding officer.

An advisory opinion by then-Vice Pres. Nixon in 1957 upheld the right of a majority of the Senate at the start of a new Congress "to exercise its constitutional right to make its own rules," although it did not spell out specifically the procedure to accomplish this. At the time, rules change advocates did not have majority support and the motion for a rules change was tabled.

In 1963, when Pres. Johnson was the vice president, he held that the question was a matter of constitutional interpretation which could only be decided by the Senate itself. Since the question was itself subject to debate, it left the liberal bloc in the position of having to use the existing cloture procedure to end debate and of not having the two-thirds vote to do so.

What actually happened was that the Senate voted 53-42 to table, thus refusing to consider, the constitutional question posed by Johnson. A subsequent attempt to close debate on the rules change proposals under the existing cloture rules obtained a 54-42 majority, but failed under the two-thirds rule. That ended the fight.

Only a token effort was made to change the rules two years ago at the start of the 89th Congress, and no votes were taken.

The last change in the filibuster rule was a minor modification adopted in 1959, which allowed cloture by two-thirds of senators present and voting instead of the previous two-thirds of the full Senate.

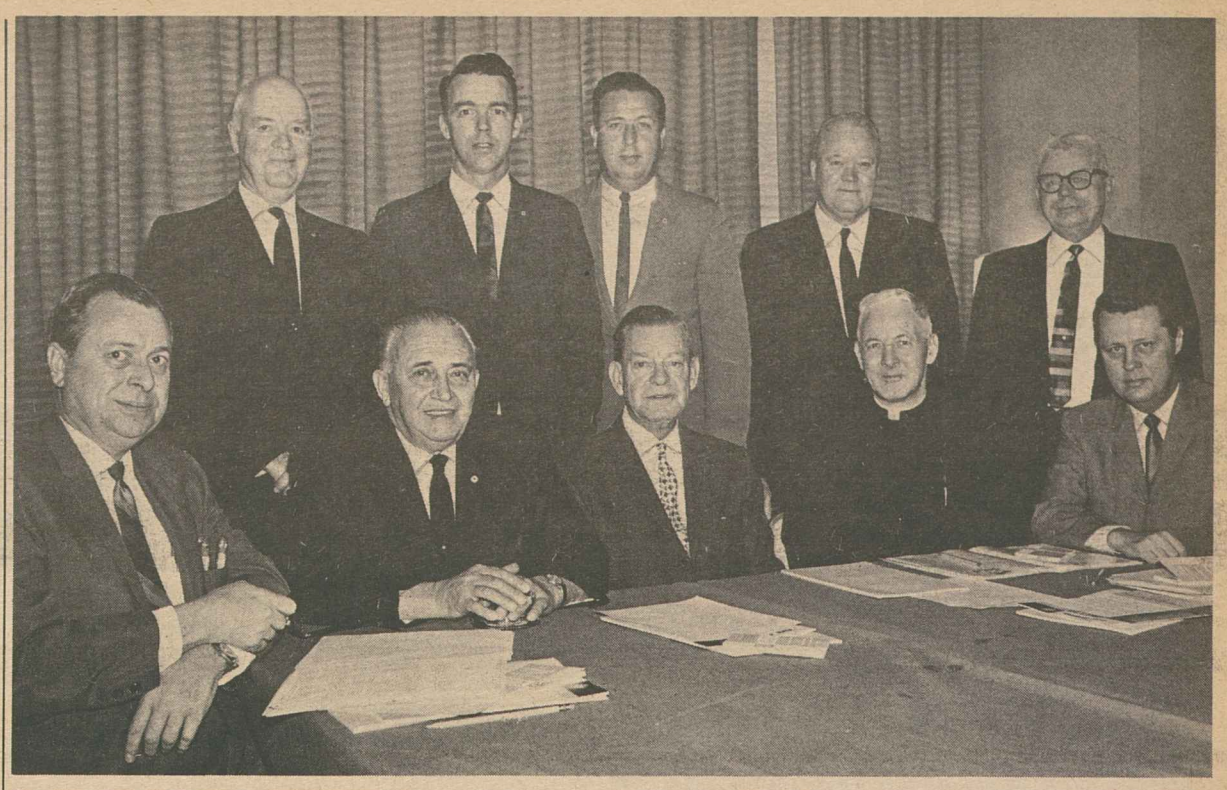
Party Offices Filled

Both the Democrats and Republicans made minor leadership changes as the Senate session got under way.

West Virginia's Sen. Robert C. Byrd was elected secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference by a 35-28 vote over Sen. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.). The third-ranking leadership post was vacated by Sen. George A. Smathers (Fla.).

The Senate Republican caucus named California's George Murphy as chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee—a post once held by Barry Goldwater. Sen. Hugh Scott (Pa.), who withdrew from the contest for the chairmanship, was again named vice chairman.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (Me.) was elected chairman of the Senate Republican conference.



FACT FINDING & REVIEW Commission set up by the Fire Fighters to consider modifying the union's longstanding no-strike policy is shown at its first meeting in Washington. From left (front row) are City Mgr. Henry B. Nabers, Grand Rapids, Mich.; IAFF Pres. William D. Buck; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, the chairman; Rev. Philip A. Carey, S.J., director of the Xavier School of Industrial Relations, New York, and Exec. Dir. Ed Johnson, League of Wisconsin Municipalities; (standing) Gen. Mgr. Percy Bugbee, National Fire Protection Association, Boston; IAFF Vice Pres. Gordon Anderson, Vancouver, B.C.; Pres. Charles A. Hall, IAFF Local 587, Miami, Fla.; IAFF Gen. Counsel Edward J. Hickey, and IAFF Vice Pres. Harry Williams, Portland, Ore.

Conservative Coalition in House Shows Strength in Early Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

The second vote—on scrapping the 21-day rule—saw a coalition of 156 Republicans and 76 Democrats outvote 159 Democrats and 26 Republicans. This 232-185 vote against the 21-day rule compares with the 224-202 vote by which the rule was adopted at the start of the 89th Congress.

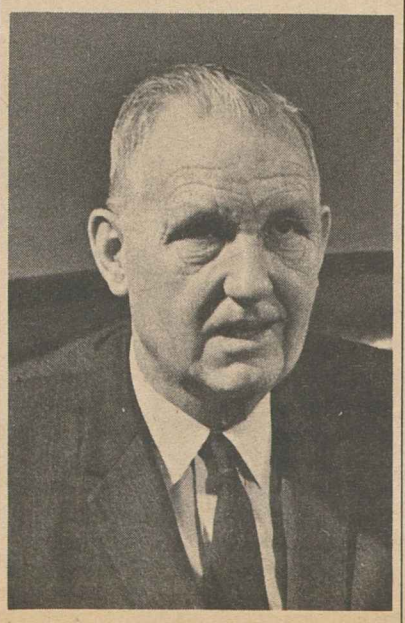
The Rules Committee this year is likely to have a clearly liberal majority and — its chairman has pledged — will meet regularly. Abolition of the 21-day rule is not considered a legislative disaster. But it indicates continuing problems for the Administration with the revived coalition.

On the emotion-laden controversy over Powell, Democratic ranks split several ways while Republicans put up a solid front.

The first division came at the Democratic caucus, the day before the opening of Congress.

Powell, the flamboyant New York congressman who had headed the powerful Education & Labor Committee since 1961, was under heavy fire for alleged misuse of committee funds and evasion of both civil and criminal contempt of court warrants issued against him in New York.

The Democratic caucus voted by a heavy majority to strip him of his committee chairmanship, rejecting a motion supported by the party's leadership merely to suspend him as chairman pending the outcome of an investigation of his conduct.



CARL D. PERKINS

The party discipline came in the form of a motion designating Rep. Carl D. Perkins, a soft-spoken Kentucky liberal and next ranking member of the Education & Labor Committee, as chairman for the 90th Congress.

On the House floor, many of the Democrats who had backed the ouster of Powell as committee chairman joined with McCormack and Albert in supporting a move to allow Powell to take his oath of office as congressman while a special House committee considered whether further action should be taken.

The motion to allow Powell to take his seat under those conditions was made by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), who had led the fight in the Democratic caucus to remove Powell from his committee chairmanship. To do otherwise, Udall argued, would penalize Powell's Harlem district by denying its people a vote in Congress.

Democrats Split

With Republicans voting solidly against the Udall motion, Democrats split almost down the middle on the issue—126 voting with the party's leadership and 119 supporting the GOP position. This 305-126 vote was quickly followed by 364-64 approval of the Republican motion which denied Powell a vote in the House—although leaving him his salary and office—pending the report of a nine-member special committee within five weeks.

The twin political rebuffs to the House leadership came on the same day that the Administration suffered a damaging blow in the loss of Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.).

Fogarty, whose death a few hours before the opening of the 90th Congress is reported elsewhere on this page, was one of the few liberals with major influence in the House Appropriations Committee. His jurisdiction as a subcommittee chairman included money bills for health, education and labor programs. And many of the upcoming battles between Administration supporters and the conservative coalition are likely to be fought over the amount of appropriations for Great Society programs.

Democratic liberals had given serious thought to seeking to deny the Rules Committee chairmanship to Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi, senior Democrat on the committee following the departure from Congress of last year's chairman, Howard W. Smith of Virginia.

The move was dropped, however, after Colmer gave assurances of regular committee meetings. Smith, as chairman, had on occasion "disappeared" for long stretches to avoid calling a meeting at which legislation he opposed would be cleared.

The liberal bloc, with some southern support, did win designation of former Rep. W. Pat Jennings of Virginia, who lost his re-election bid, as Clerk of the House, an important supervisory administrative post.

The caucus put off until later filling a vacancy on the House Ways & Means Committee, which also serves as the group which selects Democratic members of other committees.

The usual flood of bills was introduced by congressmen during the opening days of the session, but no legislative action was on the agenda. The first weeks of a new Congress are usually devoted to filling out committee rosters, setting up subcommittees and scheduling hearings.

Rep. Fogarty Dies at 53; Champion of Health Aid

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), a long-standing member of the Bricklayers, a warm friend of organized labor and a House leader in developing health policies, was found dead in his office two hours before the 90th Congress was to open.

Death was attributed to a heart attack. He would have been 54 on Mar. 23.

In a telegram to his widow, Mrs. Louise Fogarty, who was at their home in Harmony, R.I., AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed his "deep sense of sadness" at Fogarty's death.

"I had known him from his earliest days in Washington and had long admired his work which did so much to build America's health standards," Meany wired. "He was a credit to the trade union movement, to the Congress and to his country."

Pres. Johnson, "shocked and saddened," called him a "great leader and an effective member of Congress . . . a major architect in the fields of health and education."

Fogarty was born in Providence and upon completing studies at La Salle Academy followed his father and older brother into bricklaying. He joined Bricklayers Local 1 of Rhode Island and at the age of 23 was elected to the first of four terms as local president.

He was 27 when first elected to Congress. During World War II he enlisted in the Seabees and served on Guam.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education & Welfare of the Appropriations Committee, he obtained billions of dollars in funds for programs reflecting his belief that "I do not think we ought to be a third or fourth-rate country so far as health is concerned."

A daughter, Mary, also survives. The body was flown to Providence for burial.

Sam Eubanks Dies; Ex-Guild Leader

Sam B. Eubanks, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild from 1941 to 1951 and a member of the former CIO executive board, died following a heart attack at his home in suburban Washington. He was 63.

He had served as executive secretary of his home local, San Francisco-Oakland, from 1952 until 1962, when he became assistant director for technical assistance in the Labor Dept.'s Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports.

Eubanks' election to the top ANG administrative post grew out of the leadership he displayed at the union's 1941 convention, when left wing elements were driven out of control and out of office. He was re-elected in 1943, 1945, 1947 and 1949, and declined to run in 1951 in order to devote full time to what ended up as an unsuccessful attempt to launch a daily labor newspaper.

Surviving are his widow, Mary, and a daughter, Susanne.

'Workable, Achievable':

Meany Hails LBJ's Pledge To Push Programs Forward

(Continued from Page 1)

Noting that the President had concluded that the "added, abnormal" cost of our defense of freedom in Viet Nam "requires a tax increase," Meany observed that Johnson's request for a 6 percent surtax on corporate and individual incomes included a proposed exemption for low-income families.

Johnson thus "correctly recognized, in part," a basic concept of the AFL-CIO—that even a war tax envisioning "a degree of sacrifice by all Americans" should be based on "ability to pay," he continued.

A greater tax increase levied upon the "abnormally high profits of industry and business" would insure that ability to pay is the "completely guiding principle," he said, and the AFL-CIO Executive Council would make the decision resting upon "the facts which will be developed in the President's messages on the economy."

Meany said that the AFL-CIO's attitude on the President's proposal of a new Dept. of Business and Labor, merging the existing and separate Depts. of Labor & Commerce, would be reached "when the specific proposals are made public."

Merger Plan Weighed

Urging that Congress and the public pursue a similar policy, "avoiding hasty and uninformed judgments," the federation president pointed out that the proposed merger was "a matter of special interest to the labor movement."

The Labor Dept. was formed in 1913, he observed, "to eliminate a form of second-class citizenship for workers whose interests were relegated to a bureau in the Dept. of Commerce."

"We are fully confident that the President has no intention of returning to that concept," he said.

Meany also noted that the President had "candidly acknowledged" that not all the domestic progress of the past several years had "fulfilled the hopes that inspired them" but stressed that the proper remedy was "to strengthen the programs, not abandon the hopes." Meany added that to this purpose "adequate appropriations are essential."

He also expressed specific satisfaction that Johnson had moved to make more money available for "badly-hit residential construction" and to cut "abnormally high interest rates about which the AFL-CIO has long complained."

He was referring to the President's announcement that $1 billion dollars would be made immediately available to saving and loans associations by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and that the interest rate would be reduced from the 6 percent recently charged to 5.75 percent.

Message Unusually Detailed

The President's message to Congress was unusually detailed and specific on many matters and his manner in giving it very serious and conciliatory.

He remarked directly to the Republican opposition, "whose numbers, if I am not mistaken, seem to have increased somewhat," that in our system matters work best when expressed "through creative debate that offers choices and reasonable alternatives."

The President was already on notice, however, that his domestic program at least might face rough handling ahead.

The House leadership of Speaker John W. McCormack and Floor Leader Carl Albert was overturned in the opening session on adoption of the rules and the vote to force Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) to stand aside from swearing-in ceremonies pending an investigation of charges involving use of Education & Labor Committee funds and the contempt citations of him in New York state courts.

Following the President's message, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), the Republican floor leaders, quickly commented that Johnson had not "made a case" for his proposed 6 percent surtax and indicated that they would seek appropriation cuts instead.

Johnson nevertheless proceeded to lay out his program and explain his conduct of foreign affairs in a methodical way.

He asked for the surcharge "for two years or for so long as the unusual expenditures associated with Viet Nam continue," thus making it clear that he anticipated no quick and easy conclusion to our miiltary operations in Southeast Asia.

He expressed regret over a 4.5 percent price rise in 18 months but pointed out that in a comparable period during World War II the price jump had been 13.5 percent and during the Korean War had been 11 percent.

Dividing his remarks into areas of "programs and partnerships and priorities and prosperity and peace," he recommended an intensified effort "to give the poor a chance to enjoy and to join in this nation's progress."

Here he appeared to place great stress on the Head Start program under which the children of the poorest families obtain pre-school training and he called for its expansion and extension.

He spelled out his social security recommendations—a 20 percent average increase in benefits including a 59 percent hike in the minimum benefit from $44 to $70 a month.

Medicare Extension Urged

He urged that medicare benefits be extended to the 1.3 million citizens not yet 65 years of age who are totally and permanently disabled and unable to earn their livelihoods.

"I hope that this Congress will try to help me do more for the consumer," the President said, including a specific point about requiring that the cost of credit be clearly and honestly expressed.

He urged the strictest possible controls on electronic bugging and wiretapping—"the full reach of our constitutional powers"—except when the national security is at stake.

He urged enactment of a Safe Streets Act to extend federal aid to local police departments.

Yet almost half his 68-minute message dealt with foreign affairs, the nearly 500,000 U.S. troops in Viet Nam, the fact that the war there was not ended and that he could not "prophesy" when it would end.

He spoke of the "transition" in our relations with the Soviet Union and of his hope of a "reconciliation between the people of mainland China and the world community."

But all of this, the President added, rested on his conviction that "we, the American people and our allies, are going to see Viet Nam through to an honorable peace," and for that we must "slowly but inexorably" apply the pressure that makes the Communist enemy realize "that the war he started is costing him more than he can ever gain."

PRES. LYNDON B. JOHNSON delivers his State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress. Behind him are Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey (left) and House Speaker John W. McCormack.

Seniors Rally Support For Social Security Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

tolled his contributions to older citizens.

Fogarty, who was found dead in his office two hours before the 90th Congress was to convene, had been scheduled to speak at the meeting.

Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen recapitulated Johnson's proposals and predicted that "before the summer is out, this new legislation will be the law of the land."

"In a country as prosperous as the United States," he said, "there is no reason why social security beneficiaries—the retired, widowed, orphaned and disabled—should be denied a measure of dignity and self-sufficiency in our great society."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of a Senate subcommittee that will handle the bulk of the Johnson social security recommendations, said the President's proposals for the elderly "will certainly be high on our agenda." Much remains to be done to improve both social security and medicare, he declared —"and done in the near future."

His brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), pointed out that the minimum social security benefit for the retired is $44 a month and "should be at least double that." He also advocated financing some improvements out of general revenues.

Escalator Clause Warning

He urged a cost of living provision in the Social Security Act, but warned that some who advocate it mean it to be a substitute for further increases in benefits.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said Congress is "in the mood" to raise social security benefits but not social security taxes, and urged the senior citizens' organization to push hard for genuine improvements.

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) stressed the necessity of old age benefits high enough to assure the retired of self-respect. He demanded extension of the hospitalization proviso of medicare "for whatever period of time is necessary" to clear up a disabling condition and said he would introduce legislation to take the limitation off the earnings of retirees and assure more nursing home care.

Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D-N.Y.) predicted that "the going will be tough in Congress" for legislation designed to help the elderly and that because of the opposition of "a coalition of conservatives," it "will be difficult to make progress."

"Keep up the drumfire of your pressure," he urged.

Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.) joined in urging continued support for improvements.

Greetings and encouragement from sectors of the labor movement were expressed by Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, an AFL-CIO vice president; Assistant Dir. Joseph Rourke of COPE and Leonard Lesser of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

1-14-67

IBEW Solidarity Cited In Alabama Utility Pact

Montgomery, Ala.—Solidarity of 2,400 union members throughout a 21-week strike against the Alabama Power Co. was credited by their union, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as the key factor in a final contract settlement.

The strike began Aug. 16. Settlement was reached Jan. 6 after an all-night session between company and union negotiators with Gov. George Wallace sitting in.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said in a message to the eight union locals: "This was a long, hard strike and we are very proud of the solidarity of our people. The final agreement, while it did not net us everything we wished, is an honorable settlement, far better than the company's original offer and more in line with the substantial settlements the IBEW obtained with U.S. utility companies in 1966."

The agreement provides wage increases of 3.5 percent retroactive to Aug. 16, 1965, and 3.9 percent as of Aug. 16, 1966, plus a final 4.4 percent effective next Aug. 16; full company payment of medical insurance premiums; four weeks' vacation after 20 years of service, and other gains.

Strikers were aided by IBEW strike benefits. Business Mgr. W. L. Hopper, Jr., of the IBEW System Council, said the strike was notable for the unwillingness of workers to settle for a substandard contract and the refusal of management to meet union standards willingly.

Hopper reported that laws "passed to punish civil rights workers in Alabama were used to coerce and weaken the union, though to little avail." He pointed out also that money spent by the big utility in newspaper ads condemning the union would easily have paid for the improvements asked by the IBEW.

Henning Appointed New Zealand Envoy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent labor's "warmest congratulations and best wishes" to Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning on his appointment by Pres. Johnson as U.S. ambassador to New Zealand.

"We are delighted at this honor the President has paid you," Meany said in a telegram, "and we are confident that you will serve the United States with distinction."

Henning was research director for the California Federation of Labor from 1949-59, then headed the California Dept. of Industrial Relations until his appointment as under secretary of labor in 1962.

Histadrut Council Board Adds Canadian Unionist

Hamilton, Ont.—Staff Rep. William Scandlan of the Steelworkers, secretary of the Hamilton & District Labor Council and a Hamilton alderman, has been named to the executive board of the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel (Histadrut).

Scholarship Merit Tests Due Feb. 25

High school juniors interested in scholarships — including the six four-year college scholarships awarded each year by the AFL-CIO — should register to take the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test, Education Dir. Walter G. Davis urged.

The tests will be administered Feb. 25 and interested students should contact their school principals or guidance counselors immediately, Davis said.

He also urged high school juniors and seniors to look into the broad range of loan, scholarship and work-study programs available in the field of higher education, including vocational and technical institutions.

Two free booklets are available on request from the U.S. Office of Education of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Washington, D.C.

"Aid to Students" discusses the various careers students can prepare for with government help.

The second booklet, "Federal Aids for College Students," explains the various government loan and grant programs and lists colleges where these programs are in effect.

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Liberals Set Back in Move To Change Filibuster Rule

Abel Hails Mine-Mill, Steel Unity

Tucson, Ariz.—"Our two unions represent more than 107 years of never-ending struggle by men who believe in industrial democracy and were willing to pay the supreme price for it. It is out of this meaningful sacrifice that we are here today, adding still another chapter to the story of our ceaseless fight for social and economic justice," Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers told a special convention of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Abel addressed the 250 delegates at the closing session of the convention, which the day before had unanimously endorsed merger of the 73-year-old unaffiliated union with the 1.1 million-member USWA.

The merger brings together into one powerful organization 80 percent of the workers in the nonferrous metal mining, smelting and refining industry. The Mine-Mill Union has approximately 30,000 members in the industry and the USWA represents another 38,000 workers in the field.

Abel reminded delegates that the struggles in the past had been hard, but warned ". . . we can be certain that there will be more struggles in the future."

Copper Talks Due

For the first time in the history of collective bargaining in the nonferrous metals industry, the workers will be united when they meet copper negotiators late next spring.

"Unity will serve us well," Abel predicted. "Those sitting across the bargaining table from us will soon realize that the contract talks will be different. There will be no playing off one union against another. There will be no undermining of one another's bargaining position. There will be no race to see who can settle first at the expense of the rest."

He traced the parallel histories of the two unions, citing the beginning through predecessor organizations that blazed a bold trail.

The Western Federation of Miners, organized in 1893, initiated the first serious attempt to organize nonferrous workers in the mines and smelters of the West, while in 1874, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin & Steel Workers performed a similar pioneering effort for today's United Steelworkers of America.

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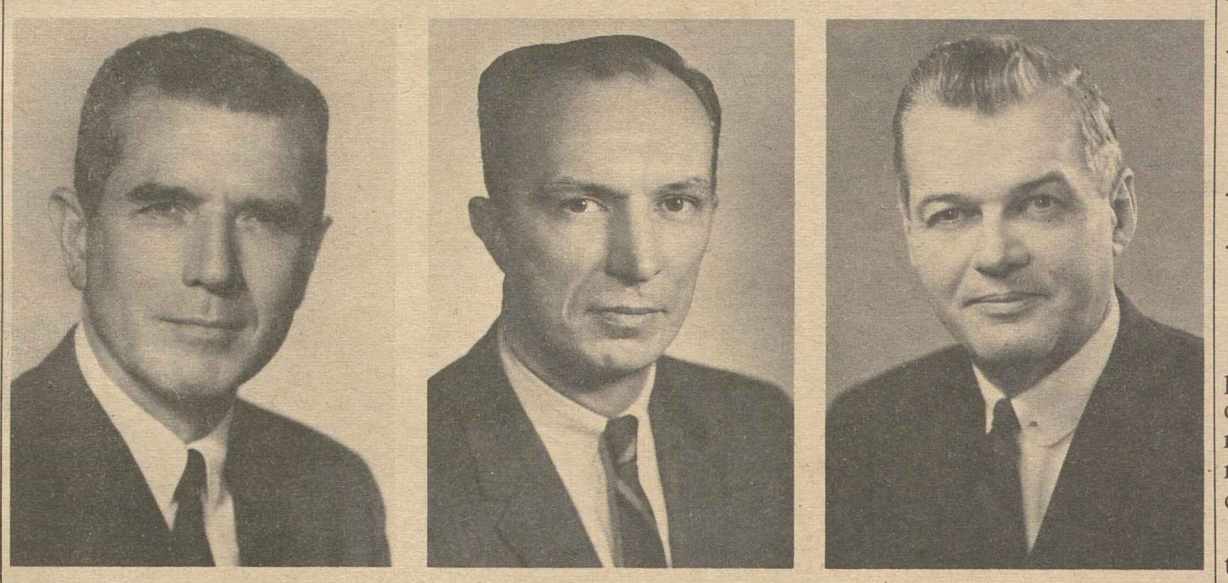

TOP-LEVEL CHANGES in the Labor Dept. followed Pres. Johnson's appointment of Under Sec. John F. Henning (right) as ambassador to New Zealand. James J. Reynolds (left) moved up to under secretary and the assistant secretary post he left was filled by Thomas R. Donahue (center) of the Building Service Employes.

New Test Scheduled In Senate

By David L. Perlman

The Senate refused to take a parliamentary shortcut to a vote on liberalizing its anti-filibuster rule, but another path still remained open for a possible rules change.

The filibuster rule which is the target of Senate liberals led to defeat last year of repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) and the civil rights bill. Both measures had majority support in the Senate, but could not muster the two-thirds margin required under present rules to close debate.

A ruling by Vice Pres. Humphrey opened the way for a majority of the Senate to claim a constitutional right to change its rules at the start of a new Congress in the face of a filibuster against a rules change.

But support for the constitutional claim advanced by the rules reformers diminished under a sledgehammer attack by both Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Cloture Move Backed

After defeating the constitutional claim by a 61-37 vote, however, the two leaders promised support for an effort to round up a two-thirds vote to halt the filibuster against a change in the anti-filibuster rule.

The proposal considered most likely to win the Senate's approval—if it ever gets to a vote—would permit closing debate by a three-fifths vote. If all 100 senators were present, this would

(Continued on Page 12)

500,000 Now Covered:

4 More Rail Unions Win New Wage Pacts

Four more rail unions have negotiated wage settlements with the nation's major carriers, pushing the number of railroad workers covered by new contracts over the 500,000 mark.

The latest agreements cover 150,000 workers represented by the Maintenance of Way Employes, the Transportation-Communication Employes, the Railroad Signalmen and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, which bargains for dining car employes.

The new contracts provide the 5 percent pay raise, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967, which formed the basis of the agreements negotiated earlier by the Trainmen, Firemen & Enginemen and Railway Clerks.

The contract extends through the first half of 1968, with an additional 2.5 percent increase on Jan. 1, 1968. The unions will be able to reopen wage negotiations on Mar. 1, 1968, with any increase to be effective on the following July 1.

Besides the pay provisions, the four "non-operating" unions also obtained a third week of vacation after 10 years, instead of the present 15-year service requirement.

The agreements provide for negotiations next June on the question of away-from-home expenses of railroad workers. If direct negotiations don't quickly resolve the issue, the dispute will be submitted to arbitration.

Still unresolved were the wage negotiations of six rail shopcraft unions which have been bargaining through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

Members of the six unions have authorized their officers to call a strike. Before a showdown is reached, however, a Presidential Emergency Board is likely to be named. Under the Railway Labor Act, this would avert a strike for at least 60 days while the board makes its recommendations and the parties bargain for a month thereafter.

The shopcraft unions are the Railway Carmen, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Boiler Makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, and Firemen & Oilers.

Also unsettled were wage negotiations of the Switchmen, whose members earlier voted down a 5

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Meany Lauds Labor Dept. Nominations

The AFL-CIO is "delighted" at Pres. Johnson's selection of James J. Reynolds and Thomas R. Donahue for top Labor Dept. posts, Federation Pres. George Meany declared.

Reynolds, who has been assistant secretary for labor-management relations since 1961, moves up to under secretary, the number two job in the department. He succeeds John F. Henning, who has been appointed U.S. ambassador to New Zealand.

Reynolds, 60, is a former official of the American Locomotive Co. and has helped mediate major labor disputes in recent years. Meany said Reynolds "has a fine record of distinguished service in the Dept. of Labor and we believe he will prove to be an excellent under secretary."

To fill Reynold's spot as assistant

(Continued on Page 2)

Ways & Means Seat Goes to N. Y. Liberal

House Democrats chose a New York liberal over a Texas conservative to fill a key vacancy on the powerful Ways & Means Committee, but the margin was close enough to give Administration supporters the shudders.

The secret-ballot vote in the House Democratic caucus was 115 for Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (N.Y.) to 113 for Rep. Omar Burleson (Tex.).

Gilbert's selection puts 12 congressmen who usually support the Administration on the 25-member committee, with an equal number who normally vote with the conservative coalition and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) holding the swing vote. Mills, one of the most influential men in the House, has pushed through some important Administration bills and blocked others.

There were other factors than a straight liberal-conservative showdown in the caucus vote. Nevertheless a defeat for Gilbert would have been read as a strong rebuff to the Democratic leadership and a major setback to the Administration's legislative program.

On COPE's scoreboard, Burleson cast 11 "wrong" votes in the 89th Congress and only one "right" vote. Gilbert had a perfect COPE record of 13 "right" votes.

Reduction of the Democratic majorities on all committees except the Rules Committee left only one Democratic vacancy on the Ways & Means Committee despite the retirement or election defeats of three Democratic members. Both New York and Texas had lost their traditional member and sought the single opening.

The Ways & Means Committee handles all tax-related bills, including social security and unemployment compensation. Its

(Continued on Page 12)

3-Point NLRB Program Sets Fair Election Code

A new three-point program to make sure workers know their rights and unions and employers their obligations in representation elections has been announced by the National Labor Relations Board.

The agency's basic goal is to stimulate fair play and warn against prohibited conduct in an effort to avoid post-balloting objections in the 8,000 elections it conducts each year, the announcement said.

The program includes:

- Leaflets explaining the NLRB election process.
- In-plant bulletin board notices pointing out the mutual rights and responsibilities of employes, unions and employers.
- Election notices that cite the right of workers to vote free of improper pressures, in addition to the traditional sample ballot and time and place of election.

The program, the board said, is part of the federal government's continuing effort to advise citizens of rights granted by Congress.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch credited Member Sam Zagoria with initiating and implementing "the concept that labor organizations and employers should be informed about and encouraged by the NLRB voluntarily to comply with basic principles of fair conduct in the holding of employe elections."

(Continued on Page 3)

Job Picture Brighter in '66 For Key Areas

The job situation improved during 1966 in most of the nation's 150 major manpower centers, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The area job report for November-December showed only eight areas with "substantial unemployment"—a jobless rate of 6 percent or higher. A year earlier, 19 major areas were in this category.

During the year, the number of areas in the low unemployment grouping—3 percent or less unemployed—increased by 18 to a record total of 66 in December.

Large metropolitan areas such as Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Dallas and Seattle were placed on the low unemployment list in 1966, the Labor Dept. said.

Job gains in these areas were traced mainly to pickups in such durable goods industries as electrical and non-electrical machinery, aircraft, ordnance and instruments, both defense and civilian. Growth in state and local government, trade and service industries also were reported.

The largest payroll increases foreseen for the immediate future are in key aircraft and machinery manufacturing areas, with the outlook in the auto industry clouded by recent layoffs, the report continued.

The major areas suffering substantial unemployment are: Fresno, Stockton and the San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario area in California; Fall River and Lowell, Mass.; Altoona, Pa., and two areas in Puerto Rico.

Meany Lauds Labor Dept. Appointments

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary, Johnson nominated 38-year-old Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

Donahue, a graduate of Manhattan College with a law degree from Fordham University, served from 1949 to 1957 on the staff of the 42,000-member BSEIU Local 32B in New York. He was successively editor, education director and director of the contract division.

From 1957 to 1960, he was European labor program coordinator in Paris for the Free Europe Committee, the parent organization of Radio Free Europe.

Besides serving as assistant to Sullivan, Donahue has also been secretary of the BSEIU's Civil Rights Committee.

He was described by Meany as "a man of outstanding talent, ability and experience" who will be "a first-rate public servant."

Meany said Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz "is getting two fine men for his leadership team and we congratulate them both on their appointment."

Sullivan commented that Donahue has done "an exceptionally fine" job with the Building Service Employes and expressed pride "that the President has seen fit to call upon one of our members to serve in the very important office of assistant secretary of labor."

10 Million Jobs in 1966 Filled Through USES

The public employment service found more than 10 million jobs for workers in 1966, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced.

The 6,535,000 non-farm placements exceeded these of the past three years, he said, but the 4,115,000 farm jobs were less than in 1965.

GROUND WAS BROKEN for the Sidney Hillman Apartments for the Elderly, sponsored by the male apparel industry of Philadelphia, at exercises at which Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (left) of the Clothing Workers presided. Seen wielding shovels with him are, from left, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.); ACWA Vice Pres. Bessie Hillman, widow of the union's founding president for whom the apartments are named; Mayor James H. J. Tate (D) of Philadelphia; Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.); Pres. Paul D'Ortona of the Philadelphia City Council; Mgr. Anthony Cortigene of the ACWA Philadelphia Joint Board, and Pres. Joseph B. Seitchik of the Philadelphia Clothing Manufacturers Association.

NLRB Wins New Test On Election List Data

The National Labor Relations Board's new names-and-addresses rule was upheld by Chief Judge William J. Campbell in the U.S. District Court for Northern Illinois.

The rule provides that an employer, pending an NLRB representation election, must make available to interested unions a names-and-addresses list of employes eligible to vote. In a number of cases in which employers have refused to supply such a list the NLRB has issued subpenas demanding them.

Four federal district courts have now split evenly when the NLRB has sought enforcement of its subpenas in court action.

In the latest case, the Auto Workers and the Machinists sought bargaining rights for 613 employes of the Crane Packing Co. The company, although consenting to an NLRB representation election, refused the names-and-addresses list.

On objection of the Auto Workers, the NLRB set aside the election results and ordered a second election, issuing its subpena for the employe list.

Judge Campbell in a memorandum opinion observed that the employer has "an exceptional opportunity, at the plant and through the mails, to present its views" on the merits and demerits of union representation to its employes.

In democratic elections generally, he wrote, the names and addresses of the electorate are available to parties at interest—whether they be public elections, corporate elections, or the election of union officials.

Employes preparing to vote in "so important" a matter as a representation election "should be given the maximum in opportunity to be fully informed on all sides of the issues," the court held, and a union seeking representation rights should have "an adequate opportunity" to present its views.

Judge Campbell also noted that the Crane Co. had engaged "actively" in a direct mail campaign with its employes "even though it had a 'captured electorate' in the plant—an advantage the unions do not enjoy."

Supplying a union with a names-and-addresses list "seems fundamental if the right to organize these employes is to be real," he declared. He granted enforcement of the NLRB's subpena.

The NLRB won enforcement of a similar subpena in U.S. District Court in Michigan and was denied enforcement of other subpenas in federal courts in Florida and North Carolina. It is appealing the adverse North Carolina decision in the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Glass Union Names Public Relations Chief

Columbus, O. — Pres. Ralph Reiser of the Glass & Ceramic Workers has announced the appointment of Charles L. Borsari, news editor of the Columbus Citizen-Journal, as the union's coordinator of public relations.

Textbook Policy Set:

Kingsport Strikers Win Detroit Ruling

Detroit—The Detroit Board of Education voted after a public hearing to buy books from the struck Kingsport, Tenn., Press only "in those instances where it is clear that comparable alternative titles are not available."

Labor spokesmen had urged the board to refrain from spending tax money for books produced by strikebreakers at Kingsport, where 1,200 members of five unions have been striking for a fair contract since Mar. 11, 1963. A labor spokesman called the vote a victory for the union position. A management official, who opposed the action, interpreted it to mean that the board "will not buy any Kingsport Press books" if similar books can be bought anywhere else.

The board vote was 4-1 in favor of the Kingsport Press resolution, with one member abstaining and one absent because of illness. Member Peter F. Grylls, who cast the lone no vote, said he did so to avoid a position based on sympathy.

He made his personal views clear in a statement reminding board members that the labor movement "was concerned about education for all of the people during times when business and industry were concerned mostly" with "maintaining a large pool of untrained and unskilled labor which could be manipulated to serve its needs."

The fight for good public education, good training and good jobs continues today, Grylls asserted, adding:

"In one region of our country, the South, the fight is far from won. It is a region characterized by illiteracy, poor labor-management relations, and a low level of economic opportunity generally."

The School Board action grew out of an appeal by the Wayne County AFL-CIO and the Detroit Allied Printing Trades Council. Other members of the trade union movement around the country have taken similar action in keeping with the recommendation of the 1965 AFL-CIO convention.

Labor's request for boycott action here was voiced by John R. Lutz of the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Pres. Al Barbour of the County AFL-CIO; Sec.-Treas. Curtis Bumbalough of the Printing Trades Council; Walter Allen of the Printing Pressmen, who spoke for the Allied Kingsport Press Unions, and Pres. Mary Ellen Riordan of the Detroit Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO.

Allen told the board that Kingsport Press management has offered to rehire only 105 of the 1,700 former employes who struck for comparable industry wages and working conditions. The strikers are members of the Pressmen, Bookbinders, Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Machinists and Typographers.

Worker Taxes Cited

Barbour noted that many of the dollars paid for school textbooks are being passed on to the employer at Kingsport, and since public schools are supported to a great extent by the taxes of organized workers, labor believes school officials should act on objections to such purchases.

He quoted AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as saying "what is involved is our rights as citizens. We have a right to say that public money shall be expended in a way that will not depress wages and working conditions and not work a hardship on labor."

Mrs. Riordan testified that the resolution could be fairly implemented without detriment to school children, and urged the board to adopt it.

Board Member A. L. Zwerdling explained his vote in these words: "I personally condemn the anti-labor policies of the Kingsport Press. I consider it completely un-American, wrong, and contrary to everything that is being done in this state."

Kingsport Press officials opposed the resolution. So did Mrs. Olga Schuster, president of the Detroit Education Association and Martin J. Struhar, identified as a director of the non-union section of the Printing Industries of America, Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATION TO CREATE an independent Maritime Administration has been re-introduced by Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (right) of the House Merchant Marine Committee, he told a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. The Maryland Democrat is being greeted by Pres. Thomas W. Gleason (center) of the Longshoremen and MTD Exec. Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin. The luncheon was the first in a series designed to acquaint the public with the maritime industry's legislative program.

At Mediators' Parley:

Bargaining Praised As Boon to Progress

Collective bargaining has produced benefits for an "overwhelming majority" of Americans in the last 25 years and its continued success is essential to hopes for the nation's continued progress and growth, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers told a final session of a national conference of federal mediators.

The roster of benefits was called by Beirne—health care, hospitalization, more paid holidays and vacations, financial protection against layoffs and plant closings, savings plans, guaranteed employment, and improved incomes for millions.

Dedication Cited

Those who criticize the American labor movement for lack of social concern "simply cannot sustain their argument on any sound factual basis," Beirne told the 20th anniversary conference of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. He added:

"In this nation, the labor movement is the only private organization whose primary dedication is to the widest and best interests of all the American people. We sympathetically deal with the whole gamut of difficulties and challenges that . . . confront the average American citizen and his family."

Mediation Service Dir. William E. Simkin, concluding the conference of 250 staff members, supported the views of previous speakers that the nation should refrain from any new punitive labor laws.

Simkin said he not only wants to see the government avoid any further move toward compulsory arbitration but also would like to see it back away from some of the laws already on the books.

Responding to a call from Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who urged the conferees to be "mediators with guts," Simkin agreed they should "assert the public interest," as Wirtz advised, but declared they also should avoid being the "crutches" for either labor or management.

The objective should be "to preserve collective bargaining," the head mediator declared, adding "we are there to assist the parties, not to intervene."

Simkin said the real goal of laws governing collective bargaining is "realistically" to preserve the right of either side to reject what it does not like in a contract. Mediators must, he concluded, "preserve the right of the parties to say no" and thus to keep bargaining truly free.

Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said he believes no "radically new" approach is needed to the settlement of national emergency disputes and "I am convinced that compulsory arbitration is not the answer."

Vice Pres. R. Conrad Cooper of the U.S. Steel Corp. called for ways of settling joint differences "without the use of force on either side, without crisis dates, without asking the government to do the job for us."

Simkin presented the agency's distinguished service award to William F. White, retired St. Louis regional director, for 32 years of effective service. Commissioner Charles F. Werkheiser of the service's Philadelphia office won a meritorious service award for "preventive" mediation efforts. Five mediators won citations for 25 to 30 years of agency service.

MULTI-UNION BARGAINING will increase in importance to unions as companies spread operations over the entire economy, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers tells the 20th anniversary seminar of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Also shown are FMCS Dir. William E. Simkin, gesturing, and Vice Pres. R. Conrad Cooper of U.S. Steel Corp. More than 250 mediators attended the week-long seminar sessions.

3-Point NLRB Program Sets Fair Election Code

(Continued from Page 1)

"Posting of these notices will be a significant stride along the road to free expression of the untrammeled choice of employes through the medium of the secret-ballot election," said McCulloch and Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman in a joint statement.

"This in turn is the principal method Congress set up to resolve representation disputes and is the threshold to the collective bargaining process which has contributed so much to our industrial democracy and vigor."

The leaflet describing the election machinery can be obtained for general distribution from NLRB headquarters in Washington or at any of the 31 regional offices.

The first bulletin board notice is posted when a request for an election is filed.

The second goes up when an election is agreed to, as happens 75 percent of the time, or is ordered.

Both notices are larger in size and more eye-catching than those used in the past, and should be readily visible to workers passing a bulletin board. They and the leaflet are printed in large, highly legible type.

The NLRB said all three emphasize the right federal law gives workers to self-organization, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing —or not to exercise these rights.

Everybody involved is urged to "cooperate fully" in "maintaining basic principles of a fair election" as the law requires. All parties to a vote are specifically warned against:

- "Making threats of loss of jobs or loss of benefits by a party capable of carrying out such a threat.
- "Firing employes or causing them to be fired in order to encourage or discourage union activity.
- "Making promises of promotions, pay raises, or other benefits, to influence an employe vote, by a party capable of carrying out any such promise.
- "Making threats of physical force or violence to employes to influence their vote in the election.
- "Making misstatements of important facts where another party does not have a fair chance to reply.
- "Making campaign speeches to assembled groups of employes on company time within the 24-hour period before the election.
- "Inciting racial or religious prejudice by inflammatory appeals."

Henle Appointed To New BLS Post

Peter Henle, former AFL-CIO assistant research director, has been named to the newly-created post of chief economist in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A second new post, that of chief statistician, also was created and will be filled by Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics Leon Greenberg.

Merger Links Mine-Mill to Steelworkers

(Continued from Page 1)

He cited many of the struggles of the two unions as classic examples of the will of men who have dedicated their lives to helping their fellow workers. He added:

"It can be said that out of the crucibles of Idaho mining and Pennsylvania steelmaking in 1892 the die was cast for the eventual organization of the two industries—even though both unions had suffered heartbreaking setbacks in 1892."

The merger of the organizations came about following an agreement to collaborate on federal mine safety legislation that resulted in passage of a bill last year. It was during this joint endeavor that Mine-Mill Pres. Albert C. Skinner expressed the thought to USWA officials that both unions should get on with the job of uniting the workers.

A mutual assistance pact followed which served to underscore how practical and feasible organic unity was. Unity finally came, spokesmen for the two organizations said, because of a natural respect and understanding that each held for the traditions and historic struggles of the other.

Charters Planned

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Mine-Mill will be affiliated with the Steelworkers until June 30. On that date each local union of Mine-Mill will be issued a USWA charter. The Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers will cease to exist after that date. The merger will not include an estimated 14,000 members of Mine-Mill in Canada.

Abel revealed to delegates that a combined conference of representatives of all workers in the nonferrous metals industry will be held in March, at a site still to be selected, for the purpose of developing goals for the coming talks with the nation's major copper producing companies.

USWA Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke and Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony spoke briefly.

Following the convention, Skinner, Abel and other international officers of both unions, plus all the delegates and guests, joined Typographical Union pickets before the plants of the Tucson Daily Citizen and Arizona Daily Star, where a strike has been in progress since Nov. 28.

The Mine-Mill Union was expelled from the former CIO in 1950 on findings that its then leadership was under Communist influence.

$1-an-Hour Gains Mark 3-Year J. I. Case Pact

Detroit—Gains worth nearly $1 an hour in a new three-year agreement with the J. I. Case Co. have been negotiated for 7,000 members of the Auto Workers in five states, the union announced.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse said the contract was negotiated in "nearly two months of collective bargaining—without the need of taking strike votes" in any local unions. For the first time in the UAW's relations with J. I. Case, the agreement covers all members in seven plants, Greathouse reported.

The new pact, subject to membership ratification, has two new benefits—a fully funded and vested pension plan and the standard UAW cost-of-living wage escalator clause, the union reported.

The pension plan provides benefits of $6 a month per year of service; retirement as early as age 55; disability protection and survivor benefits. Management will pay $3 per month for Medicare Part B for all retirees and their spouses.

Wage increases range from 27 to 88 cents an hour over the contract term. Skilled tradesmen will get additional wage gains plus a uniform apprenticeship program and a clause regulating the subcontracting of work.

The pact calls for improvements in the insurance program, including payment for prescription drugs, physicians' home and office calls, and full coverage of hospital, medical and surgical benefits; increased life insurance, and 52 weeks of disability benefits at higher levels.

Other gains include two additional paid holidays for a total of nine, an added week of paid vacation which can be used as a paid absence allowance for casual days off, three days' bereavement pay, jury duty pay, make up pay for military encampment, tuition refunds, leaves of absence for educational purposes, and transfer rights with chain-wide seniority when plants or operations are moved.

Top Management Shifted

Greathouse said that the "historic agreement" was made possible only after a shift in the top management team and "new company attitudes and ideas."

The following UAW locals are covered by the agreement: Local 180, Racine, Wis.; Local 378, Rockford, Ill.; Local 806, Rock Island, Ill.; Local 807, Burlington, Ia.; Local 858, Bettendorf, Ia.; Local 689, Terre Haute, Ind., and Local 792, Stockton, Calif.

UAW Opens Schools To Complete Education

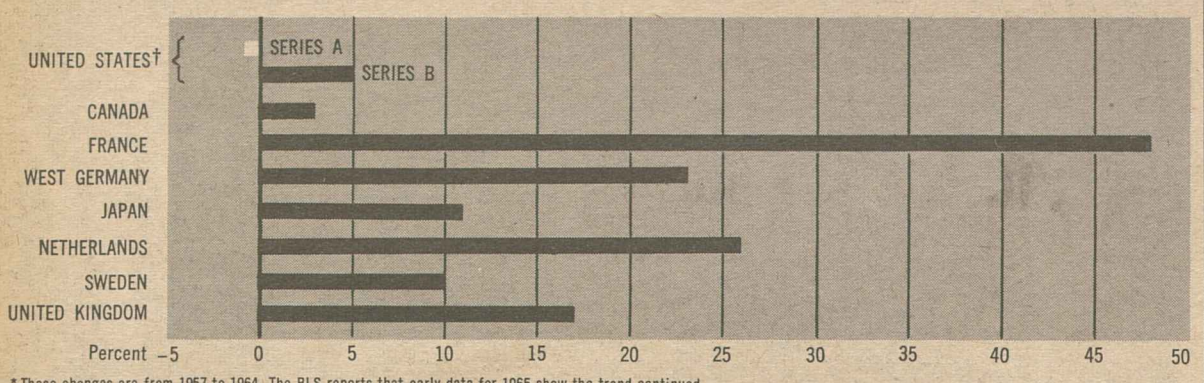
Detroit—Members of the Auto Workers and their adult relatives and friends will be able to complete their education through high school by attending classes in 20 union halls throughout the Detroit metropolitan area.

The experiment in basic education was announced by UAW Education Dir. Carroll M. Hutton. Local unions in Detroit, Wayne County and Southern Macomb County are donating their halls to the program; area school systems are providing the teachers and materials under a federal education grant. Classes also will be held in the Trade Union Leadership Council school.

Participants who finish the program will be given an eighth grade certificate or a high school diploma. Applicants can register and first classes will be held Jan. 17 and 18. Sessions are planned for both day shift and night shift workers.

"The key to this program, we feel, is the use of our union halls for classes for our union's members," said Hutton. "We believe that thousands of UAW members would complete their schooling if they could join with friends and shopmates in classes held in the familiar surroundings of their own or a nearby union hall. We can now give them this opportunity."

Hutton said the program was developed after research showed that 26,000 adult Detroiters never went to school at all; that 96,000 never got beyond the fourth grade; that about 420,000, or two of every five, failed to complete grade school and that about 650,000, or nearly two out of every three, lacked a high school education.



* These changes are from 1957 to 1964. The BLS reports that early data for 1965 show the trend continued.

† Two series are used by U.S. government. Series A, based on manufacturing production indexes, is more comparable with information from Canada, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden. Series B, based on national accounts, is preferred for international comparisons generally.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

U.S. Trade Position Found Strong Despite Lower Wages Overseas

Misleading allegations about competition from low foreign wages are harming this country's chances for improving its trade policies, Mrs. Elizabeth Jager, research associate in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, charges in a study of wages and competition from abroad.

"Despite lower wages overseas, the U.S. has continued to export more than it imports," she writes in the current issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly publication.

And, she adds, "recent evidence shows that labor costs in major industrial countries are rising more rapidly than they are in the U.S.," even though "this improvement has not been reflected in America's trade status.

"It is time to take a closer look at how wages and labor costs affect these patterns and to recognize that other factors in international trade need more attention."

Wage rates alone, Mrs. Jager points out, tell little about the wage cost to a company. They must be compared with output per hour before the wage cost comparison becomes "realistic," she says, adding that "productivity and its changes —efficiency of production—determine as much about wage costs as wage rates."

Among other cost factors that have to be considered she lists fringe benefits, which usually are a "much higher proportion of total pay" in other countries than in the U.S., the cost of power, raw materials, overhead, taxes, interest, advertising, selling, distribution costs, profits, prices and the monetary exchange rate.

Mrs. Jager recalls that the AFL-CIO has supported the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to facilitate short-run adjustments, as well as international agreements restricting imports of some products.

It also has long urged a program of international fair labor standards, she goes on, but "because other countries have different levels of industrial development and different living standards, a general minimum wage standard cannot be adopted."

The time has come for "more action" in determining how to insure that standards abroad do not offer unfair competition to the U.S. worker, she adds, and for another proposal supported by the AFL-CIO—an examination of where U.S. business invests overseas, how much it invests and what the cost-price and employment relationships really are.

"One reason these trade problems remain unsolved," Mrs. Jager writes, "is that even those who make the trade rules, those who complain to Congress and those who write about foreign trade in the press overemphasize the role of wages and labor costs here and abroad.

"The cry that U.S. wages are pricing the U.S. out of world markets is a familiar one. Yet throughout this century and even in the 1960s, U.S. industry has been selling more overseas than it has bought."

Foreign competition has jumped since 1957, she notes, because by that time war-devastated economies had been rebuilt and many countries again were able to produce more than they could sell in home markets. In addition, she points out, foreign manufacturers appeared more willing than U.S. producers to cut their profits to make sales.

Prices Stayed Up

"Output per manhour in the U.S. rose more rapidly than did wage and salary increases in the 1960s," she continues. "But prices did not come down. Many U.S. companies took advantage of tax improvements not to pass on the savings but to hike profits at home and to invest billions of dollars overseas in foreign countries.

"They sold more overseas—from their overseas plants. They sold more from the U.S., too, but the rise was not so rapid. They were more 'competitive in world markets' in terms of the cost of labor in the U.S., but they were not necessarily trying to compete by exporting from the U.S. Nor were U.S. companies necessarily lowering prices to meet import competition."

Mrs. Jager states that comparable statistics on the costs of the different factors in production are not available on an international basis, but declares that "false charges about foreign wage rates obstruct the way toward better understanding of the real problems of international competition."

"Singling out labor costs," she says, "can give too much attention to what is only one factor in competition around the world."

Firm Ruled Responsible For Civic Drive on Union

A federal appeals court has upheld the National Labor Relations Board's finding that the Hamburg Shirt Corp., Hamburg, Ark., was responsible for the warnings local businessmen and civic leaders gave its employes against joining the Clothing Workers during an organizing campaign.

The ruling pointed out that Hamburg businessmen formed an industrial development corporation which persuaded a shirt manufacturer to locate in the community. They endorsed notes for preliminary costs and were later paid from the proceeds of a $300,000 bond issue.

With such an intimate connection between the firm and the community, the company's responsibility under the Taft-Hartley Act is not bound by "refinements of the law of agency," said Judge Harold Leventhal of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The NLRB was justified, he continued, in accepting the firm's refusal to disassociate itself from the businessmen's intervention as "recognition or ratification" of the "role of those not formally included in the organization chart."

He said "it was not arbitrary for the board to conclude that the company took advantage of its employes' impression that the community leaders spoke for the company in driving home the implications of the comments made more gingerly by company officials."

The court in addition upheld the board finding that the company violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing recognition when the union had obtained a majority of signed authorization cards, and that it breached the act again when it circulated a questionnaire among its workers asking about union activity in preparation for its appearance before the NLRB trial examiner.

While granting the board's petition for enforcement of its order against the Hamburg firm, the Circuit Court turned down the union's contention that the board erred in not granting broader relief from the company's unfair practices. The ACWA had suggested a $100,000 bond to be forfeited if the company did not carry out the order.

Connor Resigns As Commerce Chief

Pres. Johnson accepted the resignation of John T. Connor as secretary of commerce and named 37-year-old Assistant Sec. Alexander B. Trowbridge as acting secretary.

Connor, former drug company president, had served for two years. He said transfer of Commerce Dept. functions to the new Dept. of Transportation and the proposal to merge the Commerce and Labor Departments made this "a good time to make the change back to private business."

Johnson also advanced another assistant secretary, J. Herbert Hollomon, to the vacant post of under secretary.

In Philadelphia:

Transit Workers Win 51c Package

Philadelphia—A two-year contract carrying a 51-cent package of wages and benefits ended a one-day strike by 5,000 members of Transport Workers Local 234 hours before it would have tied up the Philadelphia Transportation Co. during rush-hour traffic.

The settlement, which must be ratified by the union members, calls for a 15 cents an hour pay boost effective immediately; another 15 cents on Jan. 15, 1968, and 12 cents on July 15, 1968.

Five cents an hour was allotted immediately to fringe benefits with an additional 4 cents effective next Jan. 15.

Most of the 9 cents will go for an increase in pensions from $125 to $175 a month effective next January, with commensurate raises for early retirees or those on pension because of disability.

Other benefits include an eighth holiday, Good Friday; full company payment of Blue Cross-Blue Shield premiums, with the company to pick up any further increases; a new proviso for five weeks vacation after 25 years, and considerably improved sick leave benefits.

In addition, the TWU said, group life insurance coverage was raised from $2,000 to $2,500; three days of paid leave were provided in case of a death in the immediate family, and the company agreed to join in establishing a credit union and to check off share purchases and loan repayments.

Severance pay was raised from $25 to $50 per year of service, the tool and clothing allowance was hiked by $7.50 to $50 a year, meal allowance restrictions were eased and cross-assignments for maintenance workers were prohibited.

Base Wage to Hit $3.38

The base wage of $2.96 an hour will rise to $3.38 when the third-step increase becomes effective.

TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan and Pres. Dominick Di Clerico of Local 234 predicted ratification. Di Clerico said the local executive board unanimously agreed to recommend acceptance of the agreement to the members. Guinan called it the best contract the local ever negotiated.

The strike started at 12.01 a.m. on Jan. 15. The settlement was reached at 3.27 a.m. on Jan. 16 and was announced by Mayor James H. J. Tate. It was worked out mainly by his labor advisor, S. Harry Galfand.

Before noon on Jan. 16 the company filed a request with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission in Harrisburg for fare increases it estimated would yield about $3 million annually. It sought to eliminate tokens, which sell at the rate of 10 for $2.20; to curb the use of 5-cent transfers and to raise the school pupil fare from 8.5 to 10 cents, but did not ask for an increase in the basic fare of 25 cents.

Philadelphia's subway and elevated lines are owned by the city, which leases them to the PTC for $5.5 million a year. Tate said there was no concession in the rent to help the company meet the cost of the new contract, which the firm estimates at $6.5 million during its two-year lifetime.

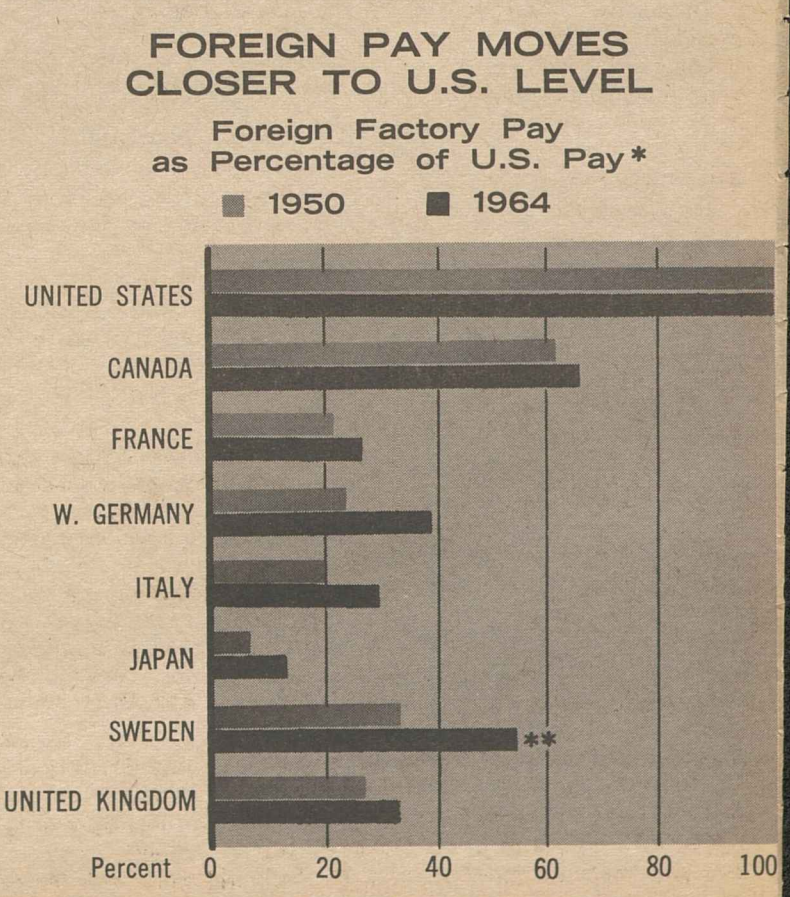
However, he said, neither the city nor the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, which is attempting to buy the company, will oppose the fare increase application.

Lyons Named To Panel on City Problems

Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers has been named by Pres. Johnson to a 15-member National Commission on Codes, Zoning, Taxation & Development Standards which will make a study in depth of the major problems affecting cities.

Former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) was named chairman. In appointing the group Johnson said the processes it will review "have not kept pace with the times," accused them of "stunting growth and opportunity" and described them as "the springboards from which many of the ills of urban life flow."

Johnson added that the commission will recommend solutions to urban problems, "particularly those ways in which the efforts of the federal government, private industry and local communities can be marshaled to increase the supply of low-cost, decent housing."



* All hourly wages, salaries and fringes of manufacturing employes.

** Wage earners only.

New Remedy Sought:

Court Upsets NLRB On 'Runaway' Cure

The power of the National Labor Relations Board to frame a new and effective remedy to prevent a hostile employer from getting rid of a union by "running away" to another state has been cast in doubt by a federal court decision.

The NLRB in a unanimous decision had found that the Garwin Co. (renamed S'Agaro) had hastily and without advance consultation with Local 57 of the Ladies' Garment Workers closed its New York swimwear plant and moved operations to Florida.

Backpay Ordered

The board also found that Garwin was motivated by anti-union hostility in making the move and ordered reinstatement of the former workers with backpay or compensation for losses until they had found other employment of comparable status.

It further ordered Garwin's successor company to bargain with the ILGWU, temporarily at least, without union proof that it represented a majority of the firm's new Florida employes. This was necessary, the board ruled, to counteract "continuing coercive effects" of the runaway company's unfair labor practices.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in a split decision, denied enforcement of the latter part of the board's order, saying that its effect would be to deprive the company's new Florida employes of their freedom of choice to select their own bargaining agent or, if they so desired, to have no union bargaining agent whatsoever.

The court majority said, in an opinion by Judge Warren E. Burger, that the NLRB's order directing the employer to bargain with the ILGWU was "punitive" rather than "remedial" in nature and rejected the argument that it was necessary "to deter other employers from fleeing union relationships and thus to protect statutory rights of employes generally."

The court remanded the case to the board to allow it to frame some other remedy for the "aspect" of the case in which enforcement was denied.

In a vigorous dissent, Judge Carl McGowan pointed out that the NLRB is empowered by law to "take such affirmative action" in framing remedies regarding an employer's unfair labor practices "as will effectuate the policies" laid down by Congress in promoting peaceful and realistic labor-management bargaining relationships.

"The problem of the 'runaway' shop" has long been a troublesome one for the board, McGowan said, and in this particular case it "re-examined its policy" as expressed in framing previous remedies "and found it inadequate."

The NLRB did not go as far in its decision as the ILGWU asked, which would have resulted in a flat order to the company to return to New York, he noted. It framed a remedy designed to remove from the company the chance "to retain the fruits of its unfair labor practices at slight cost."

In striking a balance between the interests of the runaway company's former New York employes and its new Florida employes, the NLRB had used its "acquired expertise in applying broad policies . . . to the various situations that may arise," McGowan wrote. "It is the board, not the courts, which is authorized to make these judgments."

The NLRB said it had not yet decided whether to ask the Supreme Court to grant review of the appellate court's adverse decision. It had a 90-day period in which to reach a conclusion on this issue.

PAYROLL SAVING BOND drive for 1967 was discussed by Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler and the National Labor Committee for the bond program. From left, Pres. W. A. Boyle, Mine Workers, AFL-CIO Secy-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Fowler; Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Donald Beattie, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executive Association, and RLEA Chairman G. H. Leighty.

Supreme Court Action Leaves GE Bargaining Issues Unsettled

Issues arising from the General Electric Co.'s refusal to bargain with a multi-union committee in negotiations with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers are still open despite preliminary action on the case at the Supreme Court level.

The IUE filed unfair labor practice charges against GE, claiming it had an absolute right to select its negotiators for bargaining purposes, whether or not some were named from other unions.

The NLRB obtained a U.S. District Court injunction ordering the company to bargain with the multi-union group named by the IUE but this was reversed by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan stayed execution of the appellate court decision pending labor board disposition of the refusal-to-bargain charge.

General Electric then entered negotiations with an enlarged IUE committee and agreement was reached Oct. 14 on a national contract, although numerous local issues and grievances remained to be settled on a plant-by-plant basis and some strikes followed.

GE urged the Supreme Court to dismiss the whole issue of the district court injunction and the appellate court's reversal, arguing that the signing of the national contract had made the case moot.

Both the NLRB and IUE argued strenuously that the case was not moot.

The union pointed to unsettled local issues at 50 GE plants and said it intended to continue the effort toward coordinated bargaining by placing representatives from other unions on IUE committees.

The national contract itself provides for third-level processing of grievances directly with GE, the union further pointed out, and here "the same duty is imposed on GE to meet and negotiate with IUE through whomsoever IUE wishes to name as its representatives."

The AFL-CIO Committee on Collective Bargaining, which coordinated activities for the IUE and other unions in 1966, remains in existence, an IUE memorandum pointed out.

The NLRB in a memorandum agreed that in view of the likelihood that the union would use negotiators from other unions and that GE might again refuse to bargain with such a group, "we cannot agree that the injunction is a dead letter or the case moot."

The case had lost the "urgency" motivating the board to seek the district court injunction and ask that the appellate court reversal be stayed, the NLRB said, but the issue still remains of what standards should guide district courts when such injunctions are sought in the future.

The Supreme Court in an unsigned opinion in effect set aside both the Court of Appeals decision and the District Court injunction, remanding to the District Court the question of whether the GE-IUE national contract made all issues moot.

An NLRB trial examiner has completed hearings on the IUE's refusal-to-bargain charge against GE and his report and recommendations will go to the board.

Meany Presses Fight For Radio-TV Fairness

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the labor movement for renewed efforts to secure fair treatment of unions by radio and television stations under the Federal Communications Commission's rules.

In a letter to all state and local central bodies, the AFL-CIO president declared that "continued flooding of the air waves with right-wing propaganda requires that the trade union movement increase its efforts to counter unfair telecasting and broadcasting."

He agreed that it is "very difficult" for a union to meet two of the five information requirements the FCC expects from a complainant under its "fairness" doctrine—"the basis for the claim that the station has presented only one side of the question, and whether the station has afforded, or has plans to afford, an opportunity for the presentation of contrasting viewpoints."

But "despite these difficulties," Meany advised the central bodies, the effort should be made to secure the opportunity for presentation of labor's views.

"If a television or radio station in your area carries a personal attack upon a union or union official, the organization or individual involved should demand time to reply," he wrote.

"If the station refuses, prompt complaint should be made to the FCC. This can be done simply by sending a letter setting out the details to the FCC. . . . In order that the AFL-CIO may be in a position to follow up, a copy of the letter should be sent to Albert Zack, director, Dept. of Public Relations, AFL-CIO."

He urged any central body in the area of "a station which is violating its 'fairness' obligation consistently and flagrantly" to supply Zack with all available details.

Zack will work with the central body, Meany added, to develop the information required to make out a case before the regulatory body.

Canada Pay Floor Takes Full Effect

Ottawa, Ont.—The $1.25 an hour minimum wage for workers under federal jurisdiction became fully effective Jan. 1.

Legislation setting it became effective July 1, 1965, but permitted the government to grant deferments for periods of up to 18 months. No further delays will be allowed.

The only exceptions to the $1.25 rate are employes under 17 years of age, for whom the minimum is $1, and some workers in training programs.

NEWEST Cabinet member is Alan S. Boyd, 44, who has taken office as secretary of the new Dept. of Transportation. The department consolidates 31 nonmartime transportation agencies.

12 Unions Win Key Gains At Canadian Shipyards

Vancouver, B.C.—British Columbia shipyard workers have won major wage and fringe benefit gains in a two-year contract negotiated by unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Council.

Twelve affiliated unions, bargaining jointly for some 3,000 workers at Vancouver and Victoria yards, reached agreement on a first year pay hike of 9 percent for non-journeymen and 30-cents-an-hour for journeymen, retroactive to last Oct. 15.

An across-the-board raise of 20 cents an hour for all workers is provided in the second year of the contract. The agreement, based on the unanimous recommendation of a tripartite Conciliation Board, covers employes of Burrard Drydock in Vancouver and two Victoria firms, Yarrows Ltd., and Victoria Machinery Depot.

Employer payments into the welfare plan are increased by one-third, from 10 cents for each man-hour worked to 15 cents.

Sec. J. E. Mead of the Vancouver Metal Trades Council said the contract also provides major improvements in vacations.

During the first year of the contract, workers will be entitled to three weeks of vacation after 8 years of service, instead of the present 10-year requirement.

In the second contract year, persons with five years of service will be entitled to three weeks of vacation and workers with 20 years' service will receive four weeks.

Overtime and holiday improvements are also made in the contract.

The agreement covers members of the Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Asbestos Workers, Machinists, Boiler Makers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pattern Makers, Carpenters, Laborers, Operating Engineers and Office Employes.

Canada to Assist Auto Pact Jobless

Ottawa, Ont.—Labour Minister John R. Nicholson has announced that all workers adversely affected by the United States-Canada auto treaty henceforth will be eligible for aid from the government's Transitional Assistance Benefit Plan (TAB).

Choice for the GOP

IN THE OPENING DAYS of the 90th Congress Republicans in the House have impaired the image that has been gaining acceptance since their strong showing in the November elections. The GOP was believed to be moving away from negative, conservative opposition to a policy of constructive, positive moderation.

On key rollcalls involving the House rules the overwhelming majority of the House Republicans forsook the "new look" of offering positive alternatives and united with their allies of three decades—the Southern Democrats—to scuttle a continuation of the rules adopted at the last Congress.

It is true that the House GOP is still to make its record on substantive legislation. But there is a very real impression that the conservative coalition has been put back together. Whether the coalition is on a formal or an informal basis is beside the point; the coalition is functioning and poses a distinct and present danger to the liberal and progressive programs.

* * *

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN coalition emerged in the late 1930s. It was built on an axis of opposition to civil rights and support of economic conservatism. It succeeded in frustrating programs aimed at dealing effectively with national problems in both areas.

In 1962 the coalition came a bit unstuck and in 1964 it was further weakened by the Johnson landslide which produced enough liberal votes to override the coalition on key issues.

The 1966 elections produced a new crop of Republican congressmen, most of them moderates who shied away in their campaigns from the tenets of the conservative coalition. Their behavior during the campaign and since the elections heightened expectations that the coalition would take a new tack or that its effectiveness as a nay-sayer would be weakened.

That possibility still exists as the hard issues of legislation move up for decision. But the tone of the opening days will have to be replaced with a positive sound of constructive Republicanism taking larger note of the core of Republican liberals as well as of the newly elected moderates.

* * *

THERE IS MUCH MORE involved in the 90th Congress than jockeying for political position for the 1968 presidential elections. There is a host of difficult problems requiring solutions; there are new challenges to be met. The Republicans have the opportunity to make a contribution to the nation's welfare and strength in terms of positive programs and adequate financing.

This opportunity cannot be seized, however, if an effective coalition continues to operate dedicated to obstructionism, to starving out programs by withholding funds, to emasculating legislation that is the product of decades of hard work.

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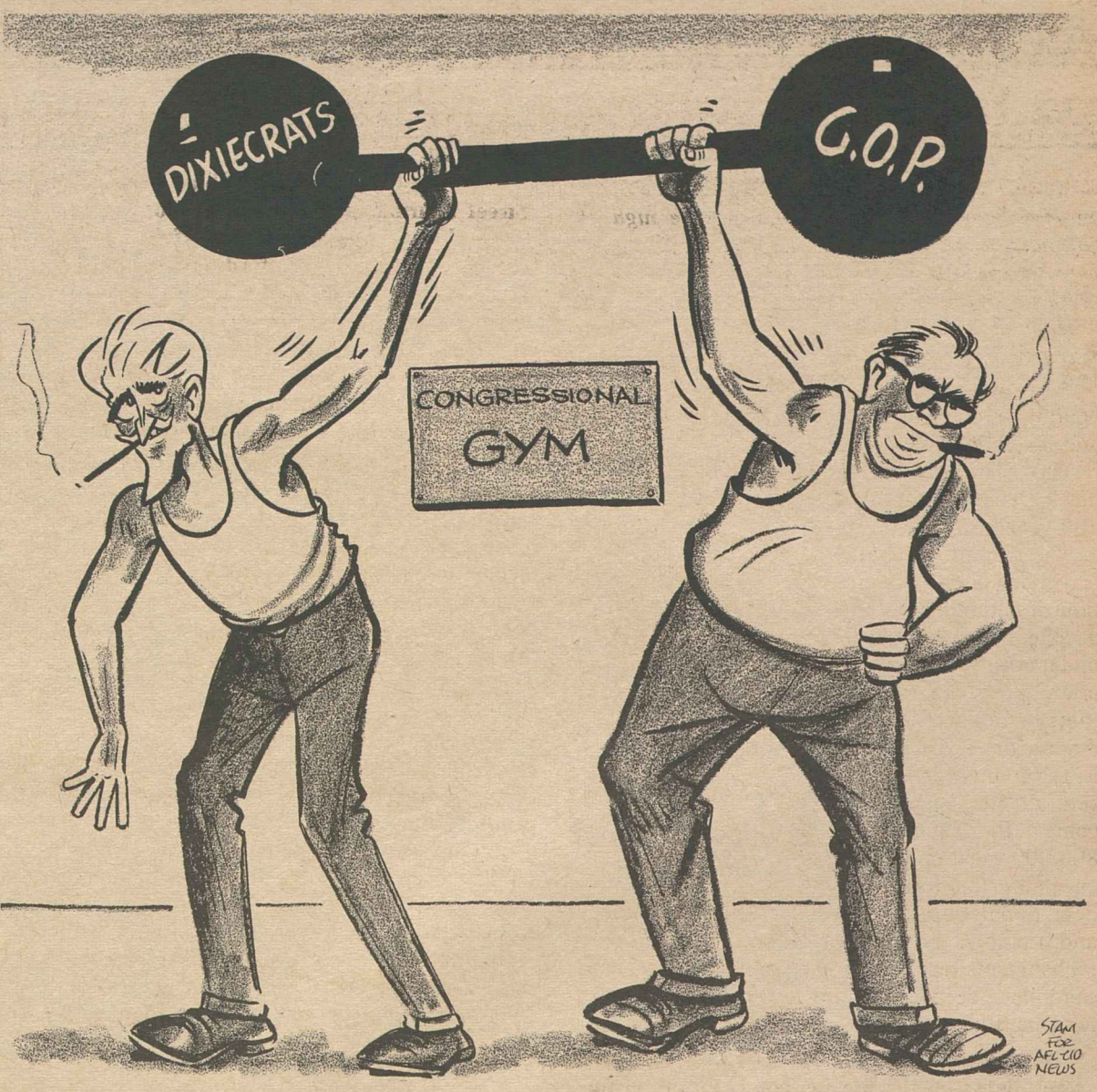
Muscle Flexing



Kaysen Report Hit:

National Data Center Proposal Raises Issue of Privacy Rights

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO a task force completed a 10-month study and submitted to the Bureau of the Budget its report on the Storage of and Access to Government Statistics.

This cumbersome, bureaucratic title has provoked a storm of controversy involving the very delicate problem of the right of the individual American to privacy.

The special task force, headed by Carl Kaysen of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University, recommended the establishment of a National Data Center that would be part of a reorganized computerized statistical system. This would include all the myriad statistics available to the federal government including employment, social security, taxes, economic studies, etc.

The Kaysen report is only the latest of a number in recent years calling for the establishment of an extensive program to centralize information collection. As did the earlier reports, the Kaysen recommendation has produced deep concern among constitutional lawyers, trade unionists, civil libertarians and many members of Congress.

They point to the extremely high level of sophistication that computers and technology have achieved. Without adequate standards and safeguards, freedom and privacy of the individual are rapidly disappearing.

Reacting sharply to the Kaysen report was Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy of the House Operations Committee.

Gallagher has written a lengthy letter to Charles L. Schultz, director of the Bureau of the Budget, explaining point by point why he has come to the conclusion that a centralized data system is not only impractical but also a marked threat to the individual citizen.

On the latter point he notes that the Kaysen report recommends a director of the federal statistical system who would be charged with "monitoring compliance" with disclosure rules.

Gallagher asks:

"Do you know of any one person in whom you would invest such power?"

The Kaysen committee is extremely sensitive to the question of invasion of privacy and says that a statistical data bank need not evolve into an intelligence type center.

The report says it "is not the purpose of the proposed center at all" to build a "vast file of individual 'dossiers'."

Gallagher says that in reading the transcript of hearings before his committee he determined that "such a conversion would be possible." He cited such expert witnesses in computer science as Paul Baran of the Rand Corp. and Burton E. Squires of the University of Illinois Dept. of Computer Science.

"While expressing concern for privacy," Gallagher wrote, "the task force offers no real solutions. Merely stating that rules, laws, individual judgment and congressional - executive action should be exerted to safeguard privacy does not provide the solution."

The congressman notes, further, that "the task force apparently is unaware of the danger that, as modern technology advances, unauthorized information might pop out of a computer."

HE SHARES with the Federal Communications Commission concern over the threat of centralized computer activities. The FCC, for example, recently pointed out:

"The modern application of computer technology has brought about a trend toward concentrating commercial and personal data at computer centers. This concentration, resulting in the ready availability in one place of detailed personal and business data, raises serious problems of how this information can be kept from unauthorized persons or unauthorized use."

Gallagher notes that informational experts indicate that decentralization, rather than centralizations might be more desirable in the future.

According to these experts it might be more advantageous to build a decentralized computer system to solve the growing information-gathering crisis. Under such a system the data could remain with the various agencies and would be fed into a central computer for statistical analysis.

The Kaysen committee acknowledges that under a centralized approach there is a tendency for duplication and waste. Each agency would keep its own computerized operation and it would be duplicated in the central setup.

The primary issue, however, is the right to privacy of the individual. A national data center could become a major threat to this right. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

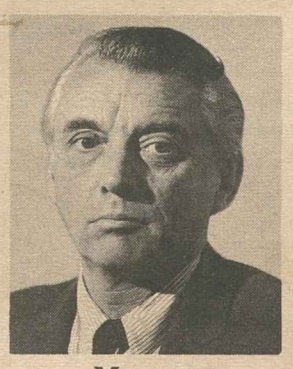
Negro Government May Make Bahamas a Healthier Paradise

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

MINUTES FROM Miami by jet, a political revolution is taking place in an archipelago floating in the Gulf Stream called the Bahamas and it's about time.

The islands, whose population is 85 percent black, have the first Negro government in their 300-year history.



Morgan

The picture - postcard travel ads and the operation of gambling casinos, despite overtones of the underworld in the latter, now lure 135 million tourist dollars, mostly American, a year. Tourism accounts for 90 percent of the islands' income. In 1966 some 800,000 vacationers, seven times the total resident population, swarmed over Bahama beaches and, notably, through three separate gambling establishments on Grand Bahama Island, a gigantic sandpile a decade ago and now a booming resort for beautiful people.

Everybody has been having such a lovely time, living up the life the color posters promised, that nobody noticed much that things are not so beautiful for the "natives."

But now those natives, descendants of slaves, most of them, have revolted in an orderly way. In the first parliamentary elections since Britain granted the Bahamas qualified independence in 1964, the Negro-dominated PLP — Progressive Liberal Party—more than quadrupled its seats in the assembly, from four to 18.

This brought it even with the United Bahamian Party, controlled by a group of white merchants and financiers known as the Bay Street Boys, after the main street of Nassau, the capital. But a Laborite member, Randol Fawkes, promised his vote to the PLP and so Lynden O. Pindling, leader of that party, was installed as prime minister.

He set out to avoid panic among the tourists or investors by saying the Bahamas wanted them both. It cannot, in fact, do without either.

But a change in internal economic policy is virtually a foregone conclusion. The Bay Street Boys never had it so good as they did before the election and, presumably, they will never have it so good again. They never knew the meaning of conflict of interest because they ran the government and they ran business—so how could they lose on the late Charlie Wilson's old General Motors motto that what's good for Bay Street is good enough for everybody? The joker was that the goodies went to Bay Street and not everybody.

According to dispatches published in the Wall Street Journal last October, corporate records show that the then most powerful member of the government, Sir Stafford Sands, minister of finance and tourism, received $1 million in fees from a company controlled by Wallace Groves, a former Wall Street operator who once served a prison term for mail fraud. Groves has since spectacularly rehabilitated himself by making a fortune exploiting Grand Bahama Island under what amounts to virtually an exclusive and tax-free contract with the government.

The non-conflict of interest system is gorgeously illustrated by the fact that the then minister of finance represented Groves in seeking a gambling license at the very time the minister was a member of the Executive Council which granted the license.

All this and much more were revealed in the Wall Street Journal series. The average Bahamaian does not take the Wall Street Journal and the carefully cultured information media of the archipelago would hardly be inclined to circulate reprints of the articles.

But the exposé exploded a political bombshell on the assembly floor. BBC Washington Correspondent Charles Wheeler, who has just returned from Nassau, credits the Journal series with precipitating a bloodless revolution. At least the pressure of public protest stemming from the dispatches forced the election much earlier than had been planned.

BUT A REVOLT was bound to come sooner or later. Nine years ago, after a visit to Nassau in the wake of a general strike, this correspondent discovered some of the pressures inflicted on the local population.

After the strike some "reform" legislation was passed. It was liberal by Bay Street standards but Randol Fawkes, head of the Bahamas Federation of Labor and a member of the Assembly select committee which handled the bill, was not even allowed to read the committee report and federation witnesses were not given the right to testify at hearings on it.

In a staggering coincidence of timing, as the bill, with built-in safeguards for employers, was moving through the assembly, Fawkes was prosecuted for trespassing at a labor rally, later charged with "seditious utterances." This is the same Randol Fawkes who—guess why—has chosen to give Lynden Pindling's government its one-vote majority.

The Progressive Liberal Party has been described as radical. By Bay Street standards it is. It wants a better economic break for average Bahamians and a purge of gangster elements allegedly involved in gambling concessions.

This is a big order. The all-black Pindling cabinet is new. It may trip. Whatever it does, things on Bay Street won't be the same again. Who knows? The Bahamas may be a healthier paradise if they aren't.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT WAS A ROUGH two opening weeks in the 90th Congress for both House and Senate liberals and, in the House, for the Democratic leadership as well.

The House Democratic Caucus voted to strip Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) of his chairmanship of the Education & Labor Committee although lesser steps were urged by the leaders. The full House then voted, again against the wishes of the Democratic leaders, to force Powell to stand aside, pending a five-week committee investigation and report, on taking the oath of office.

A motion by Democratic Floor Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) that the House adopt as its rules the same rules it had operated under in the 89th Congress was roundly beaten, 225 to 196, and Republicans and southern Democrats then combined to repeal specifically the 21-day rule allowing a committee-approved bill to be sent to the floor without Rules Committee action if that unit balked at its clearance.

Democrats strengthened liberal control of the Rules Committee to a 9-6 margin and won from Chairman William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) agreement on regular meeting times. They voted in caucus to name the liberal Rep. Jacob L. Gilbert (N. Y.) to a single vacancy on the powerful tax-writing Ways & Means Committee—but only by a barebones 115-113 margin over the conservative Rep. Omar Burleson (Tex.).

Liberal Senate forces were fragmented when they attempted to force a simple majority vote on changing the filibuster rules and the proposal came under fierce attack by both Democratic Floor Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Dirksen last year was able to filibuster to death, cooperating with the southern Democrats, both repeal of Section 14(b) and the Johnson Administration's proposed civil rights act. Under the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to invoke cloture and shut off a filibuster, the prolonged debate simply droned on until the issues were dropped.

Democratic liberals could get the votes of only 29 of their 64 party members to force a quick rules-change showdown and only eight of the 36 Republicans joined them.

* * *

THE ELECTION returns last Nov. 8 made it clear that the Administration would face strong resistance on some issues, but a succession of quick leadership or liberal defeats on strictly organizational matters was not to be expected.

Republicans are voting in both House and Senate about the way they voted in the past. A revived GOP-southern Democratic coalition may make the Republican floor leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), the de facto commander of a majority on many issues and on appropriations.

Dirksen established again that without his consent the 25-odd Republican senators needed under the two-thirds cloture rule to break any filibuster are simply not obtainable. This, too, means de facto control of action at least on some issues. [Both 14(b) repeal and the civil rights bill were passed by the House in the 89th Congress.]

Pres. Johnson's Budget and Economic messages will contain, if precedents are followed, information on specific legislative proposals, the rate of economic growth considered obtainable and the amount of money urged to support new programs that in some cases have barely gotten off the ground or haven't gotten off the ground at all.

There were times during the last six years when both Mr. Johnson and, before him, the late Pres. Kennedy, were able to make effective efforts to get substantial support for Administration proposals from southern Democrats, even though in the past they had opposed similar proposals. It looks as if the President may need to follow up along these lines in the two years ahead—unless the Republicans begin to display their touted moderation.

ICC Report Cited:

Widening 'Safety Gap' Charged As Railroad Accidents Climb

NEW GOVERNMENT statistics show a widening safety gap on the nation's railroads, the president of an AFL-CIO union declared in a network radio interview.

Train accidents during the first quarter of 1966 soared 32 percent over the same period of 1964, said Pres. H. E. Gilbert Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen on Labor News Conference.

"If all accidents were really reported," Gilbert charged, "this figure would be increased immeasurably."

He based his statements on a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, he said is compiled from accident information supplied to the ICC "by the railroads."

Gilbert said that a major cause of the rising accident rate is removal of some 20,000 firemen from diesel locomotives as a result of the compulsory arbitration of train crew sizes ordered by Congress in 1963. He said the union had warned that removing firemen from the engines "would inevitably increase the number of accidents and cause the deterioration of safety," and the ICC report "proves that we were right."

It's "a shame that we have to lose men and lose lives to prove our point," he declared.

GILBERT SAID the union has appealed to Alan S. Boyd, head of the new Dept. of Transportation, to take steps to assure that the full facts are made known to "all concerned," and to recommend "what ought to be done to stop" the rising accident rate.

"The facts developed in any kind of investigation," he predicted, would show the need to return firemen to all locomotive cabs.

Reporters questioning Gilbert on Labor News Conference, a weekly public affairs feature on the Mutual radio network, were Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

A WIDENING safety gap on the nation's railroads is revealed in a recent government report showing a sharp rise in train accidents, Pres. H. E. Gilbert (center) of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen reported on Labor News Conference. Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers questioned Gilbert on the weekly AFL-CIO public affairs feature on the Mutual radio network.

How to Buy:

Tight Money, Reluctant Lenders Hamper College Loan Programs

By Sidney Margolius

MODERATE INCOME college students seeking loans under the guarantee program of the Higher Education Act of 1965 are having noticeable difficulty. Of 16 state agencies which provided definite estimates of the availability of the new loans, 11 reported problems, attributed mainly to the "tight money" situation.

Lenders are not permitted to charge more than 6 percent for such loans. In return the states, with the aid of the federal government, guarantee the lenders against loss.

But in a time of high interest and heavy demand for loans, banks can get more than 6 percent on business loans, and true rates of 10 to 14 percent on personal loans, and they will be paid back faster than the 10 years permitted for the college loans.

The new program had been hailed as a help to middle income and moderate income families. It does not replace but is in addition to National Defense Education Act loans administered by colleges themselves with funds provided largely by the federal government.

The difficulties have become known as many colleges announced new increases in fees on top of the steady rises of the past decade. Costs at most private colleges now are $3,000 to $3,500 a year, including all costs and incidentals, with some close to the $4,000 mark. At state universities, costs have risen to $1,500 to $2,000.

Of the states supplying estimates only Delaware, Hawaii, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and Texas reported no noticeable problems.

In other states:

Alabama reports the banking industry "not enthusiastic."

Connecticut advises that some lenders are limiting their participation, and others are not joining at all. But the bankers association, Savings & Loan League and credit unions are backing the program, and the state higher-education agency reports that it knows of no student being unable to find a lender.

Iowa reports "reluctance and delay", but the state bankers association is trying to encourage bank participation.

Maryland's Higher Education Loan corp. reports that "a number of banks have withdrawn . . . we have had to help a number of students to locate a lender."

Massachusetts' Higher Education Assistance Corporation reports it is "swamped with applications . . . and processing about 2.5 times more loans this year than in 1965." The agency believes that the interest rate and the time allowed for repayment "need reviewing."

The **Michigan** Dept. of Education reports that "many students are unable to take advantage of the loan program" and are "encountering real difficulty in finding a lender willing to make loans."

New Jersey reports that bank policies vary, with some restricting the loans to families which have accounts or live in the area. Currently 132 banks are participating but 122 are not, including 32 which previously had participated.

North Carolina reports that tight money is hampering the program but loans still are being made, with insurance companies also making funds available.

Ohio reports that some colleges are trying to switch students over to the guarantee loans because of college limitations on Defense Act loans.

The **Pennsylvania** Higher Education Assistance Agency reports that "lending institutions have indicated they are neither able nor willing to invest additional funds at the low interest rate and liberal repayment terms." Many lenders have placed quotas on the number of loans.

Wyoming reports difficulties placing the guaranteed loans, with about half the banks "making sacrificial efforts to handle applications from students whose families customarily bank with them."

ANOTHER problem confronts evening students, whose financial needs often have been overlooked by Congress in providing college assistance, reports Dean Ernest E. McMahon of Rutgers University Extension Division, president of the Association of University Evening Colleges.

These students often come from low-income families and often themselves have families to support while they try to equip themselves for better jobs, he points out.

Evening students are eligible for the guaranteed loans only if they carry at least half a normal workload, and can get NDEA loans of only up to $500 a year.

If you can't find a local lender willing to provide a guaranteed loan, ask your state education department or education assistance agency to help you locate one. Your school counselor can give you the name of the state agency.

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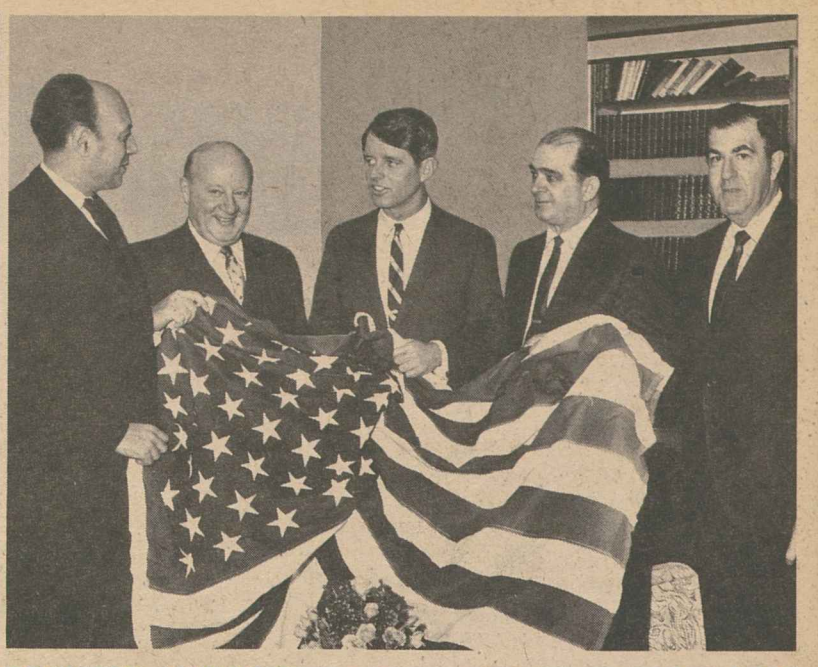


REGISTER AND VOTE campaign conducted by the Pulp-Sulphite Workers in 1966 brought praise from New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy along with an American flag that had been flown over the Capitol. From left, the union's COPE coordinator, Louis H. Gordon, Vice Pres. Christopher J. Jackman, Kennedy, Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli, and Treas. Henry Segal, who also serves as COPE director. The presentation was made at the senator's New York residence.

FTC Chief Issues Call:

Consumers Rallied To Fight Fake Ads

The following appeared as a guest editorial by Chairman Paul Rand Dixon of the Federal Trade Commission in a recent issue of The Viewer, published by the National Audience Board, Inc.

THE FIGHT against false and misleading advertising over the airwaves is one the government cannot hope to win without support from consumers willing to take the trouble to help in their own defense.

The same kind of support is needed from reputable advertisers who suffer by unfair competition from the tricky advertising of others. Too often the honest advertiser would rather endure the cheats than take the time and effort needed to expose them. It is easier to shrug away the problem with the comforting thought that reputability wins in the long run.

The Federal Trade Commission, with responsibility for halting "unfair methods of competition in commerce and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce," is making an effort, unprecedented in degree, to educate both consumers and businessmen on how best to team their efforts with those of the FTC in curbing spurious advertising that not only bilks consumers but devalues the advertising dollar so needed to keep our economy going at full speed.

While the FTC's continuous monitoring program of all broadcast stations serves the valuable purpose of examining all advertising for a type of product, or type of claim, in order to assess and isolate problems and select the best means of coping with them, a vast amount of advertising is for products and services not sold in interstate commerce and hence not within FTC's jurisdiction.

Here is the area where teamwork is needed for protection of the consumer. Here is the area where consumers and reputable advertisers can do a great deal to protect themselves. And the first thing they can do is to protest with vigor to the news and broadcast media which have carried false advertising.

Few if any would be the broadcasters who would continue to advertise products or services when subjected to complaints from listeners who have been victimized by misrepresentations in the commercials. Advertising may be the bread and butter of the media, but they have no appetite for any which would bilk their listeners.

To give facts on how an unscrupulous advertiser is failing to live up to the claims he makes for what he sells will strengthen the broadcaster's hand in dealing with him. Particularly will the broadcaster listen to fact-supported complaints from reputable competitors of the false advertiser.

THE TRUTH of the matter is that advertising media can not be expected to make thorough investigations of every advertising claim they print or broadcast.

They can and generally do reject those that are obviously phony, but some cannot be quickly detected. In these cases, if the victims—be they customers or reputable competitors of the seller—report the facts to the media, a great amount of false advertising will never reach the eyes or the ears of the intended victims.

With the willingness, even the determination, of most media to screen out false or misleading advertising, enough manages to get through to provide private organizations like the Better Business Bureaus, as well as city and state law enforcement agencies, with more than enough to do. The same holds true for FTC's responsibilities in interstate commerce.

Yet, thanks to the growing awareness of consumers and reputable businessmen, acting individually and through organizations devoted to encouraging proper business conduct, plus more alert media, plus an ever more effective FTC, the hucksters may soon find it simpler and safer to stay within the law.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Wonderful World of Cookbooks Flabbergasts Us With Recipes

By Jane Goodsell

LIKE DEATH and taxes, the problem of what to have for dinner is always with us. Heads may roll, love may bloom and basements may flood, but people still have to eat. The problem is what? To the average, harrassed housewife, it often seems that she has already fed her loved ones everything there is to eat. Finding myself in this desperate state of mind a few weeks ago, I sent away for a catalog titled The Wonderful World of Cookbooks.

It's a world of which I was only dimly aware, and now I find myself wondering where I've been lately. While I wasn't looking, there have been some curious developments in the field of culinary literature.

For one thing, there is so much of it. Cookbooks have been rolling off the presses at such a furious rate that it's hard to see how there can be enough recipes to go around. But cookbook writers are an inventive and imaginative lot, capable of thinking up endless variations.

Geography is only one approach. There are dozens of other angles. For example: what's cooking? There are cookbooks that pivot on where the food is cooked (in a small kitchen, a boat, at high altitudes) while others focus on when (the cool of the day, at midnight, the 12 days of Christmas) and still others center on where the food will end up (lunchbox, buffet, freezer, picnic hamper).

THEN AGAIN, a cookbook may have as its theme the use of a particular utensil: chafing dish, electric blender, electric skillet, casserole).

There are cookbooks that offer something more than recipes: inspirational verse, historical anecdotes, jolly poems, ribald limericks. There is a zodiac cookbook for those who want to cook by the stars.

Cookbookland is a wonderful world, all right. As Keats said On First Looking into Chapman's Homer, "Then felt I like some watcher of the skies when a new planet swims into his ken. . . ." Well that's just how I feel after thumbing through The Wonderful World of Cookbooks.

Flabbergasted.

Arms Of The State:

Soviet Unions Push Production, Not Worker Rights or Benefits

Upon the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Iron and Steel, the steel committee of the United Nations Commission for Europe recently sent a mission to the USSR. Americans were part of the 12-nation group constituting this mission.

Reproduced below are portions of the section of the mission's report dealing with the labor situation in the Russiain steel industry. The author of this section, Meyer Bernstein, international affairs director of the Steelworkers, participated in this mission as a technical adviser to the American delegation and not as a union member or exchange delegation visitor.

By Meyer Bernstein

Obtaining information on labor conditions in the Soviet Union proved to be considerably more difficult than obtaining information on the technology of making steel. This was apparently due at least partially to their not expecting our group to be interested in this subject. Accordingly, arrangements had not been made in advance for us to discuss labor problems with the top people concerned with labor relations at the ministry in Moscow. This impeded our efforts to learn as much as we would have liked.

These factors, together with problems in translation and differences in the semantics of the free enterprise and the Communist approaches to labor relations, made it difficult for us to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the real status of the rank-and-file employe in the Soviet Union.

At the first plant we visited (Zaporozhstal) there were no union representatives in the reception group. In view of the interest expressed by some members of our group, our hosts made arrangements to have union representatives participate in subsequent plant tours. Even then, most questions relating to the labor aspects of steelmaking were answered by management personnel, and we did not feel at any time that we were actually communicating directly with the people who represented the rank-and-file worker in the sense that unions represent such workers in the United States.

The lowest wage we were able to ascertain was 50 to 60 rubles ($55 to $66) a month, the highest 350-400 rubles ($385-$440) a month. This generally includes most of the incentives and bonuses.

Wages

Wages are paid as a monthly salary, and for most workers are divided roughly in two parts—the standard monthly salary and the sum of various bonuses, incentives, premiums and rewards.

The head of the Economics Dept. of the Central Scientific Research Institute for the Iron & Steel Industry stated that the average wage for the entire steel industry, including all bonuses except a special annual bonus equal to two weeks pay, amounts to 150 rubles ($165) a month, of which some 120 rubles (80 percent) represents base pay and 30 rubles (20 percent) the various bonuses. He said that the range for bonuses is from a low of 10 percent to a high of 50 percent of the basic monthly salary.

He also explained that the average for highly skilled workers is a total of 250 rubles ($275) a month of which total bonuses average some 45 percent. In other words he said the bonuses of the higher skilled workers are larger both in absolute and percentage terms than the bonuses on the unskilled jobs.

As explained by the deputy minister of the Iron & Steel Ministry, wages are fixed by the ministry. Actually the Labor & Wages Dept. of the ministry proposes a scale which must then be approved by the Council of Ministers.

As is the practice in most European countries there is a host of benefits.

In the USSR, housing is probably the most important. Most of the workers we talked to said that they pay between 7 and 15 rubles ($7.70 to $16.50) per month for an apartment, depending upon the size. A typical answer for a young married couple with no children was that they have something that would compare with our efficiency, that is a one-room apartment plus bathroom and kitchen, for which they would pay 7 rubles ($7.70) a month. A three-room apartment plus bathroom and kitchen, inhabited by a family of six, including retired parents of workers, costs 15 rubles per month ($16.50).

We were not taken to see the interior of any worker's home. The apartment buildings were generally large block housing, and constructed in considerable measure from prefabricated material. From the outside the workmanship appeared to be poor. We observed similar poor workmanship on the interior of the hotels and enterprise buildings. Loose door hinges, wobbling door handles, loose fitting windows, rusting bath water, missing sink stoppers, poor electric lighting, badly placed switches, all of this and much more were typical of the buildings we entered.

Labor Unions

There is a single metal workers' union for the whole metal working industry in the USSR. Steel, therefore, has no separate representation. Each plant has a local. In structure, plant representation resembles more closely a works council of a European country than a local union or branch union of the United States or Great Britain. In function it resembles neither.

Local union, or more accurately, works council officials are named by a two-stage process. First, elections take place in the various shops in November, and then the delegates so elected constitute a kind of electoral college, which selects the plant committee in the following January.

Plant committeemen are released from their duties as workers and become full time union officials for the one year term. The salary is paid by the union.

Union dues are fixed at 1 percent of salary except in the case of workers earning less than 100 rubles ($110) a month. They pay one-half of 1 percent. The federation constitution gives a somewhat different dues schedules. According to that document the 1 percent applies to 70 rubles ($77) or more, 40 kopecks (44 cents) for earnings from 51-60 rubles ($56-$66), and 50 kopecks (55 cents) for earnings from 61-70 rubles ($67-$77).

We were told that practically all workers right up to and including foremen, superintendents, and the plant manager belong to the union. We asked the union officials what they considered their prime responsibility, their duties, their functions to be. The answer we received was first production, secondly socialist emulation, and third safety.

The union has little to do with wages. The union does not negotiate wages, but only details and times of wage payment. All of the union officials we met were ill-informed on wage matters. Nevertheless, the union is in charge of "socialist emulation," that is the competition between plants or departments. The competition is on the basis of production records.

The rewards are substantial and in cash. If, therefore, a local union or works council succeeds in spurring its membership on to new production records and to win first place in this "socialist emulation," the workers will of course directly gain from this success. Otherwise the union is not involved in matters which in a democratic country are the main concern of a labor union. We were told that the union was responsible for the display of most of the inspirational messages seen throughout the plant.

The union men we talked to gave us the impression of being subordinate to enterprise and ministry officials.

Collective Bargaining Agreement

There are five main characteristics of collective bargaining in the steel industry of the USSR: 1) The overwhelming all-pervading purpose is fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the production plan; 2) There are more union and worker obligations than rights or benefits; 3) With a few relatively insignificant exceptions, wages, hours, and working conditions are outside the scope of collective bargaining; 4) There is no reference to grievances or any procedure for their adjustment; 5) The union has no power other than that of persuasion. It must rely entirely upon the good will and generosity of management.

Aside from a few signs exhorting the workers to perform their job safely we saw very little evidence of any safety program. And even less of protective clothing except in the continuous casting department.

Hard hats were not in evidence. They weren't given to visitors except in one plant. Workers in the blast furnace department during casting were apparently no differently dressed than workers in the rolling mill pulpit. We saw no air-conditioned cranes. We saw few safety markings. Broken windows were not repaired. There was no hesitation of cranes carrying loads over the heads of workmen.

Cost of Living

We asked some workers about their earnings and their living costs. A typical answer was as follows: A high pressure pump operator earns an average of 135 rubles ($148) a month. His wife working in the same steel plant as a clerk earns 90 rubles ($99) a month. The total income therefore is 225 rubles ($247.50). Of this they pay 7 rubles ($7.70) for their one-room apartment and 120 rubles ($132) for food.

Asked what expenditures they had made for clothing during the past few months we were told that the husband had bought a suit of clothing for 120 rubles ($132) and a pair of shoes for 26 rubles ($28.60). The wife had purchased a fur coat (the interpreter never did get the kind) for 160 rubles ($176) and a TV set had cost 300 rubles ($330).

We priced various articles at the Gum and Zum stores in Moscow and at the Gastronomes and the like.

Suit of clothing
174 rubles ($191.40)
Small stereo radio
225 rubles ($247.50)
Small tape recorder
180 rubles ($198.00)
Women's shoes
40 rubles ($44.00)
Small car (several years waiting list) 4,800 rubles ($5,280)
Two small apples
16 kopecks (18 cents)
One pear
16 kopecks (18 cents)
One poppy seed roll
16 kopecks (18 cents)
Subway fare
5 kopecks (5.5 cents)
Bus fare
4 kopecks (4.5 cents)

FIFTY SEAMEN have started the process of upgrading themselves to third mate's status under the Masters, Mates & Pilots Maritime Advancement, Training, Education & Safety (MATES) program. Classes are held aboard the Texas Clipper, training ship of the Texas Maritime Academy at Galveston. Shown above working with a candidate is Academy Supt. Bennett M. Dodson.

Mates Training Plan To Upgrade Seamen

Galveston, Tex.—Fifty unlicensed seamen from the Navy, Coast Guard and merchant marine have started shipboard training that will turn them into merchant fleet deck officers after 90 days' intensive schooling.

They constitute the first class of the Maritime Advancement, Training, Education & Safety (MATES) program of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, a joint union-industry project aimed at turning out about 200 third mates by June to meet the manpower requirements of the Viet Nam war.

Opening Ceremony

The program was inaugurated at a public ceremony on the campus of the Texas Maritime Academy here attended by national, state and local officials.

The program has contracted for the faculty, facilities and training ship—the Texas Clipper—of the maritime academy, the country's newest school of its kind.

The candidates are housed aboard the training vessel and are attending classes in it—partly because of the ship-board atmosphere which approximates that under which they will serve when licensed.

Applicants must have had at least two years watch-standing time at sea in a deck department rating, and must pass Coast Guard physical requirements for licensing as third mate.

There is no charge for tuition. The successful applicants receive $300 subsistence allowance the first month, $400 the second and $500 the third so they will be able to apply themselves without worrying about the welfare of their families. The student must pay only for his textbooks, about $50, and a khaki "uniform," both of which he will be able to use after completing training.

His staterooms are maintained, his meals are first-class and served by waiters, and membership in a nearby YMCA is provided free of charge. Tutors are available for after-class help.

Sponsoring the MATES program with the MMP are Atlantic and Gulf ship operating companies under contract with the union. Employer payments of $1,000 per ship per year help finance the plan.

Executive director of the program is Capt. Frank M. McCabe, a 1935 graduate of the Coast Guard Academy whose last assignment before retirement in 1965 was as captain of the Port of Philadelphia.

Overseeing the program is a joint board of trustees on which the union is represented by Intl. Sec. Treas. T. F. O'Callaghan, and Captains Joseph B. Gaier and Robert L. Jones, both presidents of MMP locals.

Zeev Barash Named Histadrut Aide in U.S.

Zeev Barash, general secretary of Israel's Public Service Union, has been appointed American representative of Histadrut, the Israel labor federation.

Born in the Ukraine in 1913, Barash was educated in the United States, attending the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1933 went to Palestine to join a kibbutz. He has been active in the labor movement since 1936 and as one of its top leaders, he has served in many administrative capacities.

Taxi Drivers In Detroit Win 5-Year Battle

Detroit, Mich. — The Checker Cab Co. has bowed to the U.S. Supreme Court and after a five-year fight has agreed to bargain with Seafarers Local 10 in behalf of its 1,800 employes.

The company is an ownership association with 286 members who own from one to 18 cabs for a total of 887, the city's largest fleet.

The high court decision upheld the National Labor Relations Board certification of Local 10 as bargaining agent for the Checker workers following the third of three elections won by the union.

The firm had appealed on the ground that the NLRB order would force some of its members to bargain with the employes of other members. The basic issue was whether an association is an employer under federal labor law.

"We'll comply with the law," said Alfred Diaz, Checker president, following the Supreme Court's refusal to review an appeals court decision upholding the NLRB.

The union drive at the unorganized firm dates back to 1961. More that 1,200 drivers joined in the petition to the NLRB for the original election on May 8, 1962.

Local 10 is a unit of the Transportation Services & Allied Workers, an SIU district. The district has contracts covering more than 8,000 cab company employes in Chicago, St. Louis and San Diego, Calif.

House Rollcall Votes on Rules Change

The Administration suffered an opening day setback in Congress when the House first refused to adopt the rules of the previous Congress and then abolished the 21-day rule adopted two years ago to prevent the Rules Committee from blocking important bills.

Column I shows the 225-196 vote which prevented adoption of the previous rules. On labor's scoreboard 181 Republicans and 44 Democrats cast wrong votes (W), while 194 Democrats and 2 Republicans voted right (R).

Column II is the 233-185 vote to kill the 21-day rule. On this 157 Republicans and 76 Democrats voted wrong (W), and 159 Democrats and 26 Republicans voted right (R). Absentees are indicated by "A"; numerals show districts; AL—at large.

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Andrews, George (D)	W	W
4. Nichols (D)	W	W
5. Selden (D)	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	W
8. Jones (D)	R	W
ALASKA		
AL Pollock (R)	W	W
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Gathings (D)	W	W
2. Mills (D)	R	W
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	W	W
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	W	W
7. Cohelan (D)	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. Younger (R)	W	W
12. Talcott (R)	W	W
13. Teague (R)	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	W
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	W	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R
35. Utt (R)	W	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
38. Tunney (D)	R	R
Los Angeles County		
17. King (D)	R	A
19. Holifield (D)	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Lipscomb (R)	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R
27. Reinecke (R)	W	W
28. Bell (R)	W	W
29. Brown (D)	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Rogers (D)	R	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	R	R
CONNECTICUT		
1. Daddario (D)	R	R
2. St. Onge (D)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. Irwin (D)	R	R
5. Monagan (D)	R	R
6. Meskill (R)	W	W
DELAWARE		
AL Roth (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	R	W
4. Herlong (D)	R	W
5. Gurney (R)	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	R	R
7. Haley (D)	W	W
8. Cramer (R)	W	W
9. Rogers (D)	R	W
10. Burke (R)	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Hagan (D)	W	W
2. O'Neal (D)	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Thompson (R)	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	R	W
7. Davis (D)	R	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	R	W
10. Stephens (D)	R	W
HAWAII		
AL Matsunaga (D)	R	R
AL Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. McClure (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
12. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Reid (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	W
17. Arends (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Gray (D)	R	R
22. Springer (R)	W	W
23. Shipley (D)	R	R
24. Price (D)	R	R
Chicago—Cook County		
1. Dawson (D)	R	R
2. O'Hara (D)	R	R
3. Murphy (D)	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	A	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	A	R
6. Ronan (D)	R	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	A
10. Collier (R)	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R
13. Rumsfeld (R)	W	W
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Halleck (R)	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Adair (R)	W	W
5. Roush (D)	R	R
6. Bray (R)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R
10. Roudebush (R)	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R
IOWA		
1. Schwengel (R)	W	W
2. Culver (D)	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W
5. Smith (D)	R	R
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
7. Scherle (R)	A	W
KANSAS		
1. Dole (R)	W	W
2. Mize (R)	W	W
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	W
3. Cowger (R)	W	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W
6. Watts (D)	R	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Willis (D)	A	A
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Rarick	W	W
7. Edwards (D)	R	R
8. Long (D)	W	W
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R
MARYLAND		
1. Morton (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	R	A
3. Garmatz (D)	R	W
4. Fallon (D)	R	W
5. Machen (D)	R	R
6. Mathias (R)	W	R
7. Friedel (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	W	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	W	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Philbin (D)	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R
5. Morse (R)	W	R
6. Bates (R)	W	W
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. McCormack (D)	Speaker	
10. Heckler (R)	W	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Keith (R)	W	W
MICHIGAN		
2. Esch (R)	W	R
3. Brown (R)	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (R)	W	W
8. Harvey (R)	W	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W	W
19. McDonald (R)	W	W
Metropolitan Detroit		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W
3. MacGregor (R)	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W
7. Langen (R)	W	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Abernethy (D)	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	W
3. Williams (D)	W	W
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Karsten (D)	R	R
2. Curtis (R)	W	W
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	R	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Hull (D)	R	W
7. Hall (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	R	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Jones (D)	W	W
MONTANA		
1. Olsen (D)	R	R
2. Battin (R)	W	W
NEBRASKA		
1. Denney (R)	W	W
2. Cunningham (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Baring (D)	R	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	A	A
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W
6. Cahill (R)	W	A
7. Widnall (R)	W	W
8. Joelson (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	W	R
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
AL Morris (D)	R	R
AL Walker (D)	R	R
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	R
2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	W
5. Tenzer (D)	R	R
25. Ottinger (D)	R	R
26. Reid (R)	W	R
27. Dow (D)	W	R
28. Resnick (D)	R	R
29. Button (R)	W	R
30. King (R)	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	W	W
32. Pirnie (R)	W	W
33. Robison (R)	W	W
34. Hanley (D)	R	R
35. Stratton (D)	R	R
36. Horton (R)	W	R
37. Conable (R)	W	W
38. Goodell (R)	W	W
39. McCarthy (D)	W	R
40. Smith (R)	W	W
41. Dulski (D)	R	R
New York City		
6. Halpern (R)	W	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Celler (D)	A	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Kelly (D)	R	R
13. Multer (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	R
15. Carey (D)	R	R
16. Murphy (D)	R	R
17. Kupferman (R)	W	R
18. Powell (D)	(Not seated)	
19. Farbstein (D)	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	R	R
21. Scheuer (D)	R	R
22. Gilbert (D)	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	R	R
24. Fino (R)	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Gardner (R)	W	W
5. Galifianakis (D)	W	W
6. Kornegay (D)	W	W
7. Lennon (D)	W	W
8. Jonas (R)	W	W
9. Broyhill (R)	W	W
10. Whitener (D)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
1. Andrews (R)	W	W
2. Kleppe (R)	W	W
OHIO		
1. Taft (R)	W	R
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	W	R
4. McCulloch (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Betts (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	W	R
14. Ayres (R)	W	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Bow (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	R
19. Kirwan (D)	A	A
20. Feighan (D)	R	R
21. Vanik (D)	R	R
22. Bolton (R)	W	W
23. Minshall (R)	W	W
24. Lukens (R)	W	W
OKLAHOMA		
1. Belcher (R)	W	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	R
4. Steed (D)	R	R
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Smith (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	W	W
2. Ullman (D)	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	R
4. Dellenback (R)	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA		
6. Rhodes (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	W	A
8. Biester (R)	W	R
9. Watkins (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	W	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	W
13. Schweiker (R)	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	A	A
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Corbett (R)	W	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Holland (D)	A	A
21. Dent (D)	A	A
22. Saylor (R)	W	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R
27. Fulton (R)	W	R
Philadelphia		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Byrne (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Green (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St. Germain (D)	R	R
2. Vacancy		
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Rivers (D)	R	W
2. Watson (R)	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	W
4. Ashmore (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	R	W
6. McMillan (D)	R	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Reifel (R)	W	W
2. Berry (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Brock (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	R	R
5. Fulton (D)	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	R	R
7. Blanton (D)	R	R
8. Everett (D)	W	W
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	R
2. Dowdy (D)	W	W
3. Pool (D)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	R	W
5. Cabell (D)	R	W
6. Teague (D)	R	W
7. Bush (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	W
11. Poage (D)	R	W
12. Wright (D)	R	A
13. Purcell (D)	R	W
14. Young (D)	R	W
15. de la Garza (D)	R	W
16. White (D)	R	W
17. Burleson (D)	R	W
18. Price (R)	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	R	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W
22. Casey (D)	R	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	R
UTAH		
1. Burton (R)	W	W
2. Lloyd (R)	W	W
VERMONT		
AL Stafford (R)	W	R
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	R	A
2. Hardy (D)	R	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	A	A
5. Tuck (D)	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W
7. Marsh (D)	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pelly (R)	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. May (R)	W	W
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Moore (R)	W	W
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
5. Kee (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Schadeberg (R)	W	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W
7. Laird (R)	W	W
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	R
WYOMING		
AL Harrison (R)	W	W

By Automation Foundation:

Clearing House Set For Job Training Aid

New York—A center for the distribution of information and help on job training and development programs is being set up here under the sponsorship of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment.

The foundation is a joint union-management operation of which Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller of the Machinists and Frank Gallucci, vice president of the Essex Wire Co., are vice chairmen.

The center will include a library with up-to-date material on technology and automation and their effects on workers, industry, the community and the nation, and will provide space for companies to display and demonstrate training equipment.

The program also includes the organization of a council that will act as a clearing house for the exchange of information on job-training programs by organized labor, industry and the government.

Theodore W. Kheel, nationally-known labor mediator and executive secretary of the foundation, described the center as the first effort to coordinate in one place the information on job training labor and management have developed through studies and experience, to provide for dissemination of such information and to stimulate further developments.

Better training programs to upgrade the unskilled are a major weapon in the war on poverty, Kheel said. He stressed, in addition, their importance in preparing members of minority groups to take their places in industry, in meeting the growing demand for skilled workers and in boosting production.

"Today a man with a skill is in command of his destiny," he said. "A man without a skill is a beggar."

The center will do no direct teaching or training, but the foundation already has moved in that direction.

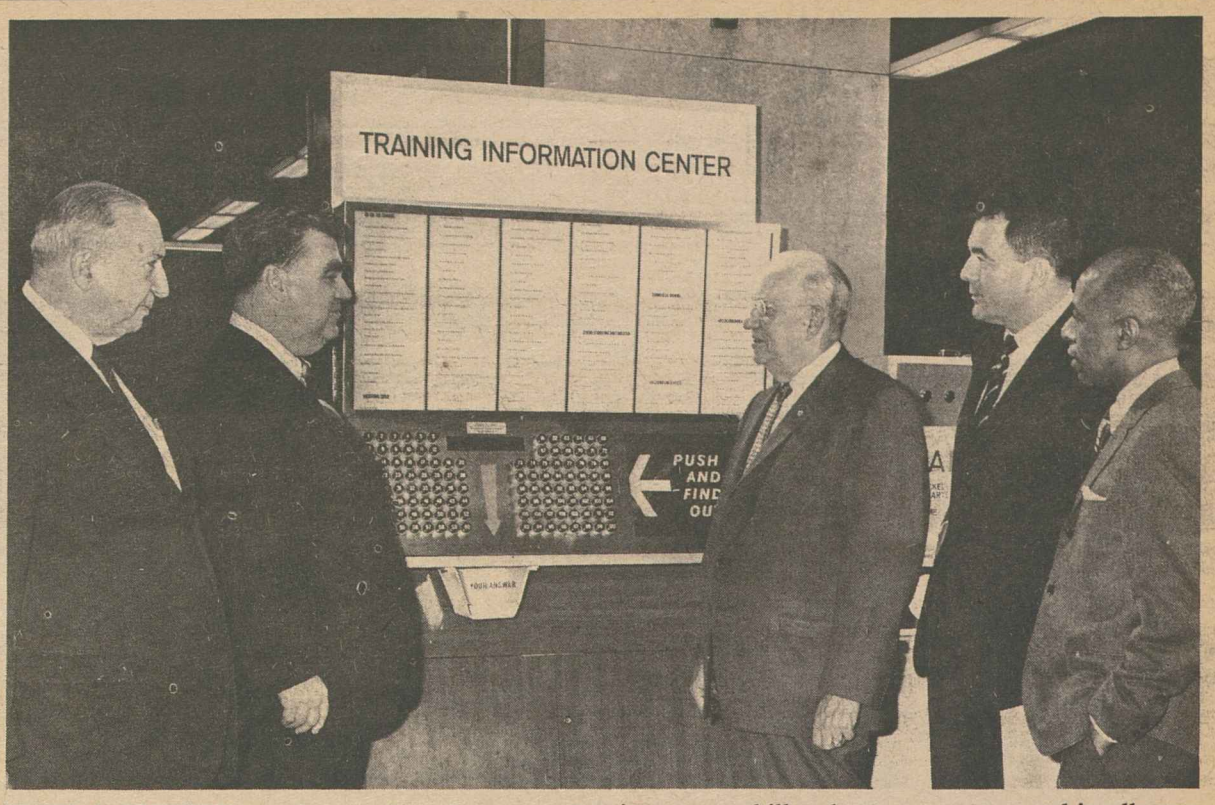
The New York City Institute of the foundation and the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training recently signed a contract under which the latter is establishing a program to train 5,000 employed workers for higher-skill jobs in the same shops.

Federal funds totaling $592,882 have been earmarked for the project, the first phase of which will be the training of 2,500 workers for unfilled jobs such as machinist, tool and die maker, die setter, screw and automatic machine operators, welders, electronic and mechanical electricians, electronic wiremen, truck and trailer-truck drivers, and building service workers.

As the workers undergoing the training move up to better jobs, it was pointed out, their old positions will be taken by unemployed workers with lesser skills.

Unions participating in the program include IAM District 15, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Building Service Employes Local 32-B.

Some 275 instructors will provide the training in shops under contract with the participating unions.



PUSH A BUTTON on this machine if you want to improve a skill or learn a new one, and it tells you where to go, who to see and what to take with you in order to get basic training and educational information. It was placed in a New York Post Office lobby by the New York City Institute of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, whose co-chairman, Hugh Sheridan, is at left. Others from left are James J. McFadden, institute executive director; Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Stage Employes; Theodore W. Kheel, labor mediator and secretary-treasurer of the institute, and Dean James Dumpson of the Fordham University School of Social Work.

Federal Workers Set Legislative Program

Representatives of more than a million organized federal workers agreed on a legislative program for the 90th Congress emphasizing "full comparability" with salaries in private industry and new machinery to make collective bargaining more effective in the civil service.

The program was adopted by the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, made up of 33 unions with members employed by the federal government.

GEC Chairman E. C. Hallbeck termed adoption of the council's program "essential" if the federal government is to be regarded as "an enlightened and progressive employer."

In addition to pay and labor-management legislation, the council called on Congress to improve the government's retirement program, raise its contributions to the life and health insurance programs, boost the daily travel allowance and revise the Hatch Act "to permit employes to exercise greater political responsibility."

"Substantial improvements" in the government's labor - management relations program are needed, the GEC said in a statement marking the fifth anniversary of Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition.

The 1962 order, the council said, was a "milestone" in establishing the right of government workers to be represented by a union. It helped bring hundreds of thousands of new members into government employe unions and led to the negotiation of written contracts with virtually every federal agency.

The five-year experience has also, the GEC stressed, revealed deficiencies" in the program that need to be corrected.

"High on the list of union complaints is the absence of machinery to resolve bargaining deadlocks between unions and agency officials," the statement said.

It also pointed to restrictions on the subject matter of bargaining and the lack of binding arbitration of grievances.

Legislation introduced in Congress would provide a labor-management relations panel named by the President to decide negotiation deadlocks, set up a tripartite arbitration board for grievances, and shift prime responsibility for the government's labor - management program from the Civil Service Commission to the Labor Dept.

4 More Unions Win Pay Pacts With Railroads

(Continued from Page 1)

percent pay proposal, and of two unaffiliated rail unions, the Conductors & Brakemen and the Locomotive Engineers.

Heads of the four "non-operating" unions involved in the latest settlement termed it "the best agreement we have signed in the railroad industry in recent years" and "the best that could be negotiated" at the present time.

They expressed satisfaction that it was achieved through direct union-management negotiations, something of a rarity in recent railroad wage disputes.

Ship Unions' Upgrading Program Helps Meet Shortage of Engineers

New York—A joint union license training program initiated by the Seafarers Atlantic & Gulf District and the Marine Engineers District II has developed in its first year into one of the main sources of newly licensed engineers to meet the demand created by the war in Viet Nam, an "Achievement Report" shows.

The year-end report disclosed that 113 unlicensed SIU members, after attending classes at the School of Marine Engineering jointly operated by the two unions, qualified for original licenses as marine engineers.

At the same time 75 members of the MEBA upgraded their licenses after study at the union-run school.

Maritime Administration records, the unions said, showed that 111 marine engineers were graduated from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy during the same year, and a total of 204 graduated from academies or colleges operated by the states of Maine, New York, California, Massachusetts and Texas.

The 16-page achievement report carries photos of practically all of the union members who completed courses at the school and was distributed as a supplement to the regular publications of MEBA District II and the SIU. SIU Pres. Paul Hall and MEBA District II Pres. Raymond T. McKay wrote introductions.

Hall, pointing out that the school serves the interests of the nation, the union and the members, said:

"From the standpoint of the Seafarers themselves, the manner in which they have upgraded themselves is a convincing demonstration that the foc'sle is still a major source of potential licensed officers."

McKay said:

"Because of the success of our joint training and upgrading program—and our ability to provide opportunities for the graduates of the maritime academies — our contracted ships have been able to sail throughout the year without delays, and the union has met its contractual obligations."

Both unions provide weekly cash payments to their members while they attend the school, as well as tuition, subsistence and other benefits. A reciprocal pension arrangement in the bi-union agreement setting up the school removed one of the major objections of unlicensed personnel to upgrading themselves, the report said.

Morgan to Judge Hillman Awards

New York—Edward P. Morgan, whose news broadcasts over the ABC network are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, has been named a judge of the Sidney Hillman Foundation prize awards, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, foundation chairman, announced.

Serving with him will be Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, and Alan Barth, author and editorial writer for the Washington Post, who has been an awards judge for the past six years. All three judges are past winners of Hillman awards, named in honor of the founding president of the ACWA.

Feb. 1 is the deadline for submission of works published or produced in 1966 in this year's competition for the Hillman prizes.

Urban League, USES Join in Job-Test Study

A joint experiment to determine if occupational tests clearly reflect the abilities of Negroes will be conducted in Pittsburgh and New Orleans by the U.S. Employment Service and the National Urban League, the Labor Dept. announced.

Under an agreement signed by Assistant Labor Sec. Stanley H. Ruttenberg and Executive Dir. Whitney Young of the Urban League, the USES will release its General Aptitude Test Battery for use in the project.

The aptitude tests will be given in Urban League offices in the two cities. In addition, there will be experimental use of new tools and techniques the USES has developed to measure the ability of the educationally deficient and other disadvantaged persons.

These include new non-reading aptitude tests; tests of basic skills in arithmetic and reading to measure job-readiness, and the use of pre-testing orientation techniques to give the prospects a measure of practice in taking tests. The league will develop visual aids showing how to take the tests.

In each city two comparable groups of about 50 men and women each will be chosen for the experiment. Members of one group will be placed in jobs with the GATB test results used in the process; those in the other group will be put into jobs without the test results being disclosed.

After they have worked for a spell, the USES will analyze their job performance along with other data state employment service personnel will collect.

The results are expected to show if tests accurately reflect the "occupational potential" of the Negro and to indicate what steps might be taken to cut the Negro unemployment rate, which has been nearly double that of whites during the past decade.

They also are expected to help determine if employers are willing to hire Negroes who demonstrate ability in tests, and to show if those who meet test standards are any more successful or satisfied as workers than those who fail.

Ruttenberg said interest in the experiment has been shown by civil rights leaders.

4 CWA Locals Hit 1967 COPE Quotas

With 1967 less than two weeks old four local unions have already turned in 100 percent collections in the year's COPE dollar drive—and all are affiliates of the Communications Workers.

In the order in which the $1 per member contribution reached COPE, they are: Local 3517, Tupelo, Miss., and Local 3317, Pikesville, Ky., tied for first; third, Local 9409, Palo Alto, Calif.; fourth, Local 9407, Merced, Calif.

New Test Set:

Filibuster Foes Push Senate Rules Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

mean by the vote of 60 instead of 67 senators.

Mansfield announced he is filing a cloture petition which would result in a floor vote on closing debate on Jan. 24.

Dirksen, who led the filibuster against 14(b) repeal and supported the filibuster against the 1966 civil rights bill, said he will vote for cloture and join in an effort to reach a compromise on changing the anti-filibuster rule.

Labor and civil rights groups have strongly supported the rules reform drive, although both have urged debate limitation by majority vote. The last AFL-CIO convention declared that the Senate "must be democratized" and said a majority should be able to close debate "after sufficient discussion in which every senator is given ample opportunity to present his view."

Strategy Fails

The full weight of the Senate "establishment" crushed an intricate but workable strategy for closing debate on the rules change by a majority vote.

The script ran this way:

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), sponsor of the three-fifths cloture proposal, moved for a vote on the motion that the Senate consider his rules change proposal. He asserted the Senate's "constitutional right" to act on a rules change by majority vote at the start of a new Congress.

Dirksen made a point of order that the debate-closing motion was contrary to Senate rules, and called on Humphrey for a ruling.

The last presiding officer called on to rule on such an issue was then-Vice Pres. Johnson in 1963. Johnson at the time held that the question was one of constitutional interpretation which could only be decided by the Senate. The Senate debate on the constitutional issue, however, was still bound by the two-thirds cloture rule and the question was finally sidetracked. In 1957, then-Vice Pres. Nixon gave an advisory opinion that a majority of the Senate at the start of a new Congress could exercise "its constitutional right to make its own rules." But the issue never came to a showdown because rules change supporters lacked a majority to force a test.

Humphrey started off by accepting the precedent that a constitutional question can only be decided by the Senate itself, not by its presiding officer. He therefore referred Dirksen's point of order to the Senate.

In answer to a series of questions, Humphrey went on to indicate that any senator could move to table Dirksen's point of order, a procedure that requires only a majority vote and is not subject to debate.

If the Senate voted to table, Humphrey said, the effect would be to uphold McGovern's claim that a majority of senators can end debate on a rules change proposal.

McGovern announced that he would make the motion to table Dirksen's point of order after two hours of debate and the showdown was set.

Mansfield and Dirksen argued that the shortcut procedure would set a precedent that could be used to establish simple majority cloture at any time. The appeal was to tradition, mingled with reminders of legislative episodes where majority rule would have harmed the nation or individual states.

'Path of Destruction'

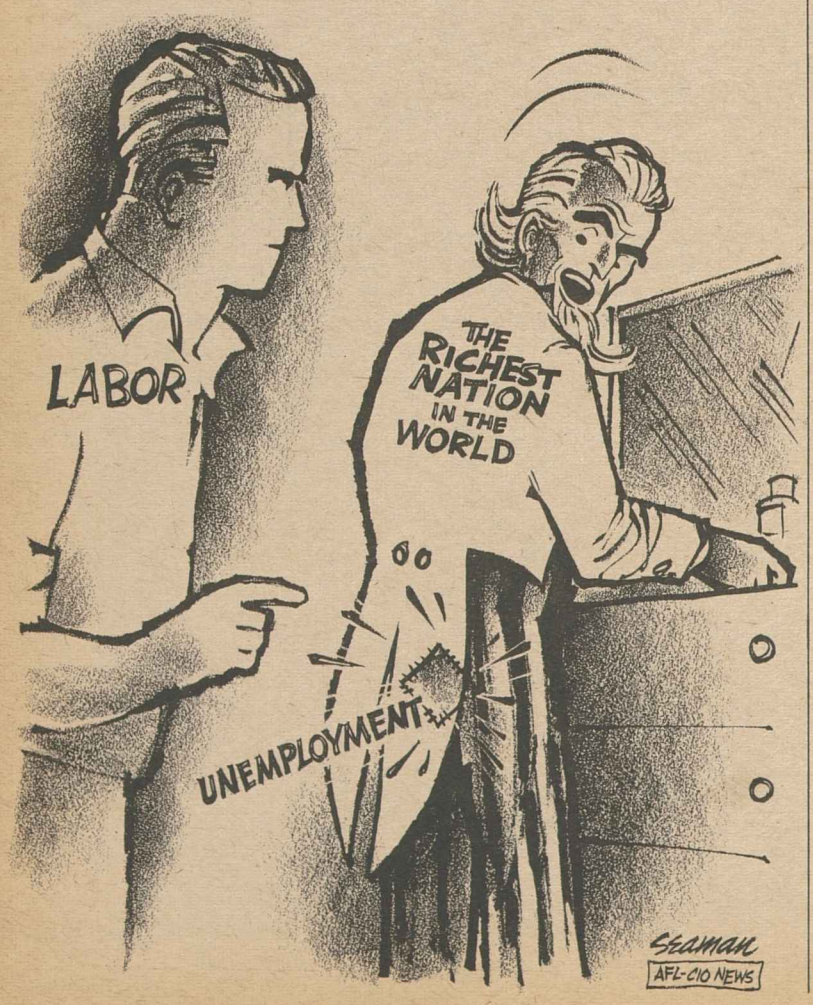
Mansfield said he favored a three-fifths cloture rule, but he argued that the procedure being followed to obtain it represented "a path of destruction to the Senate as an institution."

Rules reform leaders, who had carefully counted a bare probable majority for their cause a few days earlier, answered argument with argument. But their votes were whittled away under the bipartisan leadership attack.

On the showdown, 33 Democrats and 28 Republicans voted against the tabling motion, while 29 Democrats and eight Republicans voted for the shortcut to a rules change.

The Senate then put the last nail in the constitutional argument by voting 59-37 to uphold Dirksen's point of order.

'Aw, Nobody'll Notice It'



HOUSE SPEAKER John W. McCormack helped the Government Employes celebrate the 84th anniversary of the civil service system at a Washington, D.C., banquet attended by 1,500 AFGE members. McCormack, center, accepts a plaque of appreciation from AFGE Pres. John F. Griner. At left, Legislative Dir. Thomas G. Walters holds a reproduction of a profile of McCormack that appeared in the union's newspaper.

Democrats Name Liberal to Fill House Ways & Means Vacancy

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic members also select the Democratic members of other House committees, subject to routine confirmation at a party caucus.

There was one other liberal gain as the House moved through its start-of-a-Congress procedures. The two Democratic vacancies on the Rules Committee were filled by liberals—William R. Anderson of Tennessee and Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii.

This gives Administration supporters a normal 9-6 working majority on the committee, especially important since the bipartisan conservative coalition won repeal of the 21-day rule which had thwarted the ability of the Rules Committee to keep major bills from the House floor.

Conservatives picked up strength on nearly every other committee, however, reflecting the GOP's 47-seat election gain.

Committee ratios are set by agreement of Democratic and Republican leaders, subject to routine House approval, and most committees dropped from a 2-1 to a 3-2 Democratic ratio.

The Appropriations Committee, which ranks in importance with Ways & Means and Rules, took a sharp turn to the right with a shift in party ratio from 34-16 to 30-21 Democratic. The committee size was increased by one to give Republicans an extra member. The previous majority was moderate-to-conservative and the liberal beachhead was almost wiped out by the election and the death of Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.). The lone Democratic vacancy on the committee was assigned to a freshman from Arkansas, David Pryor, who voted against his party's leadership on the rules changes.

The Education & Labor Committee dropped from a 21-10 to a 19-14 Democratic ratio, but retains a liberal majority.

Committees where added conservative strength is likely to have a major impact on the Administration's program include the Banking Committee, now 19-14 instead of 22-11; the Foreign Affairs Committee, shifted from 24-12 to 21-15; the Judiciary Committee, moved from 24-11 to 20-15 Democratic, and the Commerce Committee, with a 19-14 instead of a 23-11 majority. The Ways & Means Committee shift was from 17-8 to 15-10 Democratic.

Appointments on both sides of the Capitol were still being made as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

One of the early shifts on the Senate side saw a liberal Republican, Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), leave the Judiciary Committee to claim an opening on the Appropriations Committee. His place on Judiciary was taken by Sen. Strom Thurmond (S.C.), Republican segregationist ally of Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (Miss.).

Powell Panel Named

House Speaker John W. McCormack named Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler to head the special committee that will consider whether Rep.-elect Adam C. Powell should be seated Its recommendation will be submitted to the full House within five weeks.

Beside Celler, the dean of the House in length of service, the committee will include Democrats James C. Corman (Calif.), John Conyers, Jr. (Mich.), Claude Pepper (Fla.) and Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (Ind.). Republican memlican members, named by GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford, are Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W. Va.), Charles M. Teague (Calif.), Clark MacGregor (Minn.) and Vernon W. Thomson (Wis.).

A congressional reorganization bill, drafted last year by a joint committee of the two houses, is scheduled to be taken up by the Senate as the first major order of business after the current rules battle.

Its sponsors dropped from the measure a controversial proposal to split both the Labor & Public Welfare Committee of the Senate and the Education & Labor Committee of the House. The AFL-CIO had strongly opposed the plan to create separate education and labor committees in the two houses.

Other provisions, which are expected to win Senate approval, include additional staff for senators and for committees.

Congress awaited the dollars-and-cents details of Pres. Johnson's program in his annual budget message, due Jan. 24.

Also forthcoming, on Jan. 26, will be the President's Economic Report to Congress, the evaluation of the state of the economy prepared by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

1-21-67

Bollard Moves to State-County Post

Columbus, O.—Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the Ohio AFL-CIO has resigned to take a new post in the general field of legislation and political activity with the State, County & Municipal Employes in Washington.

He was a representative of the Steelworkers in Cincinnati when he first took the state post in 1963 upon the resignation of the late Elmer F. Cope, and was elected in 1964 and 1966 without opposition. A veteran of 25 years in the labor movement, he was on the staff of the Illinois CIO for eight years prior to the AFL-CIO merger.

Tax Clearance Given Group Pension Plan

The Internal Revenue Service has approved the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s group pension plan for small employers, IUD Exec. Dir. Jack T. Conway announced.

The plan was set up a year ago to pool the pension resources of small companies and to offer employes a program comparable to those in large firms. Several major insurance companies are participating, with the Prudential Insurance Co. acting as administrator.

IRS approval means that contributing employers can be assured their payments into the trust fund are exempt from taxation. Individual approval will not be required for tax purposes, he said.

Approval also eliminates the need for separate actuarial and legal services in connection with the establishment of a pension plan, he added.

The year-old program already gives pension protection to more than 2,800 employes of 35 bargaining units, Conway reported. Four pensioners are drawing benefits, and over $115,000 has been paid into the trust fund by employers.

Economic Boom Seen Slowing in 1967

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'New Hope' for Aged Hailed In Social Security Proposal

LBJ's Economic Report:

Jobless Rate Seen Sticking Near 4%

By Saul Miller

The American economy will grow at a slower rate in 1967, the drop in unemployment will level out and prices will rise slightly more than 2.5 percent.

That's the outlook for the year projected by Pres. Johnson and his Council of Economic Advisers.

The President told Congress in his annual Economic Report that it will require "a flexible and delicate balance of economic policies" to solve the problems confronting the nation.

The balance was emphasized in the CEA report which voiced its concern over the possibility of a sluggish first six months of 1967 and the need for government policies to stimulate the economy. For the second half of the year the council called for a switch to restraint to assure stability.

The gross national product — the total value of all goods and services for the year — is expected to increase 4 percent in 1967 in real dollar terms, compared to an increase in 1966 of 5.5 percent, the council said. The anticipated $47 billion rise in the GNP is slated to send the total to $787 billion.

The growth in the GNP will maintain "healthy forward motion," the council said, but the unemployment rate will be "essentially the same as in 1966 when it averaged 3.9 percent." For the past five years the unemployment rate has been declining steadily.

The record on prices should improve in 1967, the council added, with the overall increase dropping

(Continued on Page 5)

Filibuster Foes Lose To Dirksen

An effort by Senate liberals to make it easier to halt a filibuster was killed when Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen prevented the Senate from acting on a rules change.

Present rules require a two-thirds vote to close debate and supporters of a rules change had rallied behind a compromise plan to end debate by a three-fifths vote. But they were unable to get their plan to a vote—or even bring it to the Senate floor.

On the showdown to invoke cloture, 36 Democrats and 17 Republicans voted to halt the filibuster against the rules change; 27 Democrats and 19 Republicans supported the filibuster.

An apparent about-face by Dirksen dashed the last real hope for a major rules reform in this Congress.

Dirksen had joined with Dem-

(Continued on Page 2)

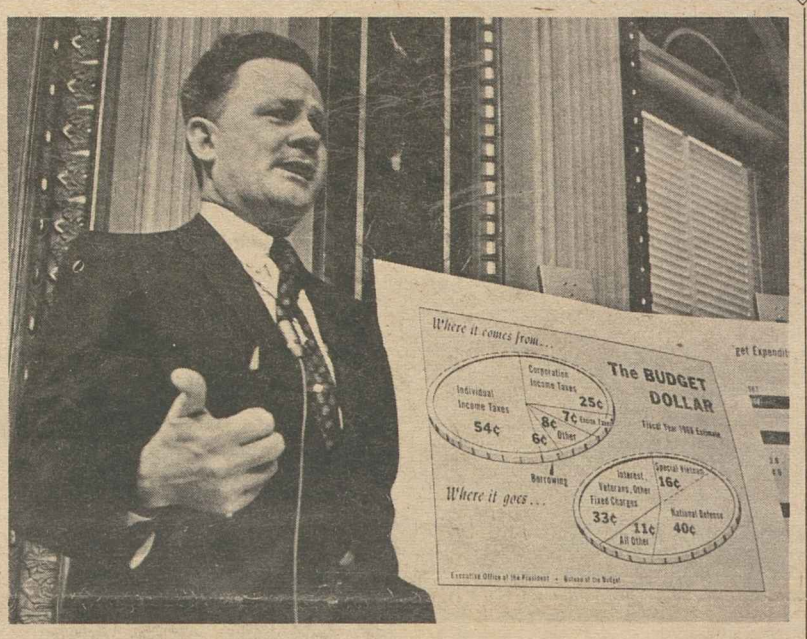


CHART SHOWING the breakdown of the budget dollar is used by Budget Dir. Charles L. Schultze at a briefing for newsmen. Of every dollar spent, 56 cents is earmarked for defense and Viet Nam costs, 33 cents goes into interest payments, veterans benefits and other fixed charges, leaving 11 cents for all other government programs.

Stresses Nation's Strength:

President's Budget Pushes Social Goals

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Johnson asked Congress to vote the billions needed both to repel aggression in Viet Nam and combat poverty, ignorance, slums and pollution at home.

The United States is "stronger than ever before," the President said, and "can afford" to press ahead with "urgent social programs."

Military spending and payments fixed by law accounted for nearly 90 percent of the President's proposed budget. He warned against the slashes demanded by conservatives in the remainder of the budget, declaring "we cannot permit the defense of freedom abroad to sidetrack the struggle for individual growth and dignity."

Appropriations sought for the fiscal year starting July 1, the President told Congress, would "move forward at a reasonable rate the programs to broaden opportunities for the poor and disadvantaged."

Johnson asked Congress to appropriate about $1.9 billion more than last year for Great Society programs. These include education, poverty, housing, regional development and pollution control.

From all federal sources, including portions of the social security and other trust funds, aid to the poor would rise next year to $25.6 billion, up $3.6 billion from the present level and double the expenditures of five years ago. The figure assumes congressional approval of the Administration's social security benefit increase bill.

Although details of the Administration's proposal for government employe pay raises were not spelled out, the budget earmarks $1 billion for both civilian and military salary hikes. If applied across the board,

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Calls LBJ Plan Good Start

By Gervase N. Love

Pres. Johnson's proposal for increases in social security benefits averaging at least 20 percent represents "a substantial down payment" on what organized labor believes is a needed 50 percent rise, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany said the President had "wisely recommended . . . vital and necessary improvement" in the benefits schedule "which should bring new hope to more than 19 million elderly Americans."

Calls for More

The full 50 percent rise in benefits—called for by the last AFL-CIO convention—should go into effect, he suggested, "as soon as it can be adequately financed "without detriment to other high priority domestic and foreign commitments."

"We believe that the elderly and other Americans dependent on social security should share fully in the nation's economic progress," Meany added.

"The President's proposals reflect his commitment to that principle and deserve Congress' sympathetic consideration. To the President's recommendations, we would add the need for additional improvements in both the disability insurance and medicare programs."

(Continued on Page 11)

Budget Seeks Expansion of Job Training

Pres. Johnson called for a stepup in the Labor Dept.'s manpower training program in his budget request to Congress.

He asked increased appropriations to train 280,000 workers during the 1958 fiscal year, a rise of 30,000 from the current year's enrollment.

The budget put the emphasis on training the hard-core unemployed — "the severely disadvantaged" — and meeting skill shortages. A new program of remedial and part-time training is proposed, to enroll some 56,000 trainees during the year. Conventional forms of vocational and on-the-job training would be

(Continued on Page 4)

Eleven Unions at GE, Westinghouse To Strengthen Unified Bargaining

Eleven AFL-CIO unions that used the coordinated approach in bargaining with General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Corp. reported "superior" gains from the experience and announced plans to strengthen their cooperation in the years ahead.

Coordination of bargaining plans resulted in a "tremendous gain for the 200,000 employes represented by our unions," the AFL-CIO Committee on Collective Bargaining said in a statement.

With some local unions still on strike over local issues, the committee said "we would be foolish to rest content on what has been accomplished" and "serious problems left over from the 1966 negotiations still face us. Technology and the economy continue to change; the anti-labor position of the companies does not."

The 11 unions that dovetailed their goals nearly a year ago are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, Auto Workers, Technical Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Steelworkers and Carpenters.

The group's steering committee summed up the results of the year's efforts with the declaration that coordinated bargaining had met the test. The committee agreed not only to maintain cooperation but to strengthen its effectiveness.

On organizing, the committee statement promised to "eliminate any rivalry" among the unions, in

(Continued on Page 3)

Party Caucus To Decide Spot For Dixiecrat

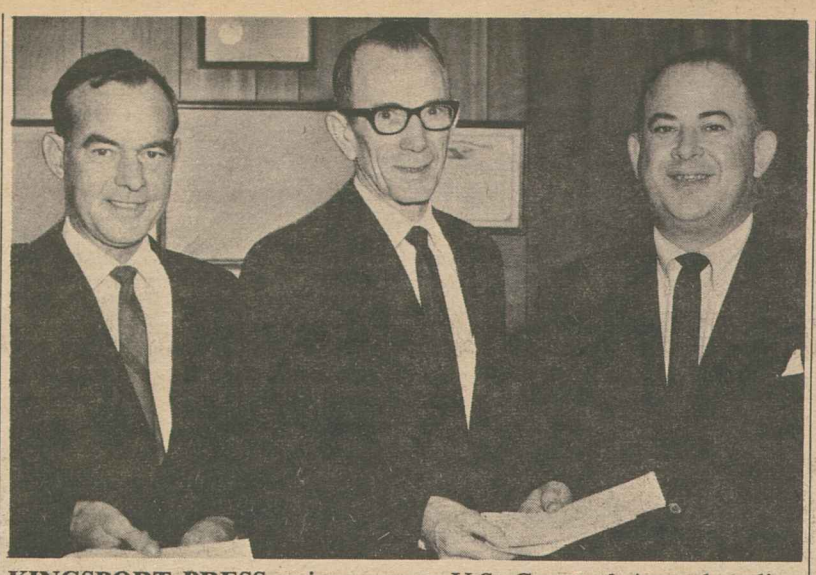
A House Democratic caucus was handed the thorny issue of the seniority status of Rep. John Bell Williams, an 11-term Dixiecrat from Mississippi.

Two years ago House Democrats voted to drop Williams to the bottom of the Commerce Committee roster because he openly supported Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election. He would otherwise have been the second-ranking member and would have advanced to the chairmanship last year.

Williams wants his seniority back—at least to the Number 2 spot on the committee. Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee, who normally handle committee assignments, tossed the issue to the full Democratic caucus. Meanwhile they left a vacancy on the Commerce Committee at a ranking still to be determined.

Also unsettled—although not an issue that has to be faced immediately—is the seniority status of Adam C. Powell on the Education & Labor Committee if the House should vote to seat him. A special bipartisan committee is currently considering Powell's qualifications for office.

Otherwise committee appointments showed few surprises. The already-conservative bent of the powerful House Appropriations Committee was strengthened when Republicans named conservatives to all five GOP vacancies. The Education & Labor Committee remained generally liberal, although less so than in the 89th Congress.



KINGSPORT PRESS unions won a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling forcing management of the struck book-printing plant at Kingsport, Tenn., to give $400,000 in vacation pay to 1,400 employes. Shown with checks, from the left, are Sec. James W. Frazier of Stereotypers Local 175, Chairman Earl M. Derrick of the Allied Kingsport Press Unions and president of Bookbinders Local 82, Union Counsel John S. McLellan of Kingsport, representing the allied unions and the Printing Pressmen. The unions have been on strike since March 11, 1963.

Dirksen Blocks Senate From Rule Change Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

ocratic Leader Mike Mansfield in sponsoring a cloture petition to permit the rules change proposal to come to the floor.

Both had opposed the parliamentary shortcut which the Senate rejected on Jan. 18—an assertion that a majority of the Senate had a constitutional right to act on its rules at the start of a new Congress without being hamstrung by rules adopted by a previous Congress. A ruling by Vice Pres. Humphrey left this course open, but the Senate refused by a 61-37 vote to follow it.

Dirksen's willingness to co-sponsor the cloture petition raised hopes for some sort of rules reform. Earlier he had told newsmen he could "live with" a three-fifths rule. On the Senate floor he gave his "assurance" to supporters of a rules change that he would "sit down . . . and see if we cannot negotiate a reasonable time to discuss this matter and let it come to a vote."

Less than 24 hours later, the hopes that Dirksen's influence would rally the two-thirds needed for the cloture vote were dashed.

The Republican leader explained that he had no intention of voting for cloture, that his signature on the petition didn't mean anything except that he was willing to have the Senate vote on whether or not to close debate. Only 16 signatures are needed on a cloture petition and 30 senators besides Dirksen had signed it.

On Jan. 24, when the vote came, the Senate Republican leader was explicit:

"I am opposed to cloture by a majority, I am opposed to cloture by 60 percent, and I am opposed to cloture by any other means than that which exists in Rule 22 at the present time," he told the Senate.

"As a practical matter," he added, "had we not had the rule which is on the books today, repeal of Section 14(b) [the 'right-to-work' provision of the Taft-Hartley Act] would have been jammed through the Senate as it was through the House by twisting the arms of those tender young representatives . . . The repeal of Section 14(b) could not be rammed through the Senate . . . If we had not had the two-thirds rule, it would have been a different story."

The Senate's liberal assistant Republican leader, Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), termed Dirksen's decision to oppose any consideration of a rules change "a body blow."

While defeat of the cloture move swept the rules reform proposals off the Senate agenda, the battle was revived on another field by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.).

Clark included a series of anti-filibuster rules changes in a group of amendments proposed to the legislative reorganization bill currently before the Senate.

They ranged from permitting a majority of the Senate to close debate after three days of discussion to elimination of some of the procedural tactics used by a minority during a filibuster, such as requiring the reading of the Senate journal.

Senate Rollcall Vote on Rules Change Filibuster

The Senate voted 53-46 to end a filibuster against considering a change in its cloture rule. The vote was short of the two-thirds majority required under the present rule, so the effort failed. Labor supported the position of the 36 Democrats and 17 Republicans who voted to end debate.

FOR CLOTURE

Democrats 36

Anderson (N.M.)	Kennedy (N.Y.)	Muskie (Maine)
Bayh (Ind.)	Long (Mo.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Brewster (Md.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Burdick (S.D.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Pell (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Pa.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Tydings (Md.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Montoya (N.M.)	Williams (N.J.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Morse (Ore.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Moss (Utah)	Young (Ohio)

Republicans 17

Aiken (Vt.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Morton (Ky.)
Allott (Colo.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Pearson (Kan.)
Boggs (Del.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Percy (Ill.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Smith (Maine)
Cooper (Ky.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	

AGAINST CLOTURE

Democrats 27

Bartlett (Alaska)	Gruening (Alaka)	McClellan (Ark.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	McGee (Wyo.)
Byrd (Va.)	Hill (Ala.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Russell (Ga.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ellender (La.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Stennis (Miss.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 19

Baker (Tenn.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Williams (Del.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Miller (Iowa)	Young (N.D.)
	Mundt (S.D.)	

Absent but announced for cloture: Harris (D-Okla.)

For 1967:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1967 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.

Date	Organization	Place
Apr. 4-7	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Apr. 10-13	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
May 1	Shoe Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 8	Coopers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 8-13	Railway Clerks	Minneapolis, Minn.
May 15	Plate Printers	New York, N. Y.
May 22	Grain Millers	Minneapolis, Minn.
May (no date)	Arizona	(Not set)
June 5-7	Idaho	McCall
June 5-8	Insurance Workers	Cleveland, O.
June 5-16	Flint Glass Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
June 14-17	Utility Workers	San Francisco, Calif.
June 17	Aluminum Workers	Evansville, Ind.
June 19-23	Communications Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June 19-27	Michigan	Grand Rapids
June 26	Musicians	Miami Beach, Fla.
June (no date)	Actors & Artistes	New York, N. Y.
June (no date)	Arkansas	(Not set)
June (no date)	Pattern Makers	Cleveland, O.
July 17	Longshoremen	Miami Beach, Fla.
July 17-21	Retail Clerks	Miami Beach, Fla.
July 24-28	Newspaper Guild	Ottawa, Ont.
July (no date)	Switchmen	Buffalo, N. Y.
Aug. 2-4	Texas	Fort Worth
Aug. 7-9	Virginia	Norfolk
Aug. 7-10	Maryland-D. C.	Baltimore
Aug. 7-11	United Garment Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 14-18	Plasterers	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 17-19	Montana	Helena
Aug. 21-25	Oil, Chemical & Atomic	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 21-25	Signalmen	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 21-25	Teachers	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 28-31	Washington	Yakima
Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Mail Handlers	Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 30-Sept. 1	Iowa	Des Moines
Aug. (no date)	Utah	(Not set)
Sept. 2-3	Siderographers	Ottawa, Ont.
Sept. 2-8	Typographical	Colorado Springs, Col.
Sept. 5	Asbestos Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 6-8	North Carolina	Wilmington
Sept. 11	Stereotypers	Dayton, O.
Sept. 11-15	Lathers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 11-15	Woodworkers	Portland, Ore.
Sept. 13-15	Connecticut	New Haven
Sept. 18-20	Minnesota	St. Paul
Sept. 18-22	Oregon	Roseburg
Sept. 25-27	Nebraska	Grand Island
Sept. 25-28	Illinois	Peoria
Sept. (no date)	Hawaii	(Not set)
Sept. (no date)	Tennessee	Nashville
Sept. (no date)	Wyoming	(Not set)
Oct. 9-12	Industrial Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Oct. 9-13	Transit Union	New Orleans, La.
Oct. 10-12	Air Line Dispatchers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 10-13	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 15	Commercial Telegraphers	San Francisco, Calif.
Oct. 16-19	Train Dispatchers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 18-20	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 19-20	Kansas	Topeka
Oct. (no date)	Florida	Broward County
Oct. (no date)	West Virginia	(Not set)
Nov. (no date)	Flight Engineers	London, England
Nov. (no date)	Puerto Rico	(Not set)

AIFLD Projects Reduce Latin Mortgage Costs

Latin American urban and rural workers, previously precluded from home ownership by mortgage interest rates as high as 12 percent a month for periods as short as three years, are now getting their own homes.

How this is being done was described on a recent radio program by Don Bruner, social projects director for the American Institute for Free Labor Development in the Dominican Republic; Salvatore Piazza, social projects director for AIFLD in Peru, and Ignazio G. Mendoza, general manager of ASINCOOP, worker savings and loan bank in Lima, Peru. The three appeared on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC radio network.

Bruner reported that three-bedroom houses are now available in the Dominican Republic for a down payment of $380 and monthly payments of $24.18.

Similar facilities were said to be features of the houses built under AIFLD auspices in Peru.

AFL-CIO pension and welfare funds, made available for housing loans, is given a 100 percent guarantee of repayment, Piazza explained. Such funds have been used for a number of housing projects in Latin America.

'Emergency' Question Unresolved:

High Court Declines Carbide Case Review

The Supreme Court refused to review decisions by two federal courts upholding an 80-day injunction ordering 2,100 striking Steelworkers back to work at the Kokomo, Ind., plant of the Union Carbide Corp.

The refusal left unresolved before the high court the question of the federal government's authority to halt a strike at a single industrial plant, under the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The union had challenged that authority, saying in its petition for review that Congress intended the provisions to apply only to industry-wide strikes and not to a single plant producing products that do not affect an entire industry "or a substantial portion thereof."

11 Plants Struck

The Kokomo plant was one of 11 where three AFL-CIO unions stopped work when contracts expired, the first in July. The steelworkers were ordered back to their jobs in Kokomo alone on Dec. 23 and are not free to strike again until the injunction expires Mar. 13. Also back are USWA members at a Union Carbide plant in Sheffield, Ala., who settled late in December.

The Kokomo strike started Sept. 29. Pres. Johnson named an emergency board in December and, on the basis of its report that the national defense effort was "imperiled," the government secured a back-to-work order Dec. 21. The order, by U.S. District Judge Leonard P. Walsh, was affirmed by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In asking the Supreme Court to reverse the lower courts, union attorneys had pointed out that the case presented "important questions which have not been, but should be, decided by this court."

They recounted that the high court had dealt with "national emergency" injunction provisions only once, in the 1959 USWA strike against the steel industry. In that case the justices ruled that, before issuing an injunction, the courts must find, first, that the strike affects an entire industry or substantial part, and second that it imperils the national health or safety.

They pointed out that Congress in 1952 failed to enact a proposed law to extend Taft-Hartley's national emergency provisions to strikes in a vital industry or plant. Despite that refusal, they argued, the government "with the acquiescence of the lower courts" has misused the law to achieve the same result.

Meanwhile a lockout at one Union Carbide plant and strikes at eight other plants continued to involve the Chemical Workers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the USWA, with no visible abandonment of what the unions call management's "arrogant" insistence on having things its own way.

The unions returned to bargaining at individual locations, instead of as a coordinated group, when Union Carbide officials said the change would be to their advantage. The results were called disappointing though some striking locals have asked the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to set further meeting dates at several locations. Talks at one struck plant, in Ashtabula, O., were called off when no progress was made, the unions said.

The three-union strike was triggered when the company locked out 1,200 OCAW members at Alloy, W. Va. The union filed unfair labor practice charges, and NLRB Trial Examiner George J. Bott upheld them. Bott ruled the corporation guilty of refusal to bargain and illegal discrimination by insisting "to the point of impasse" on union acceptance of a company-altered pension-insurance plan which was not then open for negotiation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted full support of the strikes and called for financial support and a consumer boycott of Union Carbide products. That boycott is continuing.

MINORITY GROUP training program co-sponsored by the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council and the Hotel Association of New York City brought promotion to Blondell Gibbs, among others. After taking eight months of training, Miss Gibbs, standing, center, was promoted to floor housekeeper in the New York Hilton, and is being congratulated by Pres. Jay Rubin of the trades council. Also shown, from left, are Pres. Daniel C. Hickey of the Hotel Association; Cecil I. Smith, the industry's equal opportunity program coordinator; Juanita Brown, front office cashier at the Sheraton Motor Inn; Marie Hunter, Americana Hotel telephone operator; Sec.-Treas. Betty Bentz of Hotel, Motel & Club Employes Local 6, and State Human Rights Commissioner Bessie A. Buchanan.

11 Unions at GE, Westinghouse Cite Success of Joint Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

organizing new plants, and to work out a method through which a campaign of one union will be supported by the others.

On contract administration, the committee said it will set up a clearinghouse for information on grievances. Concerted action will be concentrated also on narrowing geographic wage differentials, a goal not yet attained.

The statement said that the unity established in 1966 "will enable us to move ahead with greater confidence in the coming years and adequately prepare us for negotiations in 1969."

New GE and Westinghouse contracts achieved on the national level will provide benefits over a three-year period "greater than those of the six-year period 1960-1966," union representatives said. They gave these details:

"Not only did we restore the annual wage increase, and to a partial extent the cost of living escalator, but great gains were made in pensions, insurance, vacations, adjustments for the skilled trades and improvements in contract administration.

"It is significant that both companies publicly acknowledged they were acting in response to proposals . . . developed by our coordinated unions."

Committees Enlarged

The committee recognized that a contributing factor to its success was the practice of inviting all unions to send representatives to each union-management bargaining session. It predicted the courts will "sustain the position" of the National Labor Relations Board, that unions have a right to have representatives of other unions on their bargaining committees. The NLRB ruling is being appealed by the two giant manufacturing firms.

A GE statement Dec. 19 "leaves no doubt that the company not only clings to its basic anti-labor position but is determined to intensify it," the committee reported. "We are equally determined" to improve coordinated activities, it said.

Promising a drive "to secure maximum membership in the plants we already represent," the 11 unions noted GE's continued refusal to agree to a union shop clause and declared enrolling all workers in organized shops is "an essential part of our job."

In 1966, both companies refused to improve the "very inadequate arbitration clauses" in existing contracts, the statement continued, despite warnings that the refusal might well result in strikes over unsettled grievances.

"We frankly declare that we will support strike activity where this is the only effective method . . . to secure redress of unsettled grievances. We will also explore other methods of securing legal action . . . including suits for damages against the companies."

Nothing that both companies "refused to act on the great and growing gap between the wages paid to southern and rural employes" and those paid elsewhere for the same type of work, the committee said it will sponsor an "all-embracing survey on comparative wage rates to further document our case for action on equalization."

The joint organization announced it will continue its publication, Unity, on a quarterly basis and is weighing plans for regional or national conferences of local unions.

Job Security Progress Called Key OCAW Gain

Denver, Colo.—New contracts just concluded for 60,000 oil industry workers are keyed to the theme that proposed reductions in force will be "a matter for serious and constructive collective bargaining" in future, Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers said here.

In a statement marking the successful close of the union's 1966-67 bargaining with major oil firms, Grospiron expressed his gratification that "broad segments of the American oil industry have reached agreement . . . without a moment of work stoppage, on impressive economic gains—an estimated 44 cents an hour over two years—and on the very important principle of job security."

Grospiron reported that the companies have said in writing that they do not expect to lay off present regular employes but that "in the unforeseen event they should decide to do so, they will make the question a matter of collective bargaining."

Companies have agreed, he continued, to provide the union with advance notice of contemplated layoffs so that negotiators may discuss means of "avoiding or ameliorating" them. He added:

"The union has won the right to strike against such layoffs if negotiations do not bring mutually satisfactory results."

He called the agreements a "tremendous forward step" and final recognition of the need for "human security and the right of the union to discuss this subject with management."

Layoffs in the industry led OCAW's national oil bargaining policy committee to declare last year that all present regular and permanent employes should be guaranteed continued employment at present or higher rates until retirement on adequate pension, he said.

Industry agreements followed a settlement with Gulf Oil at its Port Arthur, Tex., refinery that other firms agreed to approximate. The settlement established the principle of rate retention for refinery employes, Grospiron said.

The union announced settlement of strikes over local issues at the Port Arthur plant of Texaco, Inc., and two Standard Oil of Ohio plants in Cleveland and Toledo.

A strike against Texaco by members of the Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers also was settled on terms accepted by that union at the Port Arthur plant division.

Champion Paper Victory Climaxes 5-Year Drive

Hamilton, O.—The parent plant of the Champion Paper Co. here, long known as an anti-labor stronghold in the Ohio River Valley, has finally gone union.

After an organizing campaign that started in 1961 and was marked by five previous elections, the Papermakers & Paperworkers eked out a National Labor Relations Board ballot victory by a tally of 912 to 907.

The close vote reflected the intensity of the company's opposition. Two earlier elections were set aside because of the firm's unfair practices, including illegal discharges of its employes for legitimate trade union activities. In the last prior vote, in August 1966, the UPP came within two votes of winning despite the company's unfair tactics.

AFL-CIO Rep. Tom Stewart of Region IX (Cleveland) directed the latest drive. He was assisted by Representatives Charles Coakwell and Al Shibley of Region IX and Rep. Peter Lehnen of Region X (Indianapolis), and a full-time group of UPP representatives that included John Gray, Warren Mortle, David Pierrpont and William Turner.

Volunteer part time organizers from among employes and a 75-member in-plant committee also assisted.

The Champion company is engaged in merger negotiations with the U.S. Plywood Co. At least 10 NLRB elections have been held in the local plant in the past 20 years. Last May the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, with help from AFL-CIO representatives, won a labor board election at the firm's plants in Canton and Waynesville, N.C., and have since negotiated a first contract providing substantial wage increases and major improvements in working conditions.

Day Care Staffs Pick State-County

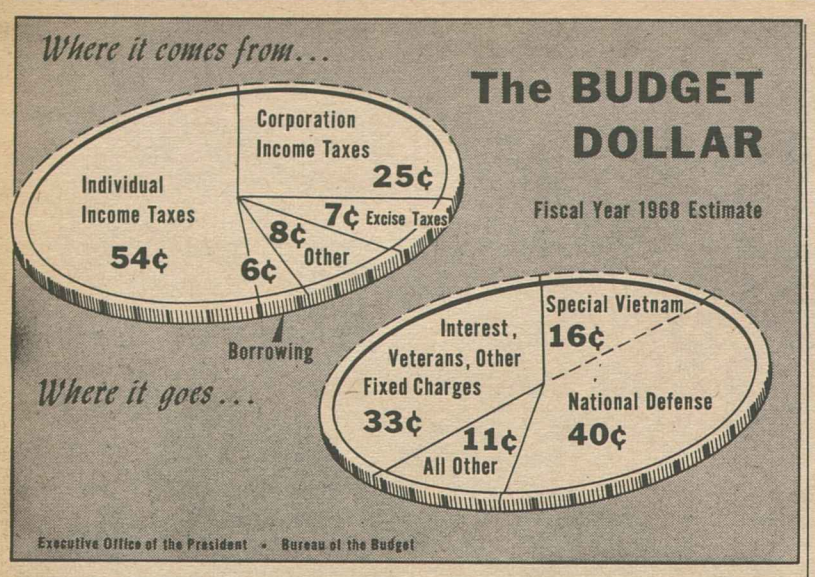
New York—Employes of 79 day care centers here voted to be represented by Local 1707 of the State, County & Municipal Employes in a mail ballot election conducted by the American Arbitration Association.

The AFL-CIO-affiliated union polled 336 votes to 171 for an unaffiliated union, with 54 votes for neither.

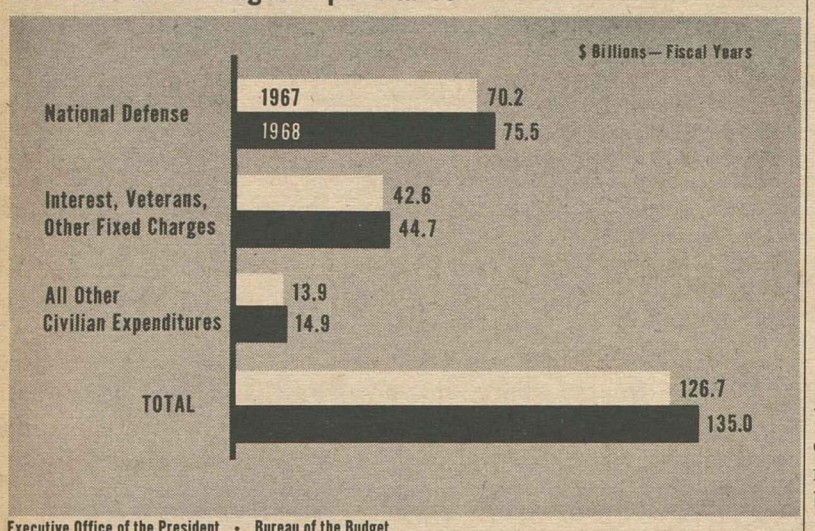
Office Unit Strike Wins UAW Pact

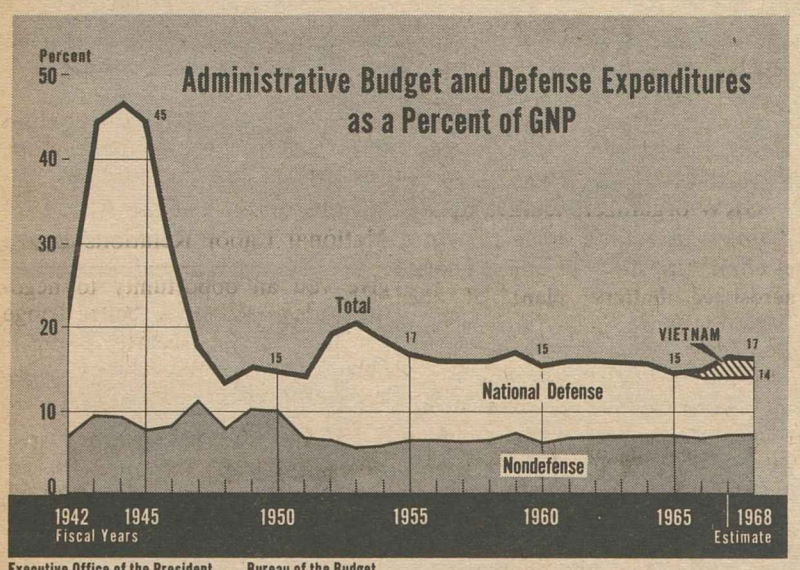
Detroit — A wage increase of $4.35 a week ended a one-week strike by 65 members of Auto Workers Local 174 employed in the office of the Revere Copper & Brass Co. here.

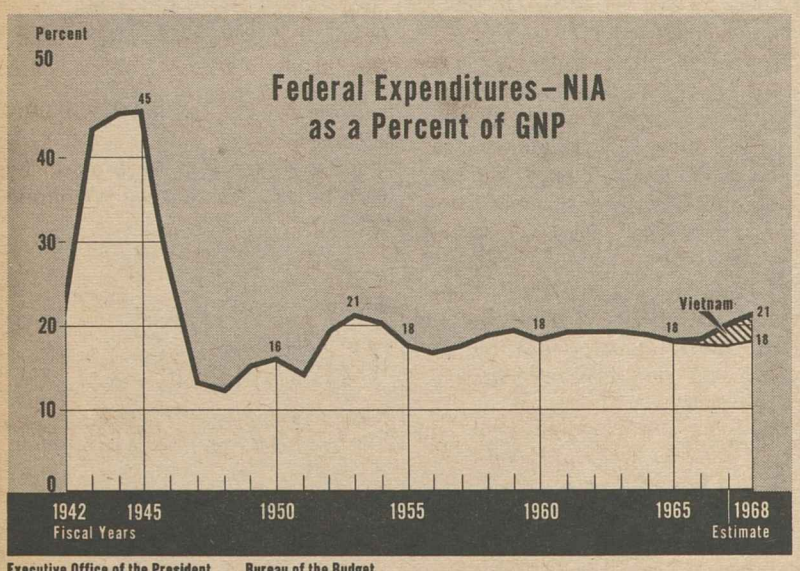
The pay hike, retroactive to Sept. 16, 1966, highlights a new two-year contract that also includes provisions for automatic wage raises, a non-contributory pension plan, severance pay, paid absence allowances, a new seniority system and the union shop. The agreement was ratified unanimously.



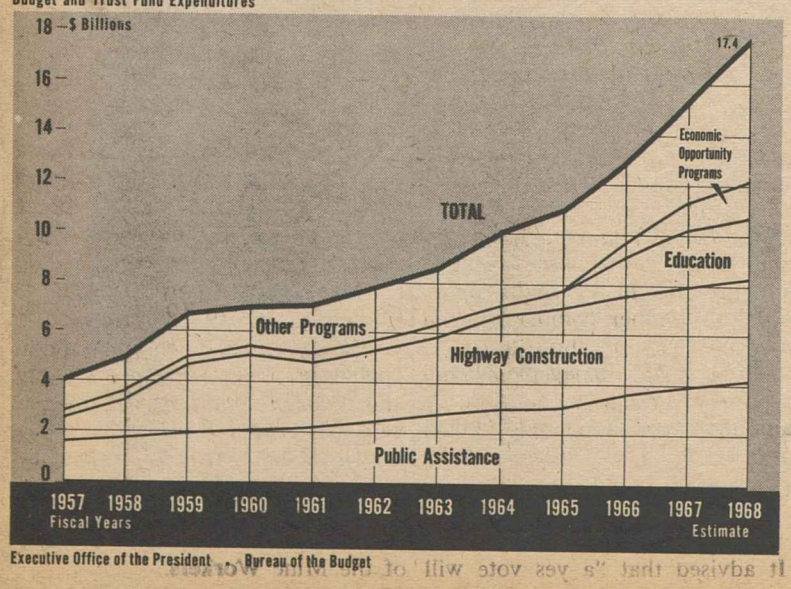
Administrative Budget Expenditures







Federal Aid to State and Local Governments



Viet Nam Dominates Budget:

Johnson Calls For Funds To Press Social Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

it would result in a pay raise in the 3.5 to 4 percent range.

The Administration did some careful pruning to keep the anticipated deficit to a minimum. A number of construction projects were deferred and increases in many domestic programs were less of a step-up than provided in long-term authorization bills already enacted by Congress.

$3 Billion Less

The President could have asked for "at least $3 billion" more than he did for these programs, Budget Dir. Charles L. Schultze told newsmen.

Included in the budget calculations are revenue increases which are yet to be enacted by Congress—principally the 6 percent surcharge on corporate and individual income taxes sought by Johnson and a hike in postage rates designed to make the postal service pay its way.

Federal expenditures of $169.2 billion, up $15.6 billion from the current fiscal year, would be almost matched by receipts of $167.1 billion, an increase of $17.3 billion.

The gap between the money the government takes in and the money it pays out would amount to $2.1 billion, about $1.7 billion less than the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year.

Were it not for the special costs of the Viet Nam war—estimated at $22.4 billion for the 1968 fiscal year—the budget would have shown a substantial surplus. In fact, Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler told newsmen, there would have been big surpluses for the past two years if Viet Nam costs were excluded. He cited these figures, Fowler said, for "the special attention of all those who, unaware of the facts, are talking about runaway federal spending."

The anticipated attack on the size of the budget came from conservatives on Capitol Hill, foreshadowing a major battle over appropriations.

For the first time, the budget was presented primarily in terms of total government income and spending, including transactions of trust funds such as social security.

Most economists have long agreed that these "national income accounts" are a better measure of the impact of federal spending on the economy than the more familiar "administrative budget," which is based on appropriations by Congress.

Trust fund income and spending now accounts for about one-third of the government's economic transactions and must be considered in determining whether a budget will have an expanding or contracting effect on the national economy.

The administrative budget, which excludes trust fund transactions, shows a deficit of $8.1 billion. A third type of budget, based on cash outgo but including some lending transactions not counted in the national income accounts, produces a $4.3 billion deficit. Under all three accounting methods, though, the coming year deficit would be smaller than this year's.

Besides the tax and postage rate increases, the President proposed to help meet the rising costs of government by selling $5.3 billion of government-owned mortgages and other financial assets. In the administrative budget, income from the sale of these assets is treated as a reduction in expenditures, just as the original loans were shown as an increase in spending when they were made.

Republicans have attacked this as a "gimmick" designed to conceal the full extent of budget deficits and are expected to fight to discontinue the funding plan.

Key Areas

In some areas where the budget requests were being carefully scrutinized by both liberals and conservatives, the President:

● Asked Congress to move ahead with the large-scale model cities program authorized last year by permitting the government to commit $412 million in federal grants to cities, although only $150 million would be actually paid out during the fiscal year. The President also asked an additional $40 million to continue and expand the rent supplement program, raising the number of housing units covered from 29,000 to 44,500. The program has been sharply attacked by congressional conservatives and barely survived even in the heavily Democratic 89th Congress.

● Proposed sharply boosted spending for programs to control air and water pollution, including both grants to state and local agencies and research projects. As in most domestic programs, the amounts were less than spending ceilings set last year by Congress.

● Asked continued large expenditures for education, including a new follow-up program to Project Head Start which provides special training for pre-school children. The budget adds about $500 million above current levels for all education programs and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner commented: "It will move our programs forward but not at the accelerated pace we would expect if we were free of the fiscal restraints that the war imposes."

Again defying conservative critics, Johnson asked funds to expand the Teacher Corps, a Great Society program to send teams of teachers to serve, when requested, in poverty area schools. Congress came close to killing the program last year and heavily cut its appropriation.

● Proposed increased funds for anti-poverty community action programs, an area cut by the last Congress.

● Sought more money for health research and said "legislation will be proposed to improve the availability and quality of health care for children, including dental care."

● Announced that legislation will be proposed to increase educational allowances and training for returned veterans and lower the cost of life insurance for servicemen.

● Asked increased funds for school lunches and expansion of pilot programs for breakfasts in schools in needy areas. The budget also called for a boost in the food stamp program.

● Requested a $2.7 billion foreign aid program, slightly above current levels but below the last budget request. Included was $550 million for economic aid to South Viet Nam. The administrator of the Agency for Intl. Development, William S. Goud, said he hoped Congress wouldn't cut the economic aid request which he termed a "bikini budget."

Tight money put a squeeze on the government as well as on the private sector of the economy during the past year, the President noted. He said the deficit for the current fiscal year is $3 billion higher because of higher interest rates and other effects of the money squeeze.

Johnson warned Congress that the economy could be thrown out of kilter by major changes in the budget, either in spending or in tax revenue.

A substantially higher deficit, he warned, would risk "choking off the much-desired move toward lower interest rates" and "renewing inflationary pressures, particularly in the latter half of this year."

On the other hand, he cautioned, seeking a lower deficit through budget cuts would be "self-defeating." It could "depress economic activity, reduce the income of individuals and corporations, and thereby fail to secure the revenues it was designed to achieve."

Budget Asks Expanded Job Training

(Continued from Page 1)

cut back slightly, but experimental and demonstration programs would be increased.

Moderate increases are recommended for nearly all Labor Dept. operations, adding up to a hike of $11.6 million in spending authority and an increase of $26.8 million over the current year in actual spending. The department's total budget calls for $652.9 million in spending authority and $530 million in actual expenses.

The President reported that 613,000 persons have received training since the passage of the 1962 Manpower Development & Training Act. Of 373,000 who have completed training, over 78 percent have been placed in jobs, he said.

During the coming fiscal year, the President said, about two-thirds of trainees will be workers "with minimal skills . . . who are least able to take advantage of job opportunities now available."

The Labor Dept. budget also asks an increase of $2.7 million for the Wage & Hour Division for costs of administering the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. It asks $2.47 million more for the Bureau of Labor Statistics for "improved statistics and statistical research on employment and unemployment, prices, wages, and employe benefit plans."

More money also is sought for enforcement of the non-discrimination provisions in government contracts and grant programs.

A boost in the budget for the Bureau of Intl. Labor Affairs is explained as "an expanded program to improve labor-management relations for U.S. firms overseas."

In related areas, the budget proposes:

● A $1.3 million increase for the National Labor Relations Board, reflecting an estimated 5 percent increase in representation cases and an anticipated 2 percent rise in unfair labor practice cases.

● A $278,000 boost for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service for "an expected increase in labor-management dispute activity."

● An additional $69,000 for National Mediation Board spending for the "new special adjustment boards" set up under Railway Labor Act amendments of the 89th Congress "to provide an expeditious alternative procedure for readjustment of railroad grievances."

The President also asked $2.1 million more spending authority, for a total of $7.1 million, for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for expanded enforcement workload, greater technical assistance and improved statistical reporting.

Economic Boom Seen Slowing in 1967

Report Predicts Unemployment Will Level Off Near 4 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

from 3.3 percent to "slightly more than 2.5 percent."

The President renewed his appeal to business and labor "for the utmost restraint and responsibility in wage and price decisions." He noted that in 1966 most businessmen and most trade unions acted "responsibly" because they recognized the national interest as their own.

He warned that "if unions now attempt to recoup in wages all of the past or anticipated advance in the cost of living—in addition to the productivity trend; (and) if businesses now seek to pass along rising costs when it would be possible to absorb them or do not reduce prices when costs fall then the result will be just such a (wage-price) spiral damaging to business, damaging to labor and disastrous to the nation."

'67 Problems

The President called attention to four major economic problems facing the country in 1967:

- Economic progress still left far too many behind. This included 3 million unemployed at the end of 1966, a third of them hard-core jobless, and a large group of workers who had given up looking for jobs.
- Price increases, although less than in many comparable periods, were "greater than we wanted or should long tolerate."
- Achieving equilibrium in the balance of payments—a remaining problem in spite of strong, new measures.
- Tight money and high interest rates that concentrated the burden of restraint on housing.

The President reviewed past and new programs to attack poverty and unemployment, noted that interest rates are moving downward and credit is becoming easier to get and that "the advance of prices has already begun to slow . . . we will be making good progress toward price stability this year."

The CEA, in a review of collective bargaining in 1966, said the median union wage increase, excluding fringe benefits in all non-construction contracts was 3.3 percent "about the same as in 1965."

It said that productivity last year was "somewhat below the average annual increase in the postwar period" and that unit labor costs, stable between 1960 and 1964, increased modestly in 1965 and again in 1966. The 1966 increase in unit labor costs, it added, "was well below the increase experienced in every other postwar expansion" and the "sharp" upturn in the second half of last year "should be regarded as temporary in nature."

As for unemployment in 1967, the council declared that "the experience of 1966 clearly suggests that expanding demand cannot lower the unemployment rate much below the present level without bringing an unacceptable rate of price increase. Under present conditions, an over-all unemployment rate close to 4 percent appears to be associated with an approximate balance between supply and demand in most labor markets. A higher level of demand for goods and services would create inflationary pressures in both product and labor markets."

Most of the unemployment that remains, the council said, is either "frictional" or "structural" — new job seekers, workers coming back to the labor market or voluntary job changes accounting for most of the "frictional" factor, and untrained youths, non-white workers and older persons making up the bulk of the "structural" group.

Wage-Price Variations

Reviewing the workings of the wage-price guideposts, the CEA declared that until the second half of 1966, wage settlements on the average were "only modestly in excess" of the guideposts, but that settlements in construction and some transportation and manufacturing negotiations were in excess of the council's position that wage increases should be held to 3.2 percent with certain exceptions.

"It is clear," the council added, "that some significant price reductions which the guidepost would have suggested have not occurred . . . in general terms, the greatest failure of observance of the price guidepost lies in the failure to reduce prices on a considerable number of the product lines of a large number of industries."

Two major problems confront wage-price policy in 1967, the council commented—the rise in consumer prices and the fact that "corporate profits have increased considerably more than aggregate labor income."

The report goes on to say that the primary source of the rise in consumer prices is in areas where the guideposts have no applicability and the rise in profits would have occurred "had the guideposts been precisely followed."

The council said that no useful purpose would be served by suggesting a higher standard for wage increases "even on a temporary basis," while recognizing that the rise in living costs "makes it unlikely" that 1967 settlements will "fully conform" to productivity trends. The national interest, it stressed, requires restraint in wage settlements.

The council expressed its position that contracts that "automatically tie wages rates to changes in consumer price indexes will contribute to inflation." It suggested the possibility of an exception to the guidepost principle in shortage occupations, but only if "the union involved stands ready to lift every artificial barrier to entry into the occupation, and to cooperate fully in public and private efforts to train whatever numbers of workers may desire to enter the occupation."

The public interest, the council added, requires that wage settlements pay appropriate attention "to factors of comparability. But it cannot accept inflationary settlements every time this justification is alleged."

As to prices, the council urged that "producers absorb cost increases to the maximum extent feasible and take advantage of every opportunity to lower prices." It noted that "although average profit margins of manufacturers declined in the second half of 1966, they were higher for the entire year—at least as a percentage of equity—than in any prior year since the highly inflationary year of 1950."

The President's message reviewed the recent economic gains noting that "in purely material terms most Americans are better off than ever before." He expressed the Administration's determination to maintain a moderate advance, declaring that the country cannot tolerate either a further slowdown or new spurt of demand.

Of the $47 billion growth in the GNP in 1967, the President said, $10 billion will go for Viet Nam, $1.5 billion for expansion of other federal purchases including pay increases for government workers, and $8 billion will be used by state and local governments aided by $15 billion in federal grants. The remaining $27.5 billion, he said, will be used in the private sector.

In discussing help for the disadvantaged, the President said he will establish a commission to examine the many proposals for income guarantees, to report back in two years; ask Congress for legislation in the public assistance area for new improved standards and formulas; urge funds for a new and special effort to train and find jobs for the "disadvantaged who live in urban ghettos; seek improvement in the federal-state employment service; improve social security benefits, establish more uniformly adequate benefits for unemployment insurance as well as extended benefits for the long-term unemployed."

He restated his intention of proposing an expanded Head Start program and a Follow-Through plan, an expanded child health program, control of air pollution and reform of the tax system with specific changes to deal with abuses by tax-exempt private foundations.

Support Urged

He urged Congress to support his recommendation for a new department of labor and business to more effectively carry out national programs and improve the efficiency of the various programs both departments now handle. The President said that separate departments "perpetuate the obsolete notion that there is a fundamental conflict between the interests of business and labor, or between the interests of either and that of the nation."

He renewed requests for a system of user charges in transportation, a modernization of the patent system, authority to dispose of additional stockpile excesses and coordination of banks' regulatory and examination policies.

Reports on the economic policies needed to direct the nation in peacetime after Viet Nam have been ordered, he said, and will be kept in readiness.

TWO-YEAR-OLD Timmy Conrad of Champaign, Ill., touches safety award of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen presented by Illinois Gov. Otto J. Kerner (left) to Fireman Larry D. Sullivan at a ceremony in the governor's office. Sullivan prevented Timmy from being hit by a New York Central freight train last Dec. 15 near the Conrad home in Champaign. Sullivan hung on to the locomotive grabrail, shoved the boy out of the way while Engineer Merle Wacker applied the brakes. Timmy had followed his dog from the family back yard.

75 Non-Union Years End As URW Wins Election

Joplin, Mo.—The Rubber Workers scored an emphatic election victory here in a plant that had succeeded in keeping out unions for more than 75 years.

URW organizers teamed up with plant workers and the AFL-CIO regional director's office to win a National Labor Relations Board election, 263-187, at the Couples aerospace battery plant of the Eagle-Picher Co., a government contractor.

It was the fourth election in recent years at the Couples plant, which was an Eagle-Picher smelter when that firm specialized in zinc in the 1880s. Management broke a strike in 1901 and again in New Deal days, when national guardsmen from Missouri and nearby Kansas put down worker "defiance" with a loss of six lives, URW officials recalled.

The URW made its first breakthrough last Oct. 13 by winning bargaining rights at another Eagle-Picher plant here, 47-29. Then it followed with two more victories—at Couples, and at a Galena, Kan., location, 81-65.

Management conducted a "very vigorous" anti-union campaign but failed to overcome an informational effort launched last fall by URW organizers.

The union campaign made the point that low wages at Eagle-Picher plants have held down area wages for years, despite the fact that the Couples plant has a government contract to make batteries for the Gemini space project.

A URW spokesman reported that during the organizing campaign, management exhibited a letter from Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey to Eagle-Picher Pres. T. Spencer Shore congratulating "you and your associates" for "your contributions" to the Gemini program.

The union also sent a letter congratulating Couples workers on their part in making the space program successful and adding: "It is your skills, along with those of many thousands of highly paid union members in other companies, that make our space program possible."

Noting that management and Humphrey substantiate the union's claim that "you are highly skilled workers," the URW asked: "Why aren't you receiving the same rates of pay as other workers in the space program?"

It advised that "a yes vote will give you an opportunity to negotiate adequate wages, better fringe benefits and job security comparable to those enjoyed" by other space workers.

The union also presented another Humphrey quote: "To those who say . . . protecting labor's right to organize may have been essential many years ago, when employers were insensitive to the need of workers, before there were protective labor laws . . . I say that unions are as essential as ever before."

The workers got the Humphrey message.

URW organizers were aided by AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Delmond Garst and his staff.

Parley Spurs 'Direct Action' In Organizing

Cincinnati, Ohio—Union members don't have to know everything about organizing to be effective—but if they use what they do know, the ranks of organized labor would increase greatly, AFL-CIO Assistant Organization Dir. Ed Haines told a Special Policy Conference of the Brewery Workers.

Haines and Thomas M. Rusch, the union's director of organization, spoke on modern techniques of organizing. Haines, warning that conferences are worthless unless "direct action" results, urged an organizing committee in each local.

AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. Otto Pragan and James E. Wolfe, director of the Brewery Workers' Dept. of Research & Education, discussed collective bargaining at a session over which BW Pres. Karl F. Feller presided.

Equal rights in bargaining were analyzed by Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. Pension planning was discussed by the union's secretary-treasurer, Arthur P. Gildea, and its general counsel, James C. Paradise. Gildea and Sec. James Bury of the Ontario branch of Canada's New Democratic Party led a discussion on political action and legislation.

Hart Named To Labor Post By Gov. Shafer

Harrisburg, Pa. — Dir. William J. Hart of Steelworkers' District 19, Pittsburgh, took office as Pennsylvania's Sec. of Labor & Industry when Gov. Raymond P. Shafer (R) was inaugurated on Jan. 17.

A pioneer member of the USWA and head of his district since 1940, Hart has been president of the Allegheny County AFL-CIO since 1962 and a member of the State Labor Relations Board since 1965.

He is only the second trade unionist to hold the state cabinet post. His lone predecessor was the late Lewis G. Hines, an AFL and AFL-CIO representative who served under Gov. Arthur H. James (R) from 1939 to 1943.

Shafer also appointed three union officials to a nonpartisan tax study and revision commission charged with determining state revenue needs for the next fiscal year. They are USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and Pres. W. A. Boyle of the Mine Workers.

Archaism Triumphant

THE OPENING-OF-THE-SESSION battle over the Senate's filibuster rule ended with the Republican leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, in full command and with the two-thirds rule for closing off debate left unchanged.

He had a little help along the way from the Democratic leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, who argued vigorously against Vice Pres. Humphrey's ruling that a simple majority could table the point of order Dirksen had raised against a McGovern resolution to reduce the cloture majority required from two-thirds to three-fifths of senators present and voting.

Mansfield argued so vehemently, in fact, that the liberals seeking to modernize the Senate rules could rustle up only 36 votes for the motion to table Dirksen's point of order.

Mansfield himself then switched to support the substantive issue in the McGovern resolution—the reduction of the filibuster-killing majority required from two-thirds to three-fifths. Dirksen joined Mansfield in signing the cloture petition, but promptly announced that he was against any change in the rules whatsoever and would vote against cloture.

The Republican leader made this position stick. The vote for cloture was 53, the vote against it 46—far short of the two-thirds majority required, and short of even the three-fifths majority the McGovern resolution would have provided for.

So the Senate, which prides itself as the preeminent legislative body in the world, left itself stuck with an archaic debate-limitation rule making it impossible for it to function legislatively whenever a determined minority of one-third of the senators, plus one, decides not to let it function.

The bill under consideration may be a civil rights measure at one moment, or an arms control measure at another, or repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14 (b) at another. In the Senate, under its rules, the minority can prevail. Proponents of these measures, and others, are required to have not just a majority, even a substantial one, but a two-thirds majority.

* * *

THERE ISN'T any other legislative body in the world where the majority, having allowed full and free time for debate and public illumination, cannot work its will.

Dirksen himself had a pet project—a constitutional amendment to overturn or modify the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions. The liberals did not filibuster him; they allowed his proposals to go to the floor and beat them on the floor, which is a different kettle of fish entirely.

The two-thirds cloture requirement has allowed the defeat of a few civil rights filibusters—mostly token filibusters—in the last decade. But ordinarily the two-thirds rule makes the breaking of a filibuster impossible. And Dirksen knows this as well as any man.

After 20 years the Senate hasn't faced up squarely to the need for a change in its rules. So the fight must go on at the beginning of each new Congress—perhaps for another 20 years, although that prospect is dismal and not to be welcomed—until at last the majority wins the right to debate the substantive issue and the Senate as a whole comes to terms with reality.

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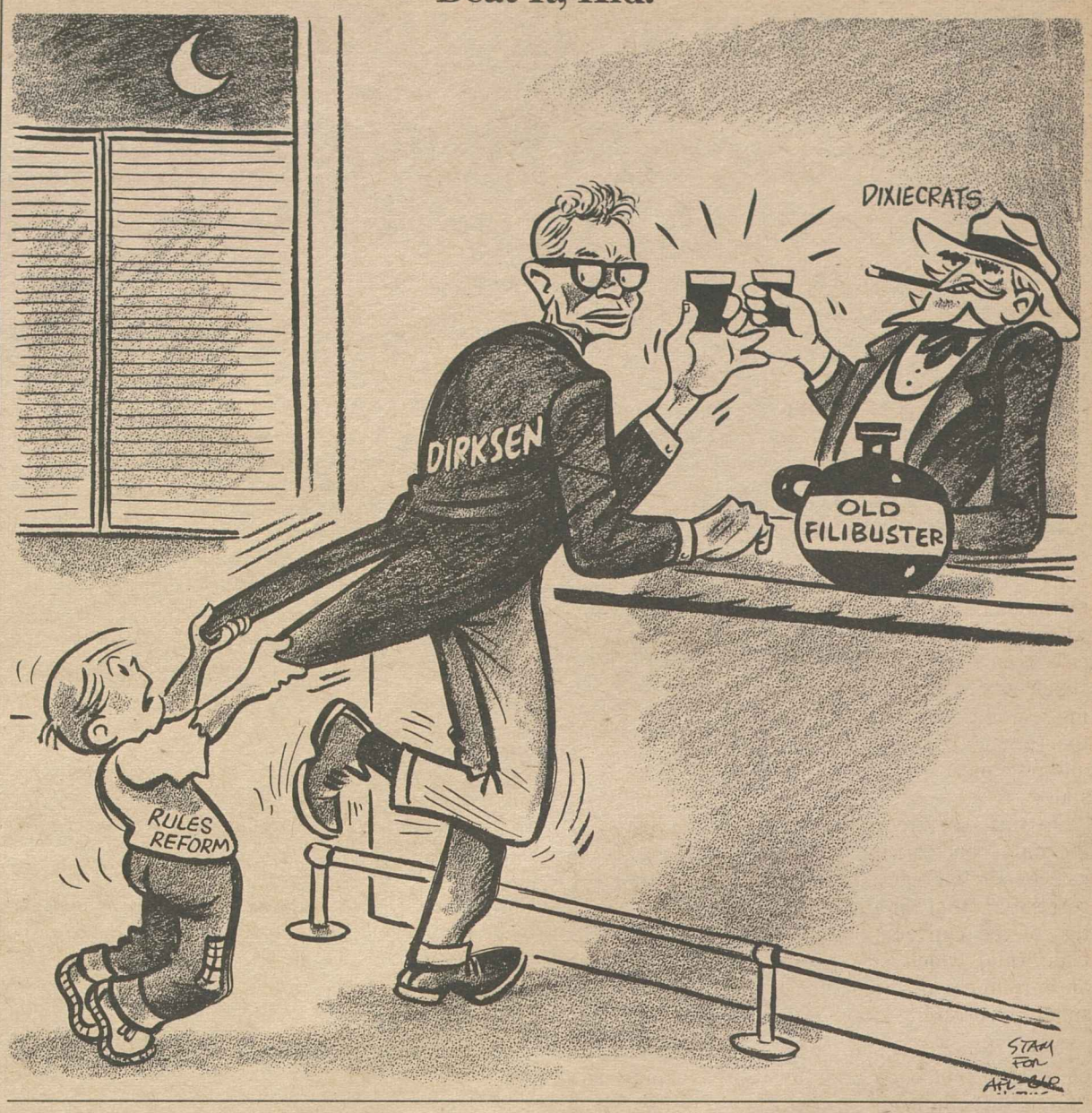
'Beat It, Kid!'



'The Time Has Come...':

President Bids Congress Build On Social Security Foundations

Excerpts from Pres. Johnson's Message on Older Americans sent to Congress Jan. 23, 1967:

AMERICA IS a young nation. But each year a larger proportion of our population joins the ranks of the senior citizens. Today, over 19 million Americans are 65 or older—a number equal to the combined populations of 20 states: One out of every 10 citizens is in this age group—more than twice as many as a half-century ago.

These figures represent a national triumph. The American born in 1900 could expect to reach his 47th birthday. The American born today has a life expectancy of 70 years. Tomorrow, the miracles of man's knowledge will stretch the life span even farther.

These figures also represent a national challenge. One of the tests of a great civilization is the compassion and respect shown to its elders. Too many of our senior citizens have been left behind by the progress they worked most of their lives to create. Too often the wisdom and experience of our senior citizens is lost or ignored. Many who are able and willing to work suffer the bitter rebuff of arbitrary and unjust job discrimination.

In this busy and productive nation, the elderly are too frequently destined to lead empty, neglected lives:

- 5.3 million older Americans have yearly incomes below the poverty level.
- Only one out of five has a job, often at low wages.
- Only 2 million elderly citizens are on welfare.
- Nearly 40 percent of our single older citizens have total assets of less than $1,000.

Countless numbers dwell in city and rural slums, lonely and forgotten, isolated from the invigorating spirit of the American community. They suffer a disproportionate burden of bad housing, poor health facilities, inferior recreation and rehabilitation services.

The historic Social Security Act of 1935, sponsored by that great Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, first proclaimed a federal role in the task of creating a life of dignity for the older American. By 1951, the number of our senior citizens who had earned and received social security benefits exceeded the number on public welfare. Today, more than 15 million Americans over 65 draw social security, while only 2 million remain on the welfare rolls.

We in the Executive Branch and you in the Congress have extended the federal role in other ways:

- The last eight housing acts contain special public housing provisions for the elderly and special assistance for them when they rent, buy or modernize their own homes.
- The Hill-Burton hospital program seeks to expand and improve nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.
- Public Welfare provides programs to help restore older people to self-support and self-care.
- The Manpower Development and Training programs direct special efforts at the problems of the middle-aged and older American.
- The National Institutes of Health have established programs of research on aging.

In 1965, the Congress enacted and I signed into law two landmark measures for older Americans:

Medicare, to ease the burden of hospital and doctor bills.

The Older Americans Act, to develop community services to put more meaning into the lives of the senior citizens.

When he signed the 1935 Social Security Act, Pres. Franklin Roosevelt said, "This law . . . represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete." Pres. Truman in 1950 and Pres. Kennedy in 1961 proposed and the Congress passed legislation to improve the social security system.

The time has come to build on the solid foundations provided by the work of Congress and the Executive Branch over the last three decades. Last summer, I declared a Bill of Rights for Older Americans—to fix as our nation's goal an adequate income, a decent home, and a meaningful retirement for each senior citizen.

Now we must take steps to move closer toward that goal.

Let us raise social security benefits to a level which will better meet today's needs.

Let us improve and extend the health care available to the elderly.

Let us attack the roots of unjust job discrimination.

Let us renew and expand our programs to help bring fulfillment and meaning to retirement years.

Morgan Says:

Shock Waves Still Spreading From Reagan's Ouster of Kerr

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THE UNIVERSITY of California has had a "happening" but nobody can be happy about it except the far right and the far left.

By a vote of 14 to 8, the State Board of Regents, which controls policy in the biggest public system of higher education in the world, fired Pres. Clark Kerr. This was the equivalent, in the educational world, of the San Francisco earthquake. The shock waves are still being registered, far beyond the boundaries of the union's most populous state.

Morgan

At this juncture about the only conclusion that can be drawn with any certainty is that the prestige of the University of California, which embraces nine campuses with an enrollment of more than 87,000 students, has suffered a crushing blow.

Gov. Ronald Reagan has already been accused of striking that blow, making Kerr a hapless victim in the climax of a political offensive which Reagan himself started as a campaign issue by declaring that "something had to be done" about the university—or multiversity as Kerr christened it—about its education policies in general and the behavior on its mother campus—Berkeley—in particular.

Despite certain facts which tempt one to support the indictment, such an oversimplification does not do justice to the vastly complex and agonizing situation. The most gruesome thing about the spectacle is that the New Left and the Old Right have joined, in effect, in jubilating over damage that each, for different reasons, helped cause.

California has more than its share, perhaps, of right-wing extremists. They are, by and large, at war with society. A few would like to repeal the 20th Century. Several are rich, some are powerful. Many are convinced that the university system seethes with radicalism and that the Berkeley campus is the center of original sin. Even a couple of regents themselves espouse this passionate thinking.

So the issue, sadly enough, was ready-made, intensified spasmodically by student demonstrations at Berkeley and elsewhere, whether for sex and free speech or against the war in Vietnam. Reagan's campaign demands for an investigation sharpened the issue and when he beat Gov. Pat Brown it was obvious that something would have to give.

At least one prestigious member of the Board of Regents, it is learned, thought it might have to be Kerr himself and made the friendly suggestion his usefulness perhaps had been impaired by events. He chose, however, to stand and fight. Ironically, though his nine-year record in managing this educational colossus was admirable, Kerr's courageous championing of academic freedom had enraged the radical right as being, in effect, soft on communism, it also outraged the somewhat nihilistic leadership of the student New Left, as being the paternalistic voice of the Establishment.

On top of all this, Kerr, with all his administrative brilliance, seemed, partly because of his personal coolness, remote and aloof and thus unconvincing to many key protagonists in the many-faceted controversy.

REAGAN HAS NOT come off with Phi Beta Kappa honors in his first major struggle, which is only beginning. In his understandable desire to cut expenses, he has approached the higher education system as if it were a supermarket, which needed to take inventory, tidy up its shelves, reduce its overhead and increase the price of its leading item, in this case free tuition.

The latter is a valid point to debate but Reagan's economy moves all but ignored the huge increase in student bodies the California university and college systems face, and it is difficult to see what evaluation, if any, he puts on academic freedom or the prestige Kerr has built up by attracting professors, researchers and teachers of such excellence that California ranks with the top universities of the world.

Already that position has been eroded in a matter of days. Three of California's Nobel Prize winners deplore Kerr's dismissal as a hasty act, bringing politics into education and raising great doubts about the university's future.

The regents, in the manner and timing of firing Kerr, have made virtually impossible the next job: finding a suitable replacement. Top-flight candidates would hardly consider the appointment unless and until the miasma of the present circumstances is lifted. Indeed an exodus of talent from the university faculty may now be expected.

A multiversity the size of California poses special problems to keep it in the public interest. Reagan recently said the "university has to come to terms with the world of reality." So does he and he may need some more homework before he passes the test.

GOP Plan Hit:

Poverty Among Aged Points Up Need for Social Security Raise

THE REPUBLICAN PROPOSAL for an 8 percent increase in social security retirement benefits is "entirely inadequate," the AFL-CIO's director of social security declared in a radio interview.

Bert Seidman said the AFL-CIO considers the 20 percent average benefits improvement urged by Pres. Johnson "a substantial increase." The AFL-CIO's long range goal, he said, is for a 50 percent increase in benefits, and he called the Administration proposal "a down payment" on that goal.

Seidman pointed out that 5 million elderly Americans are now below what the Social Security Administration has established as its "poverty levels" of income—$1,500 a year for a single person and $1,850 for a couple—and it is only social security benefits "that keep an additional 5.5 million people out of poverty."

"It takes Congress so long to get around to raising social security benefits" that they are "always lagging behind the cost of living . . . and even further behind the general increase of incomes in the country," he said. Some elderly people have other income to "fall back on," but more often the are "forced to turn to public assistance, private charity or their relatives in order just to eke out a bare minimum living," he added. His statements came during Labor News Conference, a weekly public affairs feature on the Mutual radio network.

SEIDMAN URGED that social security retirement benefits be adjusted to improvements in the general standard of living—not just increased living costs.

This, he said, would allow America's elderly not only to "keep pace with the cost of living," but to "enjoy the same increases in living standards after they retire that the rest of the population enjoys."

Reporters questioning him were James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Al Goldsmith, editor and publisher of the Washington Insurance Newsletter.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PRESIDENT'S Budget Message and Economic Message, taken together, say that we cannot expect any further reduction in joblessness beneath the 3.9 percent average in 1966 but that the country's economy can easily support the Vietnamese war, an increase in expenditures for the poverty program and educational programs, and a 20 percent increase in social security benefits.

All this depends, in a budget-balancing sense, upon the willingness of Congress to approve Mr. Johnson's proposals for a 1-cent increase in first class mail rates and a 6 percent surtax on individual and corporate income taxes, plus increases in both the tax rate and the income base from which social security is financed.

The general observation can be made that the President hasn't left much room for maneuver to his tactical political opponents, the Republicans in Congress.

They can say, as they have said, that we should push the war harder and "bring the boys home," but since they have no responsibility for whatever might go wrong with this dictum it must be taken as a partisan oversimplification.

They can say, as they have said, that the anti-poverty program is a troublesome one, particularly in regard to its requirement for genuine participation by the communities involved. But that is the way Congress wrote the law—and besides it is basically right. A project to lift a ghetto above the level of the ghettos needs the active involvement of the comunity's natural leaders.

A fact must be recognized about our economy—it is so strong, so productive, that great enterprises can be undertaken from the tax base it provides. The profits of industry are so large, the taxes from individuals so substantial, that the American people have simply outmoded the idea that a $100 billion budget might be excessive.

The national debt is important as a gross figure only in relationship to the Gross National Product; the interest rate payable as a result of general fiscal policies is far more important, and it has been steadily going up.

The overwhelming proportion of federal expenditures is encompassed in national defense (including Viet Nam), interest on the debt, the space program, obligatory payments to veterans, the deficit in the Post Office Dept. Only a minor segment is designated for all other functions of the federal government, including so-called Great Society programs.

* * *

THE FACT REMAINS that a considerable attack must be expected from the strengthened Republican delegation in the House on appropriations for almost all of the President's domestic programs.

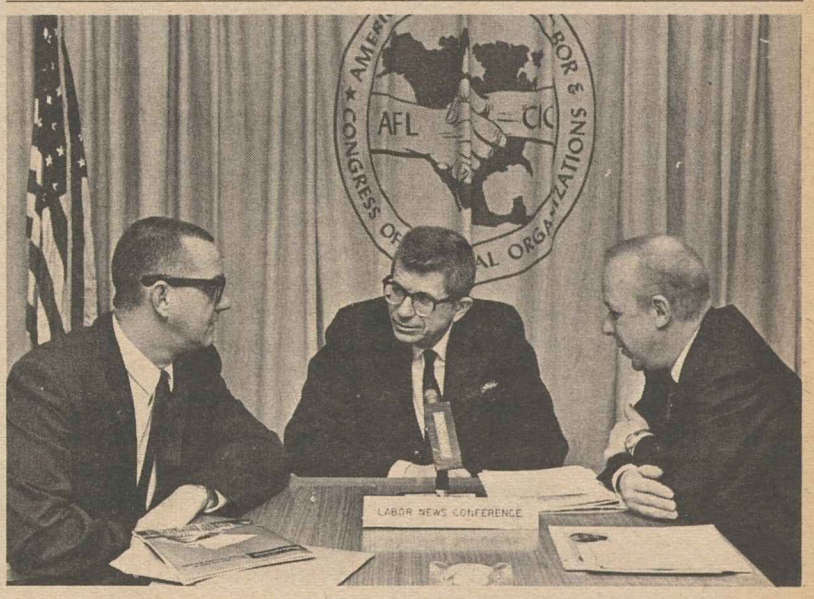
In the GOP's so-called State of the Union reply to Mr. Johnson's formal message. House Leader Gerald R. Ford's comments on domestic affairs struck few affirmative notes.

The 7 percent investment tax credit, which helped overheat the economy last year, should nevertheless be "immediately" restored, he said. "Low-priority" domestic programs must be postponed, billions voted in previous years should be reclaimed by a recission bill, there should be a "thorough airing of poverty administration, poverty publicity and poverty politics," he added.

The increase in social security benefits should be 8 percent—not 20 percent, as the President urges—and this "can be achieved without any tax increase," said Ford. The school-aid program should be revised to "eliminate the heavy-handed federal intrusions."

There is nothing in all this that differs from the kind of Republican approach familiar through many years—that differs from the kind of speech that might have been made, for example, by former GOP House Leader Charles A. Halleck. It is excellent to have proposals for private investment in urban renewal and expanded job training—if the private investors can be induced to participate.

The treatment of federal activity and spending as dangerous comes through clearly. What doesn't come through is a recognition of the abounding strength and vitality of our economy.



SOCIAL SECURITY pension improvements should reflect rising national living standards, not just increased living costs, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman (center) told James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (left) and Al Goldsmith, editor of the Washington Insurance Newsletter, on Labor News Conference. The weekly AFL-CIO program is a regular public affairs feature on the Mutual radio network.

How to Buy:

Loan Firms' High Credit Fees Hit Those Least Able to Pay

HIGHEST FEES for credit are those charged by licensed small loan companies. The people who pay them are those who can least afford high rates—often people already with debt troubles or medical bills.

The rates are fixed by various state laws at 2 to 3.5 percent a month—the equivalent of true annual interest of 24 to 42 percent. Most typical rate is 3 percent a month on loans ranging from $150 to $300 in different states.

For example in Illinois the borrower pays 3 percent a month on the first $150 of a loan, 2 on the next $150, and 1 percent between $300 and $800. In Michigan, the rate is 2.5 percent to $300, and 1.25 from $300 to $1,000.

As though such rates were not high enough, some states permit the higher rate to continue on the lower part of the loan while the borrowers' payments first pay off that part bearing the lowest interest rate. Thus, in Michigan, if a man borrows $600 from a loan company, his payments first go towards the $300 bearing interest at 1.25 percent, while the interest continues at 2.5 percent on the bottom $300.

One of several fallacies is that such borrowers lack collateral. The fact is that loan companies usually do seek collateral. In Akron, for example, "although many small-loan company advertisements speak of 'signature' loans, all those visited wanted security such as a car or furniture," Ronald Karg reported in a survey for the Rubber Workers.

Loan companies have been campaigning at state capitals with noticeable success to increase the amounts they are permitted to lend. In general they recently have traded a small reduction on the initial part of a loan for the privilege of raising the maximums they can lend to—for example—$1,000 in Michigan instead of $500; $1,000 in Connecticut from $600; $1,000 in Indiana from $500; $800 in West Virginia from $300, etc.

Another indication that legal small-loan rates are needlessly high is that in Canada some of the same loan companies are able to survive under a maximum of 2 percent a month on the first $300; 1 percent on the next $700, and one-half of 1 percent on the next $500, compared to 2.5 to 3.5 percent on the first few hundred in most of the U.S. (Two percent a month is still 24 percent a year.)

Small-loan companies maintain active lobbies at state capitals in addition to their national associations which are fighting the "truth in lending" bill.

In one recent instance they were charged with being a little too active, and in an illegal way. A Superior Court jury in Massachusetts convicted three loan companies, six public relations employes and an executive vice president, on charges that they attempted in 1962-63 to bribe two members of the State Regulatory Board to forestall a proposed rate reduction.

Ironically, one of the public relations men is a member of a committee of lenders and retailers working with community agencies to develop counseling services for over-extended debtors.

LOAN COMPANIES exert heavy sales pressure to get people to take out consolidation loans at high fees to pay other debts, which may have lower carrying charges. A number now solicit by mail, including Dial Finance from Iowa; Fairfax Family Fund, Kentucky, and Executive Loan Service in Minnesota, which offers a "Prestige Plan" for big debtors.

Fairfax, one of the most active, is owned by Spiegel's mail-order house, which in turn is owned by Beneficial Finance Co., one of the largest loan companies.

Canada, too, has its loans by mail. Citizens Finance Co. of Ontario offers a "personal credit account." "You pay nothing to establish this account . . . nothing on the unused balance." This sounds as though they were setting up a bank account for you. But all it really means is that the loan company charges you nothing for nothing. Once you "withdraw cash," as they put it, you start paying. For example, for $507 you repay $22 a month for 30 months, or a total of $660.

One of the problems borrowers ultimately may face in loans-by-mail is that the agreement says it is subject to the laws of the loan-company's state, not yours, and "is subject to acceptance by — at its office." In the event of a court action, you might have to travel to the loan company's state to tell your side.

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COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD of the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO was presented to Juvenile Court Judge James G. Gulotta (center) by Pres. A. P. Stoddard (right) of the central body and Chairman Robert A. Quinn of its Community Services Committee.

Paid and Unpaid:

U.S. Living Standard Laid to 'Hard Work'

THE UNITED STATES has its high standard of living today in part because its people are hard-working, ambitious, and progressive, according to the University of Michigan's Social Research Center.

Americans do economically productive work both for money and without payment, SRC researchers say in a new study titled "Productive Americans" published by the UM Institute for Social Research.

In fact, the authors say, measuring the upaid work done by Americans would raise estimates of the country's output by more than a third. This includes do-it-yourself projects, volunteer and charity work, taking special education courses and the like.

The findings are based on a representative national sample of families interviewed early in 1965 in the United States. But the study was designed to provide a background against which comparisons can be made with other countries or with the U.S. a decade from now.

An international conference of social scientists, supported as was the study by the Carnegie Corp., helped design the study for this purpose.

The American family was found to be "receptive to change and progress, generally hard-working, and interested in the new things that can be bought with the rewards for that hard work."

Formal education is cited as "the most powerful force by which the cumulative cycle of progress, hard work, and further progress continues."

It would seem that current proposals for greater "investment in human capital," through support for more and better education, are justified for their effects on people's attitudes and unpaid actions as well as their effects on people's productivity on the job, the report states.

AMONG THE TOPICS studied are the hours of work family heads and their wives do for money, the time they spend getting to work and back, the time they were hampered by illness or unemployment, and the time spent doing the housework or other unpaid but productive activities.

But progressive behavior involves more than hard work, so the study turns next to use of new products, receptivity to modern science, receptivity to change on the job, planning ahead, moving to new places or jobs, ambition, risk avoidance, social participation, and a few indicators of resistance to change such as dislike of mothers' working or desire to maintain strong family ties.

A new approach to presenting findings reduces the uninteresting detail and focuses on the things that matter. But for those who need the detail, the distribution of answers to every question is given in an appendix, together with descriptions of methods and a detailed index.

The book should interest those concerned with economic progress generally, as well as social scientists interested in achievement motivation, labor force participation, or the market for new products.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Next Week Will Be Different, But Then We Always Say That

By Jane Goodsell

MONDAY IS A DAY of low expectations. If you stay in bed too long after the alarm goes off, if the eggs are overcooked and the coffee weak, that's just about what you figured Monday would be like. If anything good happens—if you make a green light or find a parking space, if the knot in your shoelace comes loose when you yank it—you are pleasantly surprised.

Tuesday is a day for moving out of low gear and revving up. It is a day for making lists and laying plans for the week ahead. If you are a woman, Tuesday is the day to make a hair appointment, to pick up the clothes at the dry cleaners, to remember to buy shelf paper. If you happen to be a man, Tuesday is the day to expedite orders, to clear out your IN basket.

By Wednesday, the week has taken shape, and it is now apparent that this one is not, after all, going to be as productive as you'd hoped. Somehow you didn't get around to doing all the things you'd planned to do on Tuesday. But there is still time and you can catch up.

By Thursday the week is so far gone that you no longer expect to perform miracles. What with one thing and another, you have abandoned the idea of the party, but you do manage to get a couple of letters written. The contents of the IN and OUT baskets are about equal and you feel a slight sense of accomplishment.

FRIDAY is the day when tomorrow is Saturday, which is cheering enough to make anyone feel better. Friday is too late to start any new projects but next week your strength will be as the strength of 10 and you will move mountains.

Saturday is the day men plan to play golf or go fishing or to watch a ball game on TV. It is the day men's wives expect them to put up curtain rods and clean out the garage. The kids plan to sleep all morning or go skiing, while their mothers expect them to clean up their rooms, their fathers expect them to wash the car. Saturday has the same number of hours as any other day. It should be twice as long.

Sunday, on the contrary, should be cut in half. By afternoon, nobody can think of anything to do and it is too late to organize a picnic or go to the movies. The Sunday papers are strewn all over the living room, and the TV is on but nobody is watching. Lethargy hangs heavy in the air and tomorrow is inescapably Monday.

Key Committees in the 90th Congress

Senate

Following are members of major congressional committees which will deal with legislation of interest to labor. New members of the committees are identified with asterisks.

Labor & Public Welfare

Democrats

Lister Hill (Ala.), chairman
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.)
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)
Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.)

Republicans

Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)
George Murphy (Calif.)
Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)

Finance

Democrats

Russell B. Long (La.), chairman
George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)
Fred R. Harris (Okla.)*

Republicans

John J. Williams (Del.)
Frank Carlson (Kans.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)

Banking & Currency

Democrats

John J. Sparkman (Ala.) chairman
William Proxmire (Wis.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Me.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.)
Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)
Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)*
William B. Spong, Jr. (Va.)*

Republicans

Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
John G. Tower (Tex.)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.)
Edward W. Brooke (Mass.)*
Charles H. Percy (Ill.)*

Judiciary

Democrats

James O. Eastland (Miss.), chairman
John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (N.C.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)
Birch Bayh (Ind.)
Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)
Joseph D. Tydings (Md.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)

Republicans

Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)*

Foreign Relations

Democrats

J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), chairman
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Frank J. Lausche (O.)
Frank Church (Ida.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)

Republicans

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.)
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)
John J. Williams (Del.)
Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)*

Public Works

Democrats

Jennings Randolph (W. Va.) chairman
Stephen M. Young (O.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Me.)
Ernest Gruening (Alaska)
Frank E. Moss (Utah)
B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)
Birch Bayh (Ind.)
Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.)
Joseph D. Tydings (Md.)
William B. Spong, Jr. (Va.)*

Republicans

John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
J. Caleb Boggs (Del.)
George Murphy (Calif.)
Len B. Jordan (Ida.)*
Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Tenn.)*

Appropriations

Democrats

Carl Hayden (Ariz.), chairman
Richard B. Russell (Ga.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)
John Stennis (Miss.)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)
Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)
Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
E. L. Bartlett (Alaska)
William Proxmire (Wis.)
Ralph Yarborough (Tex.)

Republicans

Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Margaret Chase Smith (Me.)
Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)*

House

Education & Labor

Democrats

Carl D. Perkins (Ky.) chairman
Edith Green (Ore.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.)
Elmer J. Holland (Pa.)
John H. Dent (Pa.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N.J.)
John Brademas (Ind.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)
Hugh L. Carey (N.Y.)
Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.)
Sam M. Gibbons (Fla.)
William D. Ford (Mich.)
William D. Hathaway (Me.)
Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii)
James H. Scheuer (N.Y.)
Lloyd Meeds (Wash.)
Phillip Burton (Calif.)

Republicans

William H. Ayres (O.)
Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.)
John M. Ashbrook (O.)
Alphonzo Bell (Calif.)
Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.)
Edward J. Gurney (Fla.)
John N. Erlenborn (Ill.)
William J. Scherle (Ia.)*
John R. Dellenback (Ore.)*
Marvin L. Esch (Mich.)*
Edwin D. Eshleman (Pa.)*
James D. Gardner (N.C.)*
William A. Steiger (Wis.)*

Ways & Means

Democrats

Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), chairman
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)
A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)
John C. Watts (Ky.)
Al Ullman (Ore.)
James A. Burke (Mass.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)
Dan Rostenkowski (Ill.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)
Charles A. Vanik (O.)
Richard Fulton (Tenn.)
Jacob H. Gilbert (N.Y.)*

Republicans

John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
James B. Utt (Calif.)
Jackson E. Betts (O.)
Herman T. Schneebeli (Pa.)
Harold R. Collier (Ill.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
James F. Battin (Mont.)
Barber B. Conable (N.Y.)*
George Bush (Tex.)*

Rules

Democrats

William M. Colmer (Miss.), chr.
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
James J. Delaney (N.Y.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.)
B. F. Sisk (Calif.)
John Young (Tex.)
Claude Pepper (Fla.)
Spark M. Matsunaga (Hawaii)*
William R. Anderson (Tenn.)*

Republicans

H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
John B. Anderson (Ill.)
Dave Martin (Neb.)
James H. Quillen (Tenn.)
Delbert L. Latta (O.)

Public Works

Democrats

George H. Fallon (Md.), chairman
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)
Robert E. Jones (Ala.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)
Jim Wright (Tex.)
Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)
Harold T. Johnson (Calif.)
W. J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)
David N. Henderson (N.C.)
Arnold Olsen (Mont.)
Ray Roberts (Tex.)
Robert A. Everett (Tenn.)
Richard D. McCarthy (N.Y.)
James Kee (W.Va.)
James J. Howard (N.J.)
Edwin W. Edwards (La.)
Jerome R. Waldie (Calif.)*

Republicans

William C. Cramer (Fla.)
William H. Harsha, Jr. (O.)
James R. Grover, Jr. (N.Y.)
James C. Cleveland (N.H.)
Don H. Clausen (Calif.)
Robert C. McEwen (N.Y.)
Joe Skubitz (Kan.)
John J. Duncan (Tenn.)
Fred Schwengel (Ia.)*
Henry C. Schadeberg (Wis.)*
M. G. (Gene) Snyder (Ky.)*
Robert V. Denney (Neb.)*
Roger H. Zion (Ind.)*
Jack H. McDonald (Mich.)*
John P. Hammerschmidt (Ark.)*

Appropriations

Democrats

George H. Mahon (Tex.) chairman
Michael J. Kirwan (O.)
Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)
George W. Andrews (Ala.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)
Robert L. F. Sikes (Fla.)
Otto E. Passman (La.)
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)
Edward P. Boland (Mass.)
William H. Natcher (Ky.)
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)
George E. Shipley (Ill.)
John M. Slack, Jr. (W.Va.)
John J. Flynt, Jr. (Ga.)
Neal Smith (Ia.)
Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.)
Julia Butler Hansen (Wash.)
Charles S. Joelson (N.J.)
Joseph P. Addabbo (N.Y.)
John J. McFall (Calif.)
W. R. Hull (Mo.)
Jeffery Cohelan (Calif.)
Thomas G. Morris (N.M.)
Edward J. Patten (N.J.)
Clarence D. Long (Md.)
John O. Marsh (Va.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)
Bob Casey (Tex.)
David Pryor (Ark.)*

Republicans

Frank T. Bow (O.)
Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
William E. Minshall (O.)
Robert H. Michel (Ill.)
Silvio O. Conte (Mass.)
Odin Langen (Minn.)
Ben Reifel (S.D.)
Glenn R. Davis (Wis.)
Howard W. Robison (N.Y.)
Garner E. Shriver (Kan.)
Joseph M. McDade (Pa.)
Mark Andrews (N.D.)
William H. Harrison (Wyo.)*
Louis C. Wyman (N.H.)*
Burt L. Talcott (Calif.)*
Charlotte T. Reid (Ill.)*
Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (Mich.)*

Judiciary

Democrats

Emanuel Celler (N.Y.), chairman
Michael A. Feighan (O.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N.J.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)
Jack Brooks (Tex.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)
John Dowdy (Tex.)
Basil L. Whitener (N.C.)
Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.)
James C. Corman (Calif.)
William L. St. Onge (Conn.)
Don Edwards (Calif.)
William L. Hungate (Mo.)
Herbert Tenzer (N.Y.)
John Conyers, Jr. (Mich.)
Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (Ind.)
Joshua Eilberg (Pa.)

Republicans

William M. McCulloch (O.)
Richard H. Poff (Va.)
Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W.Va.)
William T. Cahill (N.J.)
Clark MacGregor (Minn.)
Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.)
Edward Hutchinson (Mich.)
Robert McClory (Ill.)
Henry P. Smith III (N.Y.)
William Roth (Del.)*
Thomas J. Meskill (Conn.)*
Charles W. Sandman, Jr. (N.J.)*
Thomas F. Railsback (Ill.)*
Edward G. Biester, Jr. (Pa.)*
Charles W. Wiggins (Calif.)*

Banking & Currency

Democrats

Wright Patman (Tex.), chairman
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)
Leonor Sullivan (Mo.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
Thomas L. Ashley (O.)
William S. Moorhead (Pa.)
Robert G. Stephens, Jr. (Ga.)
Fernand J. St. Germain (R.I.)
Henry B. Gonzalez (Tex.)
Joseph G. Minish (N.J.)
Richard T. Hanna (Calif.)
Tom S. Gettys (S.C.)
Frank Annunzio (Ill.)
Thomas M. Rees (Calif.)
Jonathan B. Bingham (N.Y.)*
Nick Galifianakis (N.C.)*
Tom Bevill (Ala.)*
Peter N. Kyros (Me.)*

Republicans

William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.)
Seymour Halpern (N.Y.)
William E. Brock III (Tenn.)
Del Clawson (Calif.)
Albert W. Johnson (Pa.)
J. William Stanton (O.)
Chester L. Mize (Kan.)
Sherman P. Lloyd (Utah)*
Benjamin B. Blackburn (Ga.)*
Garry E. Brown (Mich.)*
Lawrence G. Williams (Pa.)*
Chalmers P. Wylie (O.)*

Foreign Affairs

Democrats

Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.), chairman
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
Omar Burleson (Tex.)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.)
Wayne L. Hays (O.)
Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (Ala.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)
L. H. Fountain (N.C.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Leonard Farbstein (N.Y.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)
William T. Murphy (Ill.)
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N.J.)
Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.)
John S. Monagan (Conn.)
Donald M. Fraser (Minn.)
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (N.Y.)
Edward R. Roybal (Calif.)
John C. Culver (Ia.)
Lee H. Hamilton (Ind.)
John V. Tunney (Calif.)*

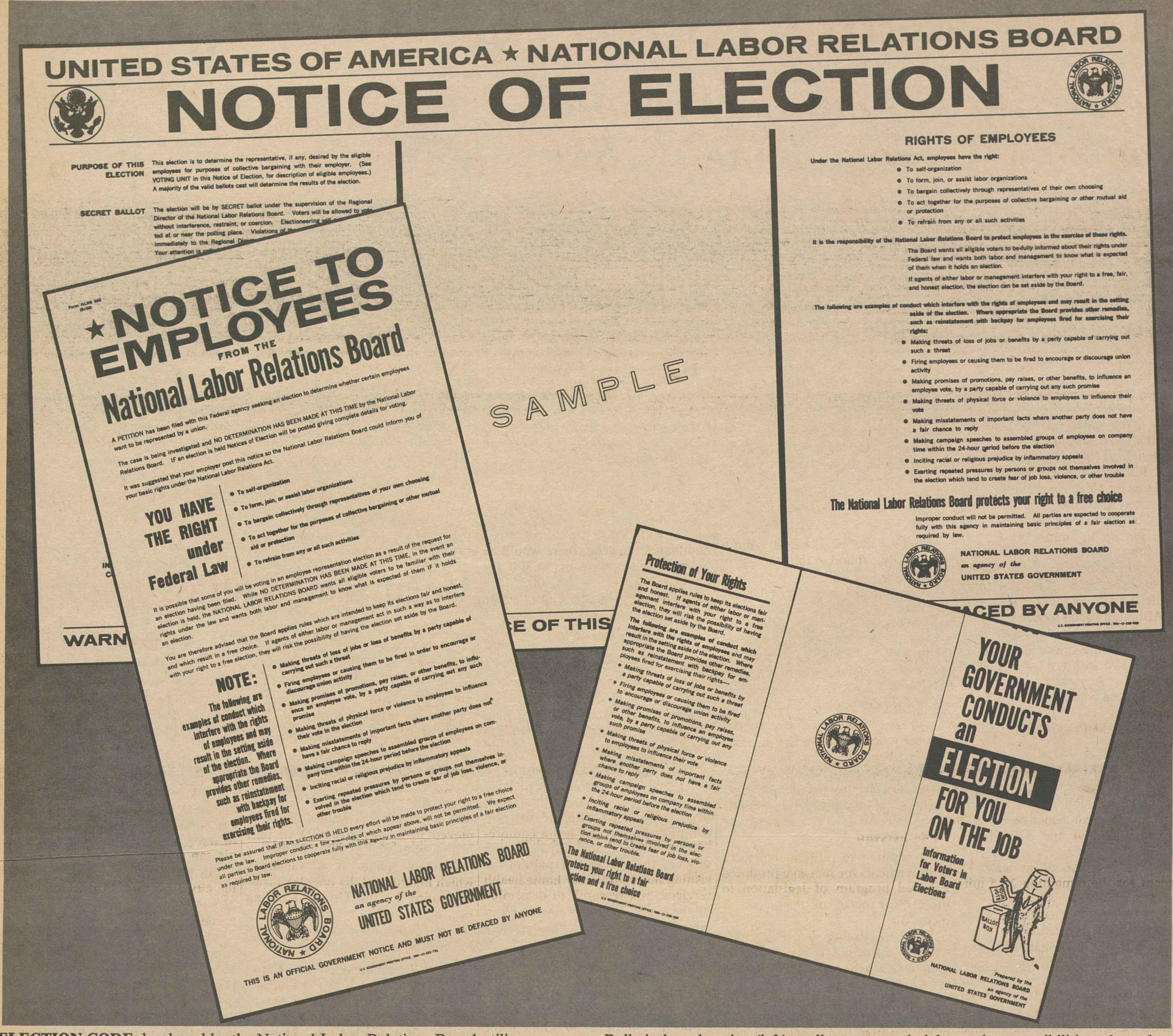
Republicans

Frances P. Bolton (O.)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N.J.)
William S. Broomfield (Mich.)
J. Irving Whalley (Pa.)
H. R. Gross (Ia.)
E. Y. Berry (S.D.)
Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
F. Bradford Morse (Mass.)
Vernon W. Thomson (Wis.)
James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Paul Findley (Ill.)*
John Buchanan (Ala.)*
Robert Taft, Jr. (O.)*

LBJ Appoints Davis To Education Panel

AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to a seven-member National Advisory Committee on Adult Basic Education which will advise U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe on guidelines for adult education programs. His term expires June 30, 1969.

The newly established committee will hold its first meeting in about a month, with Howe as chairman. Besides advising Howe on policy matters it will review the administration and effectiveness of federally supported basic adult education programs, and make recommendations in an annual report of its findings.



ELECTION CODE developed by the National Labor Relations Board utilizes new, easily-read leaflets and bulletin board notices in an effort to insure fair play and avoid prohibited conduct. Leaflet at right explains the NLRB election process. Bulletin board notice (left) spells out mutual rights and responsibilities of employers, unions and employes, and election notice (top) includes sample ballot and notice of time and place of election, and cites the worker's right to a free ballot.

L. A. Social Workers Win Ruling on Strike

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO social workers here won a major court victory leaving their right to strike intact and awarding them an estimated $250,000 in fringe benefits lost because of a 1966 walkout.

The decision came on a petition by Social Workers Local 535, a Building Service Employes affiliate, charging Los Angeles County officials with reprisals against nearly 2,000 strikers after a 17-day work stoppage last June.

Superior Court Judge Bernard S. Jefferson turned aside the county's claim that the strike was illegal, saying California law was unclear on the issue.

He also held that county officials, in a letter to the union seeking a truce meeting, had made promises not to retaliate against the strikers—promises the union said were broken when hiring anniversary dates were changed, resulting in sharp losses in sick pay, vacation pay and seniority governing wage increases.

Local 535 struck the county welfare system in a dispute over wages, a demand for collective bargaining and other working conditions.

Although Judge Jefferson did not heed the union's plea for court-directed collective bargaining, he said:

"There is a changing climate in the matter of the place of unions in the field of employer-employe relations as it relates to governmental employment . . . Agreements between governmental bodies and their employes . . . will undoubtedly be specifically authorized by governing bodies . . . in the not too far distant future."

On the reprisal issue, the court set aside a county rule, as applied to the social workers' strike, which declares that an unauthorized absence from work of more than three consecutive days is a "break in service."

Testimony indicated similar breaks in service at times were okayed by lower echelon administrators.

One woman member of Local 535 had testified the county's action against strikers would deprive her of $4,000 in sick and vacation pay.

ACWA Wins Hikes In Puerto Rican Pact

Aguadilla, P.R.—Wage increases, overtime pay and seniority protection were among benefits won by the Clothing Workers for 150 new union members at the Wilrico, Inc. plant here, a subsidiary of the Wilson Sporting Goods Co. The union won bargaining rights last November by 105-17 after losing a year earlier.

Picket Line Leads Teachers to Altar

Chicago — Romance blossomed on a teachers' picket line last March and culminated in marriage here Jan. 9 just as another strike was averted.

When Chicago teachers won a contract and called off their strike plans, Sec. Joanne Marco of the AFT local in Calumet City, Ill., and Robert Lieberman, AFT publicist, were married in St. Mary's Church in nearby Riverdale. The couple met when Lieberman was assigned to help publicize a teachers' strike last year in Calumet City's Thornton Fractional School District.

Burklund Named To SCME Board

Earl S. Burklund, a Moline, Ill. policeman, was elected a vice president of the State, County & Municipal Employes at a meeting of the international executive board in Washington.

He succeeds Charles Hungate, Manteno, Ill., who resigned for reasons of health. Burklund will represent SCME members in Illinois and Indiana on the executive board. He is a former president of Law Enforcement Officers Local 1022 and is president of the Illinois Council of County & Municipal Employes.

CWA Backs President In Call for Wiretap Ban

All forms of eavesdropping, wiretapping and telephone monitoring that constitute an invasion of privacy must be stopped except when national security is involved—"and even this one exemption must be closely guarded," the Communications Workers executive board declared in a resolution passed at a special meeting in Washington.

"In our free society, the ends of law enforcement do not justify any and all means," the board said. "Even if crime could in a degree be prevented, we should not choose the use of these ends.

"The case for continuation of wiretapping, eavesdropping and telephone monitoring is so weak, and the irreparable injury to our freedoms is so serious and certain, that there is no justification for such authority."

The executive board warmly commended the call of Pres. Johnson in his State of the Union Message for the outlawing of public and private wiretapping except in cases involving national security.

"We urge the 90th Congress to revise the applicable statutes to protect what Mr. Justice Brandeis called the 'right most valued by civilized men—the right to privacy.'"

The CWA board cited the telephone as "the major instrument of social intercourse" and noted that it provides "instantaneous, direct spontaneous and ostensibly private communication."

"We recognize that it is a fact of life that criminals make extensive use of the telephone system," the union leaders added.

"We do not admit, however, that it logically follows that broad permissive wiretapping and eavesdropping is a necessary aid to law enforcement."

The resolution called telephone monitoring "a clash between a practice long excused in the name of efficiency and the long historically-recognized right to privacy."

"We are dealing with a situation involving basic constitutional rights and one which should be strictly construed in favor of the individual," it added. "We find that telephonic efficiency pertaining to business and commercial transactions is not a higher right to which we should sacrifice our privacy."

Social Security Plan Called Good Start

Meany Hails Johnson Proposal For 20% Average Benefit Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany said the President's program will be studied in depth by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in February and a detailed statement made public at that time.

Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens welcomed the President's proposals as a "vital first step" toward realization of the goal of adequate benefits. He warned, however, that to lift minimum benefits substantially above today's "shocking" levels, "the elderly, their families and their friends face a tough, uphill fight" in Congress.

In his wide-ranging message to Congress on older Americans, Johnson noted that nearly 2.5 million individuals receive retirement benefits based on the minimum of $44 a month, which would mean $66 for a couple, and that the average benefit is only $84, or $126 for a couple.

"Although social security benefits keep 5.5 million aged person above the poverty line, more than 5 million still live in poverty," the message said. "A great nation cannot tolerate these conditions." **(Excerpts on Page 6.)**

The President's specific proposals called for:

Rise in Minimums

- "An increase of 59 percent for the 2.5 million people now receiving minimum benefits—to $70 for an individual and $105 for a married couple.
- "An increase of at least 15 percent for the remaining 20.5 million beneficiaries.
- "An increase to $150 in the monthly minimum benefit for a retired couple with 25 years of coverage—to $100 a month for an individual.
- "An increase in the special benefits paid to more than 900,000 persons 72 or over, who have made little or no social security contribution—from $35 to $50 monthly for an individual; from $52.50 to $75 for a couple.
- "Special benefits for an additional 200,000 persons 72 or over, who have never received benefits before."

The President estimated the cost of the additional payments at $4.1 billion the first year and said they would lift 1.4 million persons "out of poverty this year—a major step toward our goal that every elderly citizen have an adequate income and a meaningful retirement."

He asked that the improved benefits be made effective next July 1.

To eliminate specific inequities and close loopholes in the present law, he also recommended that:

- Social security benefits be extended to severely disabled widows under 62 who now have no protection.
- The earnings exemption, or the amount a retiree can earn without having his benefits cut, be increased by 12 percent—from $125 to $140 a month or $1,500 to $1,680 annually.
- The amount above the $1,680 up to which a beneficiary can retain $1 in payments for every $2 in earnings be increased from $2,700 to $2,880 a year.
- Social security coverage be extended to an additional half-million farm workers.
- Federal service be applied as social security credit for those government employes who are not eligible for civil service benefits when they retire, become disabled or die.

The President pointed out that the limits on what a retired worker can earn and still retain his benefits are "so low" they discourage those able and willing to work from hunting jobs.

He pointed out that some farm workers do not qualify for any benefits and others only for the minimum, with the result that many must go on the welfare rolls in their old age.

Some Are Barred

He noted also that federal employes in the civil service and foreign service retirement systems are barred from social security coverage and that those with less than five years' service get no benefits if they die, become disabled or leave their U.S. jobs. Those who leave after longer service lose disability and survivor protection, he said.

To keep the social security funds actuarially sound, Johnson proposed:

- A three-step increase in the amount of annual earnings on which social security taxes are levied — to $7,800 in 1968, to $9,000 in 1971 and to $10,800 in 1974. The present maximum is $6,600, and no future increase is on the statute books.
- **An increase in the social security tax rate from the present 3.9 percent (plus one-half of 1 percent for medicare) to 4.5 percent in 1969 instead of 4.4 percent as in the present law, and to 5 percent in 1973 instead of 4.85 percent.**

In addition to retirement benefit improvements the message proposed a broad program of legislation to meet other needs of the aged. It included:

Public Assistance: Requiring state welfare agencies to give welfare recipients cash payments that at least meet the state's own minimum standards for subsistence, to update the standards annually and set them at no less than two-thirds the medical assistance level; and to establish a work-incentive program for old-age assistance recipients.

Medicare: Extension of medicare to the 1.5 million disabled under 65 now covered by the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Systems and coverage of foot treatment other than routine care.

The President also announced that he had ordered "a comprehensive study of the problems of including the cost of prescription drugs under medicare."

Discrimination: A law prohibiting "arbitrary and unjust" job bias because of age, covering workers 45 to 65 years old, including conciliation and court enforcement if necessary. Exceptions would apply where age is a "reasonable occupational qualification," where discharge is for good cause or where an employe is separated under a regular retirement system.

Taxes: A complete overhaul of the tax structure for elders to make it simpler and fairer and to end existing tax discrimination against senior citizens who are willing and able to work.

Exemption Change

The present basic income tax exemption of $600 and the additional $600 exemption at age 65 would be eliminated. Instead, there would be a special exemption of $2,300 for a single person or $4,000 for a married couple over 65. Any single person earning less than $3,200 and any couple earning less than $5,800 would be completely exempt from taxes.

Social security benefits, now entirely exempt from taxation, would be taxed with one-third of the total exempt. Taxes paid by persons in the higher income brackets would rise slightly.

Nursing and Health Care: Assistance to states and communities in health planning for the elderly, special pilot projects to bring comprehensive medical and rehabilitation services to the aged, expansion of visiting nurse and other home health services, and research to determine the best way of organizing, delivering and financing health services needed by the elderly.

Johnson in addition said he was requesting funds for more health facilities and better health care institutions for the aged, including full authorization of $280 million for Hill-Burton Act construction to provide new hospital beds and to modernize existing facilities.

The Older Americans Act: Amendments to increase the services and facilities available to the elderly, including housing, and expansion of programs aimed at utilizing older citizens in such volunteer programs as Head Start and VISTA.

The Republicans have proposed an 8 percent increase in social security benefits with no increase in social security taxes.

OUTSTANDING WORK of Retail Clerks Local 400 in sponsoring a Boy Scout program for underprivileged youth in inner-core Washington earned the local an award which Gen. Lewis B. Hershey (right), BSA president, presents to Pres. Rex Clifford (left) of Local 400 and Al Chavaree, the local's Boy Scout coordinator.

Patman Lauds Record Of Consumer Co-ops

New York—Dedicated and organized consumer action groups are coming into their own and can "counterbalance" the resources of special interest lobbyists, Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, told the first New York Consumer Assembly.

He commended cooperatives for their work in housing and said that "the basic principles of self-control, responsibility and self-help employed in cooperatives are in part responsible for this fine record."

Patman spoke at a luncheon which highlighted the one-day meeting called by the United Housing Federation, labor-supported builders of cooperative housing in New York City.

Co-sponsors included the Clothing Workers, locals of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Building Service Employes, Operating Engineers, Retail-Wholesale Union, Teachers, Hatters, the New York City AFL-CIO and the Metropolitan New York Consumer Council. More than 900 representatives of 44 organizations attended.

Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) of New York City told the meeting that his administration will give greater attention to consumer problems and pledged that the heads of various city departments will work with consumer groups to protect the unprotected.

Executive Vice Pres. Harold Ostroff of the United Housing Foundation, who also is president of the National Association of Housing Cooperatives, urged a commitment to the construction of housing people can afford.

"In planning and creating a better city," he said, "the elimination of ghettos, both racial and economic, deserves the highest priority."

The "expensive rehabilitation of slums" by itself will not make available open space for gardens, walks, playgrounds and sitting areas, he said. Only by thinking in new terms and creating new city patterns will space for community life become available, he added.

Author Speaks

Martin L. Gross, author of "The Doctors," was the main speaker before a panel that sought answers to the query, "Are Consumers Getting Their Money's Worth of Medical Care?"

His answer was: "Alas, too often they are not."

Good medical care is available, he explained, but it is spread thin while "insufficient and incompetent" care is common.

Doctors get poor education and "meager and unsupervised" intern and resident training, he charged in urging the establishment of a medical supervisory group to evaluate the quality of doctor and hospital care and set standards for both.

The delegates recommended that the assembly take on a continuing consumer protection role and called for greater struggle for fair prices, for consumer protections and for sound consumer legislation.

They also adopted a strong resolution calling for the strengthening of the office of Mrs. Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's consumer adviser.

Detroit Teacher In AID Saigon Post

David Denman, a member of the Detroit Federation of Teachers and a former East Detroit teacher, has joined the Labor Office of the Agency for Intl. Development in Saigon, Viet Nam, and will spend the next 18 month to two years advising the Vietnamese government and trade unions on democratic labor practices and organization.

MONTHLY SOCIAL SECURITY CASH BENEFITS
UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER PROPOSAL

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS	RETIRED OR DISABLED WORKER 1/		RETIRED OR DISABLED WORKER AND WIFE 1/		WIDOW AGE 62 OR OVER		YOUNG WIDOW AND 1 CHILD	
	PRESENT	PROPOSED	PRESENT	PROPOSED	PRESENT	PROPOSED	PRESENT	PROPOSED
MINIMUM BENEFIT >	$44.00	$70.00	$66.00	$105.00	SOLE SURVIVOR $44.00	$70.00	$66.00	$105.00
$100	63.20	72.70	94.80	109.10	52.20	70.00	94.80	109.10
150	78.20	90.00	117.30	135.00	64.60	74.30	117.40	135.00
200	89.90	103.40	135.90	155.10	74.20	85.40	135.00	155.20
250	101.70	117.00	152.60	175.50	84.00	96.60	152.60	175.60
300	112.40	129.30	168.60	194.00	92.80	106.70	168.60	194.00
350	124.20	142.90	186.30	214.40	102.50	117.90	186.40	214.40
400	135.90	156.30	203.90	234.50	112.20	129.00	204.00	234.60
450	146.00	167.90	219.00	251.90	120.50	138.60	219.00	252.00
500	157.00	180.60	235.50	270.60	129.60	149.00	235.60	271.00
550 2/	168.00	193.20	252.00	283.20	138.60	159.40	252.00	289.80
650	168.00	221.00	252.00	311.00	138.60	182.40	252.00	331.60
750	168.00	248.00	252.00	338.00	138.60	204.60	252.00	372.00
900	168.00	288.00	252.00	378.00	138.60	237.60	252.00	432.00

1/ ASSUMES THAT RETIRED WORKER AND WIFE ARE AGE 65 OR OVER WHEN BENEFITS START.
2/ MAXIMUM POSSIBLE UNDER PRESENT LAW.

Biggest Jump in Decade:

'66 Living Cost Rise Outstrips Wage Gain

The cost of living in 1966 took its greatest rise in a decade and cut down real spendable earnings of factory workers for the first time since 1960, the Labor Dept. reported.

But Commissioner of Labor Statistics Arthur M. Ross predicted that a slowing down of the rise in the Consumer Price Index over the last quarter of 1966 will continue into 1967 and that the increase for the full year "might be as much as 2.5 percent" compared with 3.3 percent last year.

The CPI reached a year-end level of 114.7 in December compared with 111 in December 1965—the largest annual rise since 1957.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics showed in a separate report that the real spendable earnings of a worker with no dependents averaged $80.86 a week during the year compared with $81.06 in 1965. For a worker with three dependents, the drop was from $88.06 in 1965 to $87.82 last year—in both cases a loss of about three-tenths of 1 percent. Real spendable earnings represent purchasing power after deduction of social security and income taxes and adjustment for changes in the CPI.

In December gross average weekly earnings were $114.68, compared with $113.99 in November and $110.92 in December 1965. Net "spendable" earnings, or take-home pay, edged up to $93.35 for the workers with no dependents and $101.31 with three dependents from $92.82 and $100.76 in November and from $91.80 and $99.92 in December 1956.

'Real' Earnings Off

"Real" spendable earnings, for the worker without dependents, dropped from $82.70 in December 1965 to $81.39 in December 1966 after registering $80.99 in November. For the worker with three dependents, the figures were $88.33 in December, $89.75 in December 1965 and $87.92 in November.

The one-tenth of 1 percent rise in the CPI for December, following a similar increase in November was regarded as continuation of the easing of inflationary pressures registered earlier last year.

Food prices, Ross said, should rise by about 2 percent this year compared with 3.8 percent last year, with prices for beef and dairy products continuing to go up but those for pork, poultry and eggs going down.

He said the price of housing will be "significantly" higher though interest rates—up 13.8 percent in 1966—should drop. Furniture and apparel costs each should rise about 2 percent, he went on, with little change in auto prices during the rest of the model year.

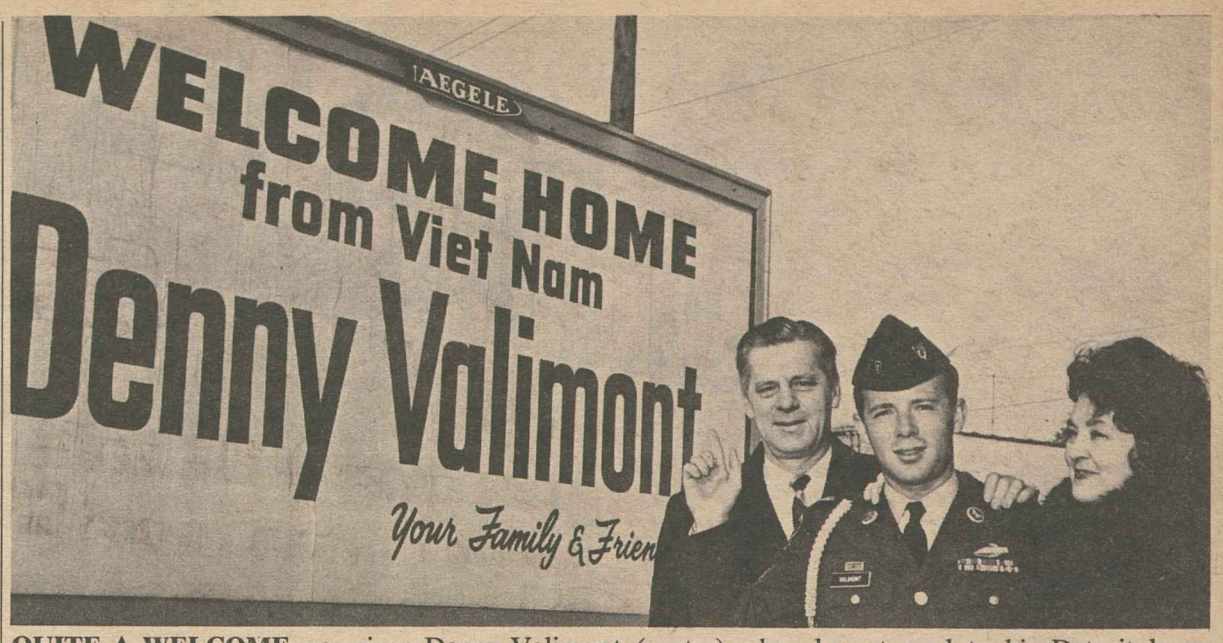
Higher charges for consumer services were responsible for about half the CPI rise in 1966, the BLS said, with an 8 percent jump in medical care services and other elements except rents increasing from 4.5 to 5.5 percent.

Food prices went up sharply early in the year, stabilized in the second quarter, went up again in the third quarter and down again in the fourth to average about 3.8 percent above a year ago.

The CPI rise in December was due to higher mortgage interest rates, reflecting the "tight money" situation; greater costs for home repairs and maintenance, and higher price tags on clothing, the BLS said.

Food prices averaged two-tenths of 1 percent lower than in November, reflecting price cuts in pork, dairy products and fresh fruits. Lettuce, due to large supplies, dropped more than 20 percent, but eggs and some fresh vegetables, notably tomatoes and cabbages, rose in price due to curtailed winter supplies.

The December CPI brought cost-of-living wage increases to about 71,000 workers. Some 60,000 employes, mostly in the aircraft industry, got 1 cent an hour based on the change since September. The rest got 2 cents.



QUITE A WELCOME was given Denny Valimont (center) when he returned to his Detroit home after heroic service in Viet Nam. He is the son of Intl. Rep. James Valimont (left) of the Insurance Workers and Mrs. Valimont, and has been awarded the Bronze Star and three Purple Hearts.

Pamphlet Reprints Capitalism Speech

Labor Looks at Capitalism, a pamphlet edition of the speech AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made at the 50th anniversary world convocation of the National Industrial Conference Board in New York last September, has been published by the AFL-CIO.

The pamphlet spells out the role of the AFL-CIO within a system that, Meany stresses, puts emphasis "on people, on freedom, on free institutions and on the opportunity for betterment." Copies may be had at 10 cents each or $7.50 per 100 from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Renewal Urged Of Appalachia Regional Aid

Pres. Johnson asked Congress to extend the Appalachian regional development program, declaring it has brought "new hope" to 18 million people living in the 12-state region.

The President praised the "partnership" of the states and the federal government in the Appalachian Regional Commission, declaring: "Let us continue that partnership for there is still much to be done to bring into Appalachia a full share of America's prosperity."

The program has strong bipartisan support and Congress is expected to renew its authorization with little controversy.

In a letter to the presiding officers of the House and Senate, Johnson cited construction of 51 hospitals and 52 vocational schools under the program, with work under way on 790 miles of highway development.

In addition, he noted, "new libraries, airports, college classrooms and water resource projects are being pursued to completion" and "thousands of workers have been trained, hired and added to the payrolls."

The President said that his forthcoming proposal for merger of the Departments of Commerce and Labor will include a recommendation that regional economic development programs be coordinated through the new department.

Campbell Unit Ratifies First Pact

Paris, Tex.—A first contract providing a 5 percent wage increase and other features of pacts with other units of the chain was ratified by Packinghouse Workers employed at the Campbell Soup Co. here.

Farm Workers' Skits Dramatize Pay Plight

Delano, Calif.—AFL-CIO farm workers demonstrated their need for a living wage in dramatic form before a board of arbitration and DiGiorgio Corp. officials during arbitration hearings here.

The union workers presented more than 100 exhibits demonstrating their plight and then drove the point home during a hearing recess. Members of Teatro Campesino—the Farm Worker Theater—acted the role of improverished agricultural hands from real life, in a skit they wrote themselves.

The worker-actors, led by Luis Valdez, were warmly applauded by their audience, which included members of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, who won bargaining rights for more than 5,000 DiGiorgio workers last August and November at the giant firm's Delano, Arvin and Borrego Springs ranches.

The actors won't get the final verdict on their performance until late March or early April, when Arbiters Ronald Houghton and Sam Kagel rule on issues left unsettled in negotiations. Included are wages, overtime, unemployment compensation, a health and welfare fund, insurance protection, travel time, pensions and vacations.

UFWOC bargainers came to terms with DiGiorgio management earlier on union security, grievance procedure, dues deduction and other contract details now in effect.

Talented Field Hands

Valdez' little-theater actors are all members of the Latin American community and most have worked as field hands all their lives.

"They have immense talent," said AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher. "Their take-off of characters in the life of a farm worker can really break up an audience."

Assistant AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler was in the audience. A favorite presentation by the troupe portrays the farm worker who, as summer walks across the stage, encounters a ranch official draped with dollar bills and stuffs them into his pocket all during the harvest season. As he stuffs, an actor dressed to represent an agricultural agent takes the bills away and, when summer ends, the campesino finds himself with empty pockets.

The arbitration hearings were conducted over a three-day period. During one recess, UFWOC leaders took all interested visitors to the free clinic that serves the medical and dental needs of Delano ranch workers without charge, thanks to the donated services of volunteers.

1-28-67

Another free service, acknowledged with thanks by the union, was that of the Building Service Employes, Bay District Joint Council, whose research and negotiating service director, Richard Liebes, summarized the case for the UFWOC, whose own representatives also participated—Cesar Chavez, Larry Itliong and Dolores Huerta.

The committee is aiming at more elections in the spring at two other fruit orchards in the Marysville, Calif. area, Kircher said.

Wage Floor Hikes Pump $1 Billion into Economy

An additional billion dollars in purchasing power will be pumped into the economy in the 12 months beginning Feb. 1 as new minimum wages go into effect under labor-backed 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Sharing it will be an estimated 5 million workers at the lowest end of the pay scale. Some of them will benefit from a rise in the basic wage floor from $1.25 to $1.40 an hour for those already covered by the act, but most of them will come from the ranks of 8 million workers protected for the first time with a minimum of $1 an hour.

The minimum for workers already covered by the act goes to $1.60 an hour on Feb. 1, 1968—a step toward the AFL-CIO's goal of $2. On the same date the pay floor for the newly-covered workers will rise to $1.15 an hour and an additional 1 million now unprotected will be covered by the act for the first time. Minimums for the newly-covered will rise to the $1.60 level in steps—to $1.30 on Feb. 1, 1969; to $1.45 a year later and to $1.60 on Feb. 1, 1971.

The workers covered this year for the first time include more than 1.5 million employes of retail establishments with gross annual business of $500,000 to $1 million, the present limit. The 1 million additional workers who will come under coverage of the act for the first time in 1969 will be employes of retail businesses with volume of $250,000 to $500,000.

Workers already protected will continue to be paid time and a half for overtime after 40 hours. The premium rate must be paid to the newly covered after 44 hours a week; after 42 hours beginning Feb. 1, 1968 and after 40 hours a year later.

AFL-CIO goals, in addition to the $2 minimum, include universal coverage as one of the major weapons in the war on poverty, double time for overtime, and the 35-hour week.

D.C. Building Trades Spur Apprentice Drive

Representatives of four building trades unions and 170 counselors from elementary and secondary schools in the District of Columbia took part in the second annual "Careers through Apprenticeship" conference sponsored by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council and the D.C. Board of Education.

Counselors attended workshops where members of the unions' joint apprenticeship committees explained requirements and advantages of careers in the skilled trades. Members represented Plumbers Local 5, Steamfitters Local 602, the Carpenters District Council and Local 126 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Dir. Hugh Murphy of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and School Supt. Carl F. Hansen urged the counselors to include more apprenticeship information as a part of their services to students.

The union representatives announced their willingness to visit the schools with more information, with Dir. Edward B. LaCovey of the D.C. Apprenticeship Information Center coordinating the trips.

AFL-CIO News

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Enforcement Drive Opens As Wage Floor Is Boosted

80,000 Win 15% Hike in Dress Pact

New York—Two-step wage increases totaling 15 percent were won by the Ladies' Garment Workers for 80,000 dressmakers employed by members of five groups of manufacturers in an eight-state area.

A new three-year agreement will provide a 9 percent wage hike effective Feb. 20 and an additional 6 percent raise a year later, substantial boosts in wage minimums, an additional paid holiday, and strengthening of contract language governing work on imported garments.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg, reporting the settlement at a union executive board meeting in Miami Beach, called it the best in ILGWU history and one setting new high wage standards for ladies' garment workers in the United States.

Stulberg said the new pact sets a pattern for negotiations involving 10,000 New York embroidery workers and will also affect talks for 10,000 children's wear makers. In coming months, he said, it will serve as a guide for 200,000 workers in the cloak, sportswear and knitgoods industries.

The new agreement covers 40,000 workers here and an additional 40,000 employed elsewhere in the state and in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland.

(Continued on Page 2)

Laborers Map Pension Portability

The Laborers have moved to set up what may be the largest portable pension program in the nation with ultimate protection for more than 400,000 construction laborers throughout the union's jurisdiction in the United States and Canada.

Basically, it would permit a laborer to move from one geographical area to another without losing his pension benefits or protection. Where provisions of individual funds differ, the union said in a statement, pensions will be tailored to fit each beneficiary.

The Laborers' general executive board has approved a reciprocity form which each local pension fund will sign and file with the international union.

About 100 pension plans have been set up by locals or district

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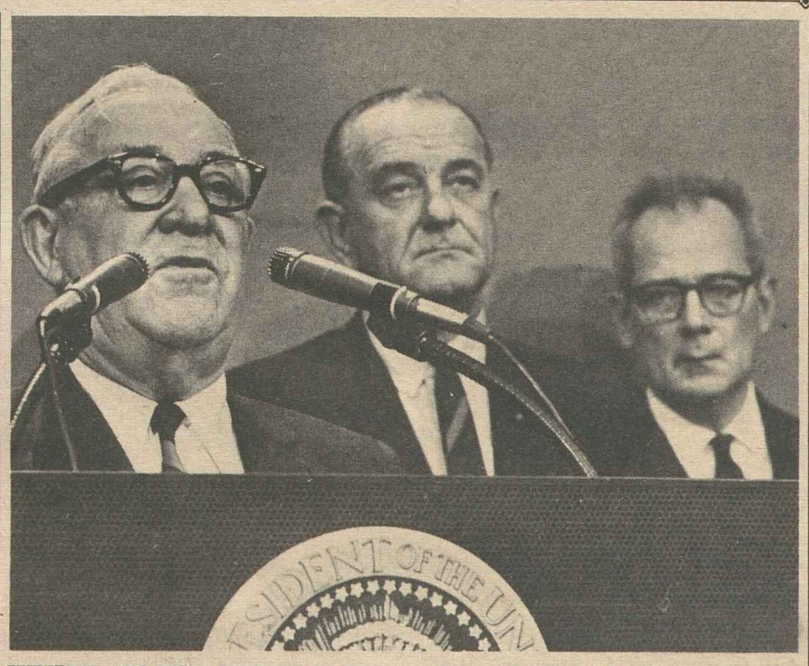


WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY marking the Feb. 1 increase in the minimum wage and expansion of coverage was addressed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan. At his side are Pres. Johnson and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Keenan said the higher minimums will benefit both the poor and businessmen who will benefit from the additional billion dollars in consumer buying power.

At White House Ceremony:

Johnson Hails Labor For Wage Law Role

Pres. Johnson paid tribute to labor's leadership in the fight for a higher minimum wage at a White House ceremony marking the inauguration of a $1.40 wage floor for 32 million workers already under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the inclusion of additional groups of workers under the law.

Most organized workers are not directly affected by the federal minimum, the President noted, because collective bargaining has brought them higher pay.

Nevertheless, he said, "union after union and leader after leader in the workers' movement in this country have spent time to see that their . . . fellow workers had the benefits of this legislation."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, speaking for the trade union movement, told the White House gathering that the billion dollars in added purchasing power resulting from the higher minimum will be a big boost to the entire economy.

"Not only workers who have been in the poverty class will benefit," Keenan said, "but the business community will also reap its full share in growing sales."

He termed the new law "an outstanding victory for Pres. Johnson, who fought hard for this measure, for millions of Americans whose lives are certain to be brightened, and for America itself, which has scored a major victory in this war on poverty."

Johnson told the gathering that as a young congressman he was brought into the campaign to pass the first minimum wage law by David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and other union leaders.

The payroll increase resulting from the latest amendments will go "where it is needed most," the President said, and will bring "minimum wages closer in line with minimum decencies."

While there may be some "very small increases in prices," he said, "the American people will accept

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Issues Call To Central Bodies

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO opened a nationwide drive for vigorous enforcement of the new wage-hour law and set up machinery to help all workers—union members or not—who are shortchanged by chiseling employers.

Federation Pres. George Meany outlined labor's enforcement program in a letter to Pres. Johnson and in letters to all AFL-CIO state and local central bodies.

The program calls for each central body to set up machinery to receive and help process complaints of wage law violations from all workers in its area—including employes of unorganized shops and businesses.

The unorganized now "have no place to go," Meany said. "I hope each central body becomes such a place."

In his letter to Johnson, Meany termed the addition of more than 9 million workers to coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the increase in the wage floor "by far the greatest single victory up to now in the war against poverty in America."

He noted that nearly 5 million workers were scheduled to receive pay raises Feb. 1 to bring those already covered by FLSA to a $1.40 minimum and to guarantee newly-covered workers $1 an hour. The direct impact of raising the wage floor will add $1 billion to the purchasing power of those in greatest need.

"Only one circumstance could prevent this memorable legislative advance from fulfilling our hopes, and that is widespread violation of its terms," Meany wrote the President.

He stressed that "a law is only as good as its enforcement, and in this instance enforcement poses a special problem."

Meany pointed out that last year

(Continued on Page 5)

LBJ Urges Attack on Pollution

By Gervase N. Love

A vigorous attack on air pollution, in which the states, cities and private industry would join the federal government, was urged by Pres. Johnson in a message to Congress on "Protecting Our National Heritage."

The President recounted the steps taken under clean-air legislation enacted since 1963, recalled the four-day siege of Greater New York by polluted air last Thanksgiving, and warned:

"The pollution problem is getting worse. We are not even controlling today's level of pollution. Ten years from now, when industrial production and waste disposal have increased and the number of automobiles on our streets and highways exceeds 110 million, we shall have lost the battle for clean air—unless we strengthen our regulatory and research efforts now.

"Federal action alone cannot master pollution. The states, the cities and private industry must commit themselves more fully, more effectively and with a new sense of

(Continued on Page 11)

Wyoming House Votes RTW Repeal; Measure Faces Stiff Fight in Senate

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A move to repeal Wyoming's 4-year-old "right-to-work" law has won initial success with passage in the state House of Representatives by a 34-27 vote. The measure now goes to the Senate where it faces strong opposition.

Final House passage of the repeal measure came after the bill survived a key vote in which the House overturned a Labor Committee recommendation of "do not pass." Seven Republicans joined with the 27 Democrats on the final vote.

In the Senate—where a repeal attempt in 1965 failed by one vote—the bill is expected to face a Labor Committee log-jam of House-passed measures. The bill must be acted upon before the Feb. 18 adjournment deadline. The Senate is made up of 18 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

Prior to the convening of the legislature, Republican Gov. Stanley K. Hathaway stated that he would not seek repeal, but that he would consider the legislature's action to be the will of the people.

The swift floor action which saw the bill move out of the House in a matter of minutes came as a surprise to the gallery which had prepared for prolonged debate and emotional fireworks. Under an agreement between party leadership, the entire House was called into attendance and the measure put to an immediate vote.

Earlier, in House Labor Committee hearings, Wyoming State AFL-CIO Executive Sec. John Holaday testified that the effects of the law had been to cause the state "dis-

(Continued on Page 11)

Dressmakers Win 15% Hikes In New Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Negotiators were led by Stulberg and Gen. Mgr. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, an ILGWU vice president. Shop chairmen, meeting shortly before settlement at Manhattan Center here and in Scranton, Pa., authorized the negotiators to call a strike if they did not win major wage increases.

Zimmerman said the raises and new minimums will bring dressmakers substantial relief from living cost rises and mark the first step toward closing a wage gap between the dress industry and others.

The union reported two changes benefitting shipping clerks. Effective next June 1, employer contributions for health and welfare benefits will rise from $7 to $16 per worker. Starting Feb. 1, 1969, the clerks will be included for the first time in ILGWU national retirement fund coverage, with employers contributing 4.5 percent of payroll.

New minimums for those who work 35 hours a week in New York City will rise in two steps to $115 a week for cutters and graders, $85 for samplemakers, $68 for examiners, $75 for drapers, $65 for cleaners and others, $67 and $72 for shipping clerks. Minimum piecework rates will be raised to $2 an hour for finishers, $2.25 for operators and $2.65 for pressers.

Workers in shops outside New York City will get similar raises, except that operators in the Northeast area, mainly Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, are guaranteed a minimum wage of $1.80 an hour in February and $2.05 a year later.

The ILGWU said 80 percent of the workers covered by the agreement are women. The metropolitan dress market produces 60 percent of all U.S. dresses with a wholesale value of $1 billion a year, it said.

Clothing Union Drives Add 1,300 in South

Rockwood, Tenn. — Successful organizing drives in the South have added more than 1,300 new members to the Clothing Workers in recent months, the union announced.

Representation elections have been won and first contracts signed at the Warren Shirt Co., Campaign, Tenn., where the contract was ratified by an ACWA local of 200 members; and at three plants of the Apparel Corp. of America.

Delay Encountered

An organizing drive at the Roane County Mfg. Co., maker of military ponchos and raincoats, began early last year when the firm was known as the T & W Mfg. Co. Last August the union won a National Labor Relations Board election here but the company changed ownership and its name, which delayed negotiations on a contract for the plant's 800 workers.

Following the Roane victory, two other Apparel Corp. plants accepted the union when a card check showed that a majority favored the ACWA. Contracts also have been achieved at the two—for 200 workers in Cordele, Ga., and for 100 employes at Limestone, Tenn.

Agreements at all three Apparel Corp. plants call for two annual wage increases of 10 cents an hour each, three weeks' paid vacation, more paid holidays and the ACWA health, life and retirement insurance plans. Members also receive other benefits under the standard Cotton Garment agreement, the union reported.

SHOP CHAIRMEN of dressmaker locals in New York metropolitan area hear final reports at Manhattan Center from Ladies' Garment Workers leaders on negotiations that brought a 15 percent wage increase and other gains for 80,000 members in eight states. Speaking is Gen. Mgr. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Dress Joint Council. ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg is at far right.

Emergency Panel Opens Rail Shopcraft Hearings

Six railroad unions urged a presidential emergency board to heed the plight of 150,000 shopcraft workers described as steadily falling behind an ever-rising cost of living and the wages of other skilled workers with comparable jobs.

Union spokesmen, backed by almost unanimous referendum votes in favor of strike authorization, told a board named by Pres. Johnson that the 5 percent increase offered by rail management will come nowhere near closing the "widening differential" between the pay and fringe benefits of skilled railroad mechanics and those with similar skills in other industries.

Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. was among the first witnesses to testify as hearings began. Others included Attorney Edward J. Hickey, Jr., and Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., for the unions — the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Firemen & Oilers, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Besides "substantial" pay boosts the unions want the board to recommend a cost-of-living escalator clause, shift differentials, and better overtime, holiday and vacation rules.

The unions spelled out their proposals in notices served last May on nearly 200 freight and passenger lines. The goals, they emphasized, were set in response to the "insistent urging" of members in railroad shops.

When bargaining failed to produce an agreement, the National Mediation Board called the parties back to the negotiating table during the period Oct. 19 to Jan. 6. The board then reported to Johnson that a strike "threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce" and deprive the country of "essential transportation service."

The President named David Ginsburg, Washington lawyer who was a member of a previous panel in the airline machinists' dispute; Dean Frank J. Dugan of the Georgetown University Graduate School of Law, who was a panel member in a 1964 shopcrafts mediation; and Pres. John W. McConnell of the University of New Hampshire, former mediator.

Ginsburg announced when hearing started that the unions and managements involved have agreed to extend the 60-day "cooling off" period mandated by the emergency provisions of the law from Mar. 28 to Apr. 12. No strike may be called, therefore, until after the April date.

Pension Review Panel Includes Two Unionists

Dir. Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Leonard Lesser, general counsel for the Industrial Union Dept., have been named by the Treasury Dept. to a panel to advise the department during a current review of regulations for integrating private pension, annuity, profit-sharing and stock bonus plans with social security.

AFM Elects Davis As Vice President

Palm Beach, Fla.—Pres. Hal C. Davis of Musicians Local 60, Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the international executive board since 1963, has been elected an international vice president to succeed Pres. William J. Harris of the Dallas, Tex., local, who resigned.

At the same time Pres. Victor W. Fuentealba of the combined Baltimore, Md., Locals 40 and 453 was seated on the international executive board, which is meeting here. Fuentealba, whose music put him through the University of Maryland Law School, serves on the labor law section of the American Bar Association.

'Unalterably Opposed':

Labor Hits Reagan On Tuition, Taxes

San Francisco, Calif.—Organized labor in California is "unalterably opposed" to tuition charges for state college and university students, state AFL-CIO leader Thomas L. Pitts said in an open letter to the University of California board of regents.

Asserting that there has been much heat but little light shed on the controversy since Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) called for tuition charges, Pitts said labor is "deeply alarmed" by the possibility that "America's greatest university" should be subject to political shifts "unrelated to the economic realities of the state's higher education needs."

Pitts is executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO. His letter gave the state federation's views on budget and tax issues and urged the board to reject the Reagan proposal to charge tuition—a proposal that would change a policy existing since 1868, Pitts said.

He emphasized that:

- Tuition would hit hardest at families earning less than $10,000 a year, at a time when automation is "demanding higher skill requirements from all the segments of our workforce."
- The percentage of revenue that could be raised by charging tuition could be better raised by increasing charges for the "many services" the university now supplies free or at a nominal cost to agriculture and industry.
- No state growing at a rate of more than 500,000 residents a year can afford to cut its educational budget 10 percent, as the Reagan administration proposes.
- The university budget must be expanded, not contracted.

Faculty Losses Feared

Pitts expressed the fear that the "furor of the past few weeks" over the proposed tuition charges and the firing of University Pres. Clark Kerr will jeopardize the university's standing and lead to the loss of "gifted professors and administrators" as well as students.

The root cause of the state's revenue problem, Pitts wrote, is that the total tax structure is too regressive—that too much of state and local revenues comes from sales, property and other consumer taxes and "not enough from tax sources based on the ability-to-pay principle."

On the tax issue, Pitts pointed out that the state personal income tax produces only 12 percent of general fund revenues. By way of contrast, he noted that New York relies on its personal income tax for some 40 percent of its revenue.

Proposals to provide property tax relief by imposing a 1 percent increase in the sales tax would be "simply replacing one regressive tax with another," he warned. He urged the regents and other groups to join labor in seeking at least to double the state income tax range to the rate that prevailed in California before World War II.

Present Costs $1,850

On the tuition issue, Pitts pointed out that the average UC student now pays $1,850 a year for fees, room and board, books and other necessities "to get a college education in our tuition-free university system."

The imposition of a $100, $200 or $300 tuition charge, Pitts asserted, "would hit the educational hopes of youths from families in the lower-income brackets much harder" than those from families in the $14,000 and over bracket.

Reagan's proposed budget asks that tuition ranging from $150 to $280 a year be imposed on top of existing $135-$275 "fees" in the university and state colleges.

Solid Stand In Strike Wins Seniority Issue

Ionia, Mich. — The Furniture Workers announced the successful completion here of a four-months' strike against the A. O. Smith Co., giant complex owning 40 U.S. plants with $385 million yearly volume of business.

The union said members of its Local 420 held out until they had won maintenance of seniority rights —chief issue in the walkout—along with wage hikes of 18 to 49 cents an hour and other benefits.

A new two-year agreement provides two additional half-days off to make Christmas Eve and New Year Eve holidays, gives dependents the same insurance coverage as employes, provides worker sick benefits from the first day of hospitalization, establishes paid funeral leave, and sets up a special fund to finance insurance claims that arose during the strike.

SPECIAL GUEST at executive committee meeting of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. was a visiting African union leader, J. Essa-Adu Lansana of Sierra Leone. Shown at the session are, from left, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Stage Employes, ULLICO Pres. Edmund P. Tobin, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Lansana and Pres. Patrick Gleason of Retail Clerks Local 1500, New York.

Laborers Set Up Plan:

Pension Portability Shaped for 400,000

(Continued from Page 1)

councils with their employers, the international union reported. Each is negotiated individually and has, in accordance with the law, an equal number of union and employer trustees.

The executive board instructed Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi to enlist regional officers in persuading local bodies to have the blanket reciprocal agreement signed quickly.

Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco estimated that the portability provisions will cover more than 300,000 construction laborers by the end of this year.

Moreschi said the international union will provide any technical assistance the locals may need.

Locals also will be encouraged to merge small pension plans into larger plans already in operation, Moreschi said, so as to cut administrative costs and pay larger benefits with the money saved. When a retirement program is negotiated in an area where none existed before, he added, the bargaining local or council will be urged by the union's regional office to enter into an existing plan rather than to initiate a new one.

Moreschi also announced establishment of an international union pension plan for members working in small units in industry. Basically, he said, it will be comparable to those of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and of a small number of international unions in that it will operate nationally, with all the advantages of large-scale administration, instead of consisting of a collection of small plans each covering a handful of workers.

Pension Changes

The executive board carried out instructions of the international convention, held in St. Louis last September, and made some changes in local and district council pension plans relating to coverage of full-time officers and employees.

The eligibility requirement was cut from 15 to 10 years; the amount of salary on which a pension is computed was raised from a $10,000 annual maximum to $20,000 and a top benefit of $500 a month. A widow whose husband had 10 years of service at the age of 55 was made eligible for a lifetime pension of half his benefit.

The reduced eligibility requirement and the widow's pension also were applied to international staff representatives, the board announced.

The international union has established a new contract analysis section, Moreschi revealed.

It will analyze each lower-level agreement before it expires with special reference to pension clauses and also health and welfare provisos, an area into which the union plans on moving quickly, he said.

Trainmen Fight Ruling On Joint Talks

The Railroad Trainmen served notice that they will appeal a ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff that the union must bargain jointly and not separately with U.S. railroads over the size of train crews.

The BRT called the lawsuit "an important test of the issue of national versus local bargaining." If Holtzoff's ruling stands, and is interpreted to mean that multi-employer bargaining is required, the result could be considered a "harsh setback" for rail labor generally, it said.

Union attorneys filed a motion for stay of Judge Holtzoff's ruling and his injunction against a strike on three railroads—the Boston & Maine, Atlantic Coast Line and the Des Moines Union Railway.

The basic issue, they said, is whether the BRT "has violated a positive mandate of the Railway Labor Act in refusing multi-carrier negotiations." Asserting that it has not, they asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to reverse the Holtzoff order on the grounds that the Norris-LaGuardia Act prohibits such no-strike injunctions, that there is no basis for an injunction, and that "no meaningful bargaining can take place" until the injunction is removed.

The railroads filed suit, charging that the BRT had not exhausted its remedies under the Railway Labor Act. During hearings before Holtzoff in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, BRT Pres. Charles Luna charged that the three carriers preferred national negotiations as an "excuse" to seek more compulsory arbitration.

Elevator Constructors Set Nationwide Strike

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Elevator Constructors announced that in the absence of a satisfactory contract the first walkout in 45 years would begin at midnight Feb. 3 against the National Elevator Mfg. Industry, Inc., and 70 member firms.

The strike would involve all elevator constructors and maintenance employes except those in New York City, where the union's local has a separate agreement.

The IUEC has notified all locals that the strike will not affect hospitals or national defense projects. In addition, locals have been advised to have members on duty 24 hours a day for the duration of the strike to answer emergency calls where the public is in danger.

More than 400 independent firms will be asked to sign an interim agreement covering the period of the expected strike. Those that do not sign will also be struck, the union said.

Negotiations on new contract terms began last October and were extended for 30 days past the Dec. 31 expiration date. Talks ended in stalemate Jan. 24, the union reported.

It said the dispute with the NEMI involves a new formula on wages and the industry group's demands for changes in travel and transportation terms in effect for 40 years. Both parties agree that the wage formula must be changed to include fringe benefits but they are in "total disagreement" over what the changes should be, the union reported.

Since 1921 the wage rate has been determined by averaging the wages of the five highest-paid building trades, according to the union. Its major employers include Otis, Westinghouse, Dover and Haughton.

WIGS AND WIGLETS, gowns and furs did for New York Office Employes Local 153 what nothing else did. Displayed by 22 attractive feminine members at a fashion show, they lured an unprecedented crowd to a general membership meeting that spilled out of the union hall into the corridor and adjacent rooms. At top are models on a center aisle walkway wearing a "mini-dress" (left) and a hostess gown (right). Below, some of the more than 1,000 members who turned out—especially for the wigs and wiglets.

NLRB Order Hits Mayor In Mississippi

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the mayor of Pontotoc, Miss., population 2,180, to put an advertisement in a local newspaper notifying employes of a local furniture manufacturer that he will stop interfering with their right to join a union and be active in it.

The board upheld a ruling by Trial Examiner Herbert Silberman that Dean Industries, Inc., launched an unlawful drive to defeat the Upholsterers and benefited from a town campaign, spearheaded by Mayor Howard Stafford, to have Dean workers repudiate union application cards they had signed.

The cards were enough to achieve recognition, which management refused to grant. Because of the company's misconduct the board ordered it to bargain despite the union's loss in a 1965 election.

Stafford was found to have acted as an agent of the company in lining up the town bankers, merchants and nearby publishers against the union and in getting the workers to drop their membership.

Dean Industries went to Pontotoc about 1962 under the sponsorship of the County Development Association, organized to "entice or help industry establish in Pontotoc to give our people jobs," the mayor testified. The county leases the plant to the company under a favorable rental arrangement and taxes.

Steelworkers Add New Unit in Canada

Hamilton, Ont.—The Steelworkers won bargaining rights for 1,500 employes of the National Steel Car Co. in their second organizing effort in less than a year.

Network Newscasters Get $350 Pay Floor

Network news broadcasters heard on national radio and television chains have approved a new contract giving them a minimum of $350 for a five-day week, Exec. Sec. Donald F. Conaway of the Television & Radio Artists announced.

The agreement also provides that no more than 50 percent of commercial and sustaining fees up to $700 a week is recapturable by the networks except in the case of sustaining radio news, when 100 percent is recapturable. Any amount above $700 is retained by the employe.

Any time a newsman appears on a sponsored TV or radio program he must be paid a minimum of $150 per half-hour or $100 per 15-minute period in addition to the basic salary.

The new contract applies to network reporters, correspondents, news analysts and commentators. It was negotiated after they had rejected an earlier tentative agreement with a $300 minimum, and is retroactive to Nov. 15. Conaway said the new pact was unanimously approved by AFTRA members in Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, and added that he anticipates no difficulty in the required approval by the union's national board.

The agreement provides for a five-day week with no limit on the number of hours to be worked each day. A newsman required to work on his day off must be paid a minimum of $90 for the day or be given a compensatory day off. If his schedule requires him to work on Christmas Day, New Year's Day or Thanksgiving Day, he must be paid a minimum of $180. However, he has the choice of taking instead two compensatory days off, or taking half the premium pay—$90—and one day off, Conaway said.

The networks agreed to participate in the union's pension and welfare plan, to incorporate all company insurance programs into the contract, to pay additional compensation for hazardous work, and to give four weeks' notice or four weeks' pay in case of termination, plus a week's pay for each year of service except in cases of wilful misconduct.

Signers of the agreement with AFTRA were the American Broadcasting Co., Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co. and Mutual Broadcasting System.

Pollak Appointed To Brussels Post

Harry H. Pollak, former AFL-CIO international affairs representative, has been appointed labor attache to the U.S. Mission to the European Communities, with headquarters in Brussels.

He will advise the mission on labor matters in its dealings with such international bodies as NATO, the European common market, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions and others which have their headquarters in the Belgian capitol.

Between 1950 and 1962, Pollak represented the U.S. labor movement on assignments in many parts of the world, served on labor-management panels dealing with international affairs and in 1961 acted as labor representative in setting up the Peace Corps. In 1962 he joined the federal service as U.S. Information Service labor adviser in Japan.

THE NEW WAGE-HOUR AMENDMENTS

DATE	WORKERS ALREADY COVERED		NEWLY-COVERED WORKERS			
	MINIMUM WAGE PER HOUR	OVERTIME HOURS 1½ TIMES REGULAR RATE	MINIMUM WAGE PER HOUR	OVERTIME HOURS 1½ TIMES REGULAR RATE	FARM WORKERS MINIMUM WAGE	FARM WORKERS OVERTIME HOURS
FEB. 1, 1967	$1.40	AFTER 40 HOURS	$1.00	AFTER 44 HOURS	$1.00	NO OVERTIME PAY
FEB. 1, 1968	$1.60		$1.15	AFTER 42 HOURS	$1.15	
FEB. 1, 1969			$1.30	AFTER 40 HOURS	$1.30	
FEB. 1, 1970			$1.45			
FEB. 1, 1971			$1.60			

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE COVERAGE BY INDUSTRY*
(IN THOUSANDS)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYES COVERED BY THE FLSA: TOTAL NON-SUPERVISORY EMPLOYES	EMPLOYES COVERED	NUMBER COVERED BY THE 1966 AMENDMENTS	NON-SUPERVISORY EMPLOYES NOT COVERED BY FLSA
UNITED STATES	50,429 [a]	41,428 [b]	9,121 [b]	11,437 [a]
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	1,517	477	460	1,040
MINING	550	544	—	6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,236	3,201	625	35
MANUFACTURING	17,481	16,903	69	578
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES	3,823	3,751	112	72
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,133	2,368	143	765
RETAIL TRADE	8,690	5,060	2,210	3,630
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	2,687	1,998	—	689
SERVICES (EXCLUDING DOMESTIC SERVICE)	6,871	4,690	3,066	2,181
DOMESTIC SERVICE	2,441	—	—	2,441
GOVERNMENT	—	2,436	2,436	—

* Estimates based on employment data for 1966. All employes are included except executive, administrative, and professional employes and academic administrative personnel and teachers in elementary and secondary schools. Employes added to coverage by 1966 amendments include those who will be covered in 1967 and 1969.
(a) Excludes all government employes.
(b) Includes the estimated 2,436,000 government employes added to coverage by 1966 amendments.
SOURCE: Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Dept. of Labor.

State Suits Challenge Section of Wage Act

States seeking to avoid paying the federal minimum wage to their school and public hospital employes have challenged the constitutionality of a key section of the wage-hour amendments which went into effect Feb. 1.

Among the 9 million newly-covered workers are 1.3 million school employes and 2 million hospital employes. Most of these are employed by state or local governments.

Texas, Maryland and a growing number of other states have asked U.S. courts to rule that the federal government has no right to set minimum conditions of employment for state and local workers.

A U.S. district judge in Maryland issued a temporary restraining order holding up enforcement of these provisions and a hearing before a three-judge federal court is scheduled for late March.

Regardless of the outcome, the decision is expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Justice Dept. attorneys will defend the constitutionality of the expanded coverage and the State, County & Municipal Employes announced that its attorneys will file a supporting brief in defense of the law.

The union's executive board was in session when the first suit was filed, by Texas. It quickly passed a resolution authorizing participation in the legal defense, noting that extension of the act to state and other public employes was "an important advance."

SCME Vice Pres. Don McCullar, himself from Texas, said the "excuse of protecting states' rights cannot justify the fact that there has been no action by the state of Texas to establish a fair minimum wage or overtime provisions for public employes."

Johnson Hails Labor for Role In Wage Law

(Continued from Page 1)

this as a better answer than denying human beings a decent wage."

The men and women who will benefit from legislation were not at the White House ceremony, the President noted, but "those who have worked for them and fought for them are, the members of Congress who could hear their voices and heeded their plea, the leaders of the workers in this country who had done so much to help the people of their own union, but decided to do something to help all people."

The labor delegation to the ceremony included, besides Keenan, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and Hunter P. Wharton, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Present also were top government leaders including Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien, and congressional leaders who helped steer the wage-hour bill to enactment.

The President also received a telegram from the executive board of the Ladies' Garment Workers hailing the new minimum wage as a "giant step forward" and "a dramatic reminder of the rapid and real advance we have made toward the goals of the Great Society."

Screen Actors Ratify TV Commercial Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—By a vote of more than 99-to-1, eligible members of the Screen Actors Guild approved a new three-year contract for filmed commercials with the television and advertising industries that will yield the performers an additional $5 million a year.

The tally was 8,188 to 75—the heaviest vote recorded in the union's history. The contract, jointly negotiated with the Television & Radio Artists, covers the three major TV networks, the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Kerner Asks Minimum Pay Law in Illinois

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Otto Kerner (D) asked the Illinois Legislature to enact a minimum wage law matching the federal rates of $1.40 this year and $1.60 in 1968.

The governor said Illinois is the only major industrial state without a minimum wage law. He termed a $1.40 pay floor "a subsistence standard in today's world."

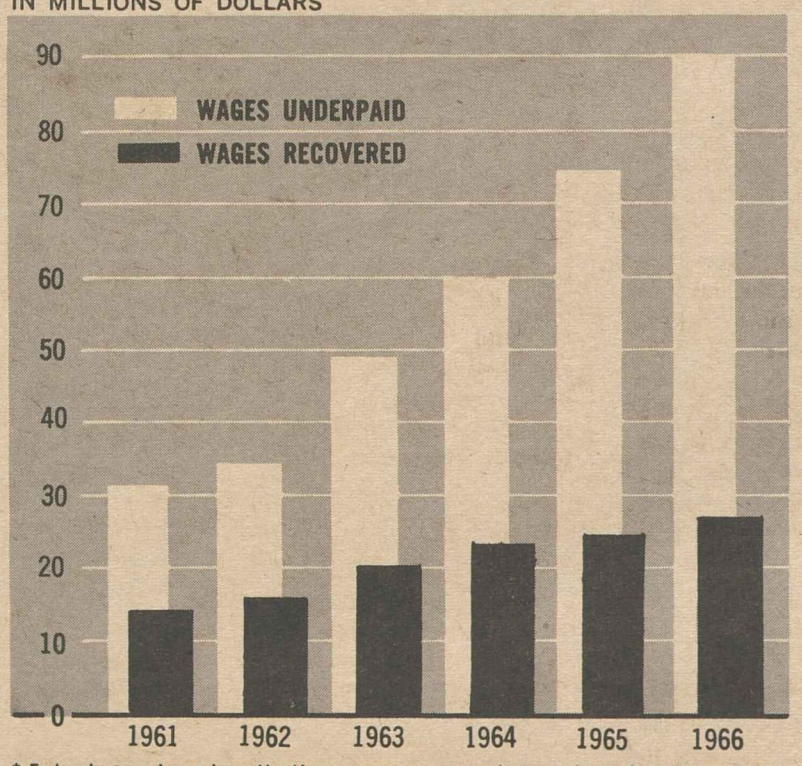
In the same message to the legislature on human resources, Kerner asked it to:

- Expand the state's fair employment practices act to cover firms with 10 or more employes.
- Permit collective bargaining for public employes with "proper safeguards" against strikes.
- Set up a commission to review what he termed "hopelessly archaic" state labor laws.
- Provide a health care program for migrant workers.

The governor said he will have a later message on unemployment compensation.

WAGE-HOUR UNDERPAYMENTS*

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



* Federal wage-hour investigations uncover a growing number of underpayments, but the amount recovered in behalf of workers lags far behind. It is estimated these investigations, based on spot-checks of firms and on worker complaints, still miss about half the violations.

SOURCE: Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor.

'Giant Stride':

Pay Floor Hikes Aid 5 Million Workers

Nearly 5 million low-paid workers received raises Feb. 1, and an article in the February issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist describes in detail the changes in the wage-hour law which brought this about.

It analyzes "the broadest extension of coverage since the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act—the addition of 9.1 million workers to the 32.3 million previously covered. It tells who these workers are and the manner in which they are covered. The Federationist article was written by Rudolph Oswald, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The first step of the new amendments took effect Feb. 1, when the minimum wage for persons previously covered by the wage-hour law moved up from $1.25 to $1.40 an hour. At the same time, more than 8 million additional workers came under the law. An additional million will be covered on Feb. 1, 1969.

The newly covered workers will start with a $1 an hour wage guarantee and gradually catch up to those already covered through annual increases. Most but not all of the new group will also be protected by the overtime provisions of the law, starting after 44 hours the first year, dropping in two annual steps to the 40-hour standard.

A year from now, on Feb. 1, 1968, the wage floor for those at the $1.40 level goes up to $1.60 an hour. The newly covered group moves up to $1.15 an hour. The minimum for this group will continue to advance 15 cents a year until farm workers reach $1.30 and other workers catch up to the $1.60 level.

Major Changes

Here's how the wage-hour changes affect major groups of workers:

Manufacturing: Most factory workers are already covered by the FLSA, but a substantial number, especially in the South, will benefit directly by the pay hikes.

Construction: Previously only workers employed in firms doing at least $350,000 worth of business were covered. Now all construction workers are covered. Of particular importance is the requirement for time-and-one-half rates for overtime applied to small, non-union contractors.

Retail Trade: About 1.7 million workers will be brought under coverage. Previously only employes of firms with annual sales of $1 million were covered. The sales test dropped to $500,000 on Feb. 1 and will drop further to $250,000 in 1969. Still unprotected will be some 3.5 million workers in stores doing less than $250,000 business a year.

Hospitals: All non-professional hospital and nursing home employes are covered, adding 2 million persons. Coverage exists regardless of the size of the institution or whether it is private or public, profit or non-profit. Special overtime provisions cover these groups.

Schools: Coverage of non-teaching employes of both public and private schools added 1.3 million workers to FLSA. The inclusion of state school and hospital employes has been challenged in court tests brought by four states.

Laundries: All laundry workers are now covered, adding 500,000 workers.

Restaurants: For the first time restaurant workers will be covered—about 500,000 of them. Those employed in restaurants with annual sales of at least $500,000 were covered Feb. 1, those in establishments with a $250,000 sales volume will be brought in on Feb. 1, 1969. Restaurant workers are not covered by overtime provisions of the law. In addition, if an employe regularly receives more than $20 a month in tips, the employer may offset up to 50 percent of the minimum wage requirement by the actual amount of tips received by the worker.

Hotels: Some 300,000 hotel and motel workers are brought under coverage, under the same conditions applicable to restaurant workers, including the offset for tips.

Federal Agencies: The $1.40 minimum, rising to $1.60 next year is applied to federal blue collar workers on a prevailing wage schedule, to employes of Post Exchanges, officers' clubs and commissaries run by the armed forces in the United States and U.S. territories, and to employes of contractors providing services to the government. Federal employes in the Panama Canal Zone must be paid at least the minimum wage for those newly-covered.

Farm workers: An estimated 400,000 farm workers will be covered under special provisions covering certain types of agricultural work. The test of coverage is described in the Federationist article.

Gaps Remain

The article also deals with smaller groups of workers affected by the 1966 wage-hour amendments, including taxi drivers, loggers, students, severely-handicapped workers among others.

While stressing the importance of the major expansion of coverage enacted by Congress, the article also points to "gaps and weaknesses" remaining in the law.

Some 11 million workers are still not covered, including domestics, persons employed in firms with annual sales under $250,000 and most farm workers.

Nevertheless, it concludes, the improvements made "represent a giant stride towards meeting labor's goals."

Meany Spurs Central Bodies:

AFL-CIO Wage-Hour Drive Seeks Vigorous Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Dept. investigators found that "some 430,000 workers were underpaid a total of $90 million by employers who flouted the FLSA" and the departmetnt estimates that "only about half the violators were caught."

The new amendments increase the number of covered workers by almost 30 percent, Meany noted, and the number of establishments to be checked by nearly 60 percent.

This extension of coverage "will enormously enlarge the inspection task," he said. He termed the President's budget request to Congress for additional wage-hour inspectors "a necessary first step."

To supplement this, Meany told the President, the AFL-CIO is undertaking its own campaign to assist workers in processing complaints of wage-hour violations. He urged the President to "make sure that both employers and the administrators of this law know that you intend to have fair labor standards for all—in fact as well as in name."

The problem of enforcement was pointed up by the Labor Dept.'s wage-hour administrator, Clarence T. Lundquist, at a news conference.

Lundquist said he could add 175 additional wage-hour investigators to the present staff of 1,000 if Congress approves the full budget increase sought by the President.

He acknowledged, in reply to questions, that even after the new investigators are trained the Labor Dept. would not be able to inspect as high a proportion of firms as it did last year.

Enforcement problems are always greater following a change in the law, he said, and the government will have to depend to a greater extent on violations being called to its attention, rather than ferreted out by investigators.

Meany, in his letter to central bodies, pointed out that the Labor Dept. "has never had enough inspectors to do the job" and "it is up to us to help."

Procedure 'Cumbersome'

The procedure for workers to file individual complaints that they are not being paid the legal minimum "is just cumbersome enough to be discouraging," Meany noted, "especially for the unorganized people who have to operate on their own."

He called on each central body to:

- Set up a wage-hour enforcement committee to receive and help process complaints.
- Publicize the creation of the committee, stressing its availability to all workers, especially the unorganized.
- Help the worker bring his complaint to a wage-hour investigator and press for prompt action by the government.
- Keep tabs on the outcome of all cases and be alert to unnecessary compromises that give the worker only a portion of the money due him.

Emphasizing the importance of the program, Meany reminded central bodies that "more often than not the cheaters on the wage-hour law are in competition with organized shops and depress the wages of all."

An article in the February issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist points up the problem of enforcement, including the difficulty of collecting back wages when violations are uncovered.

70% Claim Loss

Only $27 million of the nearly $90 million underpayment found by wage-hour investigators during the 1966 fiscal year was actually recovered by the workers who were short-changed. If an employer refuses to pay up for past violations, either the worker or the Labor Dept. has to bring a court suit.

"Too often," the Federationist article points out, "the collection suits are never brought, especially where the workers involved have no union representation and fear employer reprisal."

The article also quotes a Labor Dept. estimate that 1.77 million employes were underpaid at some time during the two-year period, 1964-65, an average of $172 per worker. Over 343,000 establishments were involved in violations of one or more provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The bulk of the violations represented failure by employers to pay time-and-one-half overtime rates.

Adding to the enforcement problem this year is coverage, for the first time, of a large group of farm workers.

CLC Names Fryer As Research Chief

Ottawa, Ont.—John Fryer, British-born economist who once was an intern in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been appointed research director of the Canadian Labor Congress, CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin announced.

He had been the CLC's assistant research director since 1965 and succeeds Dr. Eugene Forsey, who has been giving full attention to writing a history of the labor movement in Canada and who now becomes director of special projects.

Frey, 28, received a bachelor's degree from the London School of Economics and a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He was a research associate with the Packinghouse Workers prior to joining the CLC.

It Works!

Letter to Central Bodies On Wage-Hour Program

Text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's letter to state and local central bodies on enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act:

On Feb. 1 the new wage-hour amendments will go into effect, not only raising the federal minimum wage but extending its coverage to more than 9 million workers and to 700,000 new employers.

It is clearly in the best interests of the AFL-CIO, as well as in the national interest, to see that the law is observed.

Unfortunately, the wage-hour division of the Dept. of Labor has never had enough inspectors to do the job. Furthermore, the procedure available to workers for filing individual complaints is just cumbersome enough to be discouraging, especially for the unorganized people who have to operate on their own.

The next issue of the American Federationist, which you will shortly receive, describes the new law in a special article. The article also discusses enforcement procedures. You will see that they are complex.

Pres. Johnson's proposed budget calls for additional federal inspectors, as I noted in a letter to him, a copy of which is enclosed. But the enforcement job will be so greatly increased by the new amendments that still other measures are needed.

It is up to us to help in the enforcement of this law. Organized workers can, for the most part, appeal for help to their own unions. The unorganized have no place to go. I hope each central body becomes such a place.

I urge each of you to let it be known that you are ready, willing and able to handle all wage-hour complaints, from any source. Here are some of the steps you might take:

1. Establish a standing committee on wage-hour enforcement, to receive and help to process complaints.

2. Issue a news release announcing the creation of the committee, and stressing your readiness to assist all workers, especially the unorganized.

3. When complainants come in, get in touch with the nearest wage-hour field office on the enclosed list. Set up an appointment for the complainant in the most convenient subsidiary field station. Obviously it is not possible for a worker at the minimum wage level to travel a long distance to lodge a complaint.

4. Press the wage-hour office for prompt action. To workers who are being gypped under the wage-hour law, speed is vital.

5. Compile a record of the outcome of cases that come to your attention. The official Dept. of Labor statistics indicate that because of negotiated "compromises," even workers who have been upheld have collected only about a third of what was owed them. Compromise is all right in its place, but the law is the law, and it provides little enough at 100 percent.

As you well know, this program is not just charitable. More often than not the cheaters on the wage-hour law are in competion with organized shops and depress the wages of all.

Let's make the most out of a very good thing—and one for which the AFL-CIO can take full credit.

Text of Meany Letter to the President

Text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's letter to Pres. Johnson on new wage-hour protections:

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the AFL-CIO, let me offer our warmest congratulations as the new amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act approach their first effective date, February 1.

The enactment of these amendments, on your recommendation, will surely be remembered as one of the most outstanding achievements of the 89th Congress and of your Administration.

The inclusion of 9 million additional workers under the act's coverage, and the increase in the wage floor, constitute by far the greatest single victory up to now in the war against poverty in America.

All forms of poverty are evil. But the least excusable of all its forms is poverty imposed by wages at a less-than-subsistence level upon workers who are fully and usefully employed.

The amendments which are about to take effect will go a long way toward extirpating that abuse. Nearly 5 million of the nation's lowest paid workers will have their wages raised. And as you have pointed out, the new minimum wage will, for the first time, inch above the poverty level. Surely this is in keeping with the ideals and objectives of those who conceived the law. Since you were among them, this must be a matter of great satisfaction to you, as it is to us.

We also share your confidence that these FLSA improvements—like all previous ones—will also be of vast benefit to the national economy and thus to all Americans. In the next 12 months alone an additional billion dollars will be added to consumer buying-power by the direct impact of this statute. The indirect dividends will be even greater. The business community will reap its full share in growing sales from the relief of exploited wage-earners.

Only one circumstance could prevent this memorable legislative advance from fulfilling our hopes, and that is widespread violation of its terms.

You know, as we do, that a law is only as good as its enforcement, and in this instance enforcement poses a special problem.

Even under the previous law, according to the Dept. of Labor, verified violations doubled in the last five years, and the department estimates that only about half the violators were caught.

The new amendments, while increasing the covered workers by almost 30 percent, will raise the number of covered establishments—that is, employers—by nearly 60 percent.

Since it is establishments rather than employes which need to be checked, we believe a substantial increase in the number of wage-hour investigators is essential.

Last year, some 430,000 workers were underpaid a total of $90 million by employers who flouted the FLSA—and these figures cover only those who were discovered. The new increases in the minimum wage will further tempt chiselers, and the new extension of coverage will enormously enlarge the inspection task. Your budget message to the Congress has taken cognizance of this need and provides for more enforcement apparatus.

This is, we believe, a necessary first step in translating the promise of this new legislation into the positive good we know it can be.

For our part, we are launching a campaign through our state and city central bodies to offer assistance to all workers—including unorganized workers—in processing complaints of wage-hour violations.

We know that you share our view that laws are written to be observed. We trust you will make sure that both employers and the administrators of this law know that you intend to have fair labor standards for all—in fact as well as in name.

The Minimum Wage Impact

THE FEB. 1, 1967, increase in the federal minimum wage to $1.40 an hour and extension of the law to an additional 8 million workers will predictably set off a flurry of reports of layoffs, closed businesses and a general wailing about how the country is once again on the brink of ruin.

The reports will come from those who believe that $1.40 an hour is an "extravagant" wage; that workers should be thankful there are benevolent employers to provide jobs, and never mind the wages.

The $1.40 an hour will bring a worker employed for a full year at 40 hours a week the munificent annual salary of $2,912—still short of the $3,000 a year income that the government has drawn as the poverty line.

Of the 5 million persons who will receive increases this month under the new amendments to the Wage-Hour Act, many of them will be protected by the law for the first time and will receive $1 an hour. They will not reach the top minimum of $1.60 an hour—that will go into effect for previously covered workers Feb. 1, 1968—until Feb. 1, 1971.

If an increase in the minimum wage to $1.40 for those presently covered by the law and a floor of $1 an hour for those covered for the first time will make or break a business or industry, then it has been guilty of the cruelest form of wage exploitation.

* * *

BUT THE EVIDENCE is overwhelmingly against those who raise the cry of ruination because a worker is guaranteed $1 to $1.40 an hour.

In January 1963 the secretary of labor reported to Congress the effects of a first-step increase in the minimum wage to $1.15 in 1961 and the expansion of coverage to 3.5 million more workers. The secretary declared that the minimum wage increases "had no discernible effect on the nationwide level of employment in the industries affected. On an overall basis employment has risen in these industries since the 1961 amendments took effect."

In January 1965 the secretary reported again, in accordance with the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, that "recent experience has indicated that the extension of coverage to low-wage industries has not in fact curtailed employment. Even more important, the idea that substandard wages should be retained in some occupations and industries to provide marginal jobs is in direct contradiction to our goal of eliminating poverty."

In January 1966, after reviewing the record for the four previous years during which the minimum went to $1.25 and newly covered workers reached maximum protection, the secretary reported:

"The strong—and only—indication from the record is that reasonable increases in the minimum rate have no retarding effect on an expanding economy and do not result in larger unemployment than there would have been in the absence of such increases."

* * *

THE 1967 INCREASE and expansion of the minimum wage is expected to add $1 billion in purchasing power for the 12 months beginning Feb. 1. This will be money in the hands of low wage earners who will spend it to improve their impoverished standard of living. It will signal a major victory in the war on poverty.

On Feb. 1, 1968, when the minimum moves to $1.60 an hour, the country will have moved past the poverty line for those covered by the new top rate. The exploiters and the chiselers will raise a new cry, for their kind never quite gives up. But they will be hauled wailing and kicking, as in the past, into a society where the working poor is a disappearing breed.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Slum Clearance

In Economic Message:

President Sets Forth Program To Extend Attack on Poverty

The following is excerpted from a section of Pres. Johnson's Economic Report to Congress on "Helping the Disadvantaged."

THE UNITED STATES is the first large nation in the history of the world wealthy enough to end poverty within its borders. There are many fronts in the War on Poverty. We are moving forward on them all.

There must be full employment so that those qualified and able to work can find jobs. . . . The unemployment rate last year was the lowest in 13 years.

Those not now fully qualified must be given the education and training, the health and guidance services which will enable them to make their full contribution to society. . . . We have greatly increased our aid to education and enlarged our training programs, and we will expand them further.

For those who will be unable to earn adequate incomes, there must be help—most of all for the benefit of children, whose misfortune to be born poor must not deprive them of future opportunity. . . . We have increased our income support, and we will increase it further.

Wherever the poor and disadvantaged are concentrated, intensive and coordinated programs to break the cycle of deprivation and dependency must continue and be reinforced. . . . We have instituted these programs in hundreds of cities and rural areas; we are expanding them and designing others.

Completely new proposals for guaranteeing minimum incomes are now under discussion. They range from a "negative income tax" to a complete restructuring of public assistance to a program of residual public employment for all who lack private jobs. Their advocates include some of the sturdiest defenders of free enterprise. These plans may or may not prove to be practicable at any time. And they are almost surely beyond our means at this time. But we must examine any plan, however unconventional, which could promise a major advance. I intend to establish a commission of leading Americans to examine the many proposals that have been put forward, reviewing their merits and disadvantages, and reporting in 2 years to me and the American people.

Our system of public assistance is now 30 years old and has obvious faults. The standards of need set by many states are unrealistically low; benefits are further restricted by excessively stringent eligibility conditions. In some respects the system perpetuates dependency.

1. State standards of need are miserably low. In 18 states a family of four is presumed able to manage for a month on $45 a person—or less. And in many states, actual payments average far below their own standards of need.

It is time to raise payments toward more acceptable levels.

As a first step, I ask the Congress to require that each state's payments at least meet its own definition of need; and that its definition should be kept up to date annually as conditions change.

2. With minor exceptions, payments under public assistance are reduced dollar for dollar of earnings by the recipient, removing any incentive to accept part-time work. We should encourage self-help, not penalize it.

It is time to put an end to this 100 percent tax on the earnings of those on public assistance.

I shall therefore ask Congress to enact payment formulas which will permit those on assistance to keep some part of what they may earn, without loss of payments.

3. Many recipients of public assistance are capable of receiving training which would ultimately make them self-supporting.

I therefore urge the Congress to make permanent the Unemployed Parent and Community Work and Training program associated with Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and to require all states receiving federal support under AFDC to cooperate in making community work and training available for the unemployed parents of dependent children.

The coexistence of job vacancies and idle workers unable to fill them represents a bitter human tragedy and an inexcusable economic waste. One of society's most creative acts is the training of the unemployed, the underemployed, or the formerly unemployable to fill those vacancies.

A dynamic economy demands new and changing skills. By enabling workers to acquire those skills, we open opportunities for individual development and self-fulfillment. And we make possible higher production without inflationary pressures.

I shall ask the Congress for funds to support a new and special effort to train and find jobs for the disadvantaged who live in urban ghettos.

I shall also propose legislation to improve the effectiveness of the Federal-State Employment Service.

Morgan Says:

Unemployment Problem Needs More than Horatio Alger Offers

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

A **MAGAZINE** called Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, may have a good thing going.

It has come up with private industry's answer to the unemployment problem. It is offering, in effect, to give away jobs.

Morgan

The question is whether this will prove to be the most productive give-away of all time or whether it is a cynical comment on government efforts, admittedly expensive and clumsy though many of them have been, to enhance the chances of the unfortunate for a bigger stake in this land of golden opportunity.

In an editorial under the inviting title, emblazoned in red ink, "We Can Get Anybody a Job," the January issue declares:

"The editors . . . guarantee that there is a job available for every person in this country who is willing and able to work."

Backing this offer is the National Employment Association, a nationwide group of private employment agencies, whose president, A. G. Hayes, says:

"By able we mean any person of integrity who is physically capable of working. By willing we mean any person who has enough desire to work that he will, if necessary, take some training, move to another location and settle for a job reasonably consistent with his qualifications."

Nation's Business is not widely read by the nation's unemployed, of whom the 1966 average was 3 million, according to the Labor Dept. Nevertheless one ten-thousandth of that number, some 300 persons, have answered the editorial ad so far and two of them have been placed. That is a tangible, if modest, beginning.

There is a great deal to be said for the Chamber of Commerce philosophy that there is a certain virtue in hard work and that some conceptions of the welfare state blight honest initiative. But there is a little more to this problem than reflected in the old-fashioned and still favored Horatio Alger syndrome.

The editorial quotes Robert O. Snelling, an employment agency executive, as follows:

"The Bill of Rights offers no protection of the ego. It gives us the freedom of the pursuit of happiness. It doesn't guarantee that society will bring you a happiness package and lay it in your lap. You've got to do your own pursuing."

Well, let's just pursue that little thought through the columns of your favorite newspaper or magazine for a moment. Cash prizes for the latest numbers game at your neighborhood supermarket. A fabulous tropical vacation, all expenses paid, in some gasoline contest. Valuable free gifts at the opening of the newest suburban shopping center, et cetera.

One of the strongest coil-springs in the selling pitch, soft or hard, of American merchandizing historically, is mounted on greed and "something for nothing."

Are the needy less susceptible to that psychology than the more successful wage-earner? Did the Better Business Bureau ever blackball a firm for its enterprise in selling a TV set to a family on relief? Has the Chamber of Commerce risen in righteous indignation to denounce a used car dealer, or a new car dealer, for that matter, for selling a customer something he couldn't afford and, it might be added, with hidden usurious interest rate on an installment plan he couldn't understand?

Though its author, Sen. Paul Douglas, is no longer in Congress, Pres. Johnson called for a truth-in-lending bill in his State of the Union message. It would have been enacted years ago except for the powerful lobbying pressures of business and banking interests against it.

THE POINT I'm trying to make is that certain exploitative aspects of standard business practice can erode initiative just as surely as an extravagant government handout. There is not a shadow of a doubt that some relief and welfare programs, at various levels of government, have done more damage than good to the poor and the indigent.

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John Gardner would be the first man in Washington to admit, sadly but candidly, that there are countless welfare cases across the land who are beyond salvaging. There are, also, countless welfare workers who have grown so bureaucratically rigid in their jobs that they too are contributing little or nothing to solving the problem of poverty.

Now the federal government, belatedly, but with a certain amount of imagination and courage, is trying a new approach which involves treating the poor as people instead of as a tax deduction for a contribution to charity. Like all pioneering efforts, this involves waste and mistakes and it will take a long time to find the right answers.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is perfectly entitled to try its approach. Anybody interested in its offer of a job should write to the editor of Nation's Business, Washington, D.C. If all 3 million jobless write in, it may pull the Postoffice Dept. out of the red.

Steel Unionist Finds:

Labor's Goals in Russia, U.S. Provide an Absolute Contrast

THE ABSOLUTE contrast between the goals of American trade unions and those of Russia's so-called unions was drawn recently on the network radio program, Labor News Conference, by an American unionist just back from serving with a U. S. mission in Russia.

Meyer Bernstein, a technical adviser to the U. S. delegation to the Economic Commission for Europe and a member of its steel committee, said that in the USSR wages, hours and working conditions "are all set by the government," not negotiated by the unions as they are in the United States.

In America, he said, the primary goals of unions are "the rights, benefits and privileges" of the members. In Russia, he pointed out, these are "the last things" of concern to their so-called unions.

Russian unions are "a labor control—a labor mobilization force" responsible for "making sure that the production plan is fulfilled and exceeded," said Bernstein, who is international affairs director for the USWA.

"The union agrees to meet certain production goals" and "obligates itself to mobilize the work force toward this objective," he said. Workers with records of tardiness, absenteeism or inefficiency "are tried by workers' courts" which also levy punishments, he said.

BERNSTEIN SAID he went to Russia not as an American union official, but as a member of the Economic Commission for Europe's steel committee.

"I'm the only union man who is a member of the committee," he noted, and was named to the group "only because of my experience in the steel industry."

Reporters questioning Bernstein on the AFL-CIO produced interview, featured weekly on the Mutual broadcasting system, were Alan Adams of Business Week magazine and William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REP. **JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,** a Mississippi-style Democrat who bolted in 1964 to support Sen. Goldwater against the national candidate of the Democrats, Pres. Johnson, lost his battle for restored committee seniority in the House Democratic caucus and promptly announced he would hereafter boycott the caucus.

Williams was stripped of his Commerce Committee seniority (No. 2, and he would be chairman now) by the party caucus in 1965.

The issue was not whether Williams had a right to vote in the presidential election as his conscience commanded (he did, of course). It was whether the Democratic Party nationally could continue to tolerate a substantial number of party-bolters in the South who, on a more or less regular basis, repudiated the national candidates and platform during presidential years but then claimed the House committee seniority to which alleged national party membership entitled them.

This game has been going on ever since 1944. It led in 1948 to the Dixiecrat Party that nominated Strom Thurmond, then governor of South Carolina, now switched-over Republican senator, for the presidency against Harry S. Truman.

The Dixiecrats carried four states against Truman—South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Mr. Johnson lost all four of them in 1964 to former Sen. Goldwater, by various devices such as support of supposedly "unpledged" electors against Democratic electors by the state party machines.

The party-bolting game by southern segregationist and self-proclaimed "states' rights" Democrats was played in 1960 against John F. Kennedy. Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi attended the Democratic National Convention, participated in the debates, had the freedom of the platform—and then went home and supported "unpledged" electors who cast eight Electoral College votes for the late Sen. Byrd of Virginia, not the national party nominee, Mr. Kennedy.

At least three Democratic House members publicly and avowedly opposed Kennedy, and might well have been deprived of committee seniority then and there—but liberals lacked the relative strength they have now in the party caucus, and they also lacked the support of the mortally ailing Speaker, Sam Rayburn.

* * *

AFTER ABOUT a quarter of a century of experience with extremist Southerners who were Democrats in the House for committee seniority purposes but seldom or never for presidential election purposes, northern and western House members felt the system must be broken.

Moreover, they had the strength to make the issue when the great tide of Democrats elected with Mr. Johnson took their places.

They used the Democratic caucus to make a distinctively party decision that sacrifice of committee seniority must hereafter be viewed as a potential penalty by would-be party-bolters.

They stripped Williams of his Commerce Committee No. 2 ranking and dropped him to the bottom. They did not deny him committee membership or a vote in the caucus. They did not attempt to dictate his votes on specific legislative issues. They simply said he could not use House Democratic machinery to rise to a committee chairmanship, a position in which he would be handling major legislation proposed by an administration he had sought to defeat in election.

They made the decision stick when Williams this year sought to regain his No. 2 seniority. They defeated him in the caucus by a 134-100 secret ballot vote. One reason is that northern and western Democratic strength remains relatively high in the House, while southern districts are being gobbled up by Republicans. House Democratic membership from Old Confederacy states has dropped from more than 100 to 83.

"THE LAST THINGS" that concern Russia's so-called trade unions are the "rights, benefits and privileges" of workers, said Steelworkers Intl. Affairs Dir. Meyer Bernstein (center) on Labor News Conference. William Eaton (left) of the Chicago Daily News and Alan Adams of Business Week questioned Bernstein about his recent tour of steel mills in the USSR as a technical adviser to the U.S. delegation to the Economic Commission for Europe.

How to Buy:

Housewares, Furniture, Bedding Due for Spring Price Increases

By Sidney Margolius

WORKING FAMILIES have a little relief this winter from high food prices because of the seasonally larger supplies of meat.

Most other living costs are still rising. Electric housewares, furniture and bedding manufacturers now are planning boosts. Increases on mattresses, especially lower-priced lines, are expected for this spring. The annual midwinter furniture and bedding sales in February offer an opportunity to beat these forthcoming price hikes.

Families shopping for a TV set will find new measurements in use for screen sizes. The Federal Trade Commission ruled that the previous diagonal designations such as "19-inch" misled the public. The actual viewable diagonal of the so-called "19-inch" screen really is 18 inches, and of the "23-inch", only 22. Now the measurement must be given in terms of the actual picture area. Reliable retailers now will describe the former 19-inch set as 172 square inches, and the 23-inch, as 282 square inches.

One leading TV manufacturer has reduced prices on color TV sets by $25-$50. The TV industry had outsmarted itself before Christmas. Manufacturers had expected a rush to buy color sets. They advertised sets at $500 nationally. But when demand seemed strong for a while, they concentrated production on the more expensive consoles retailing at, for example, $700. When people went to look for the $500 sets, they found few of those but an abundance of the expensive sets. The public balked.

In their expectation of a color boom—and they enjoyed one for a while—the manufacturers also neglected quality control as they stepped up production. On top of that, they concentrated on production of sets and neglected production of parts. A satisfactory supply of parts is very essential to color television because of the additional service problem, a leading appliance chain president says.

For 1967, the now-chastened manufacturers are producing more of the lower-price sets, so that average industry prices will be about $40 less.

Average tags on black and white sets also are moving down by about $10, largely because of increased production of smaller "second" sets.

While higher furniture prices are threatened, prices of rugs and other floor coverings remain at low levels. Nylon rugs especially are priced low this year because of the competition of a new type of rug made of polypropylene fiber.

The "poly" carpets sell in the same $6-$8 range as fair-quality grades of continuous filament nylon. Keep in mind that all "nylon" carpets on the market are not the same quality even though made of the same fiber. You need to compare the weight, density of pile and closeness of weave.

Too, while continuous-filament nylon carpeting is good value at present reduced prices, don't expect miracle performance from it.

YOU HAVE to expect, and live with, at least a somewhat crushed look if you use a moderate-price carpet in heavy traffic areas. You will get some of that even with costlier carpeting. You can minimize these disadvantages to some extent by choosing a dark shade, especially if you have young children and in heavy traffic areas.

Carpets made of polyester have been improved, and are being marketed widely. In fact, polyester carpets are expected to become a leading type, just as polyester has become the leading synthetic fiber for clothing. The price of polyester carpeting is higher than that of nylon or polypropylene. It is usually found at $10 to $13 a yard like the acrylic-fiber carpets (Acrilan and Orlon).

Pork, poultry, eggs and some beef cuts are all comparatively reasonable at this time. The price reductions on beef are small and reluctant. Producers are holding back some stock until market prices rise again in the spring. Pork prices, too, will start going up again soon. Smoked calis and butts especially still offer good value. The drop in egg prices is a real help.

The heavy supplies and low prices of canned salmon are also an aid to price-harried families this winter. The U. S. Agriculture Dept.'s Food & Home Notes points out that pink salmon currently sells for about 20 cents a pound can less than red. They are equal in nutritional quality. Canned tuna is even cheaper.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Weather Bureau's Copping Out On Its Job of Forecasting Rain

By Jane Goodsell

THE WEATHER BUREAU is copping out on its job of predicting the weather. It quotes the odds pro and con, and leaves it up to the public to decide whether a "40 percent chance of precipitation" merits carrying an umbrella.

This is irresponsible and cowardly behavior, unbecoming the Weather Bureau whose job it is to go out on a limb and predict, boldly and without equivocation. Needless to say, it is expected to predict accurately but, should it err, it must steel itself to accept manfully the taunts, jeers and raised fists of an irate populace.

Distressing as it is, this recent cop-out comes as no surprise. During recent years it has become increasingly apparent that the Weather Bureau has lost its nerve and is no longer willing to risk it out on that limb.

For a number of years now, television viewers have been subjected to a tedious, long-winded briefing session known as The Total Weather Picture. During this interlude, the TV audience is treated to an interminable explanation, illustrated with maps, charts and graphs, of meteorological factors: high and low pressure areas, warm fronts and cold fronts, storm routes, air masses and off-shore wind velocities.

Following this comes a rundown on temperature readings all over the country, after which the audience is finally rewarded with a local weather forecast: It should be a nice day tomorrow with no noticeable precipitation unless the low-pressure area which is forming to the east moves in, in which case the warm air mass could be forced out, resulting in a strong influx of cold air, which could cause turbulence which might. . . ."

NOW REALLY. One could get a more decisive, less evasive prophecy from a fortune cookie.

The Weather Bureau may claim that all this extraneous information educates people to understand the many complex factors which affect weather. I say that it's a cowardly subterfuge to get itself off the hook.

By impressing on us that the weather is too problematical to predict with certainty, the Weather Bureau is reneging on its obligation to tell us what to wear tomorrow and whether or not to call off the picnic. That's the Weather Bureau's job, and it should face up to it, and quit burdening the public with its problems.

Okay, so maybe the weather can't be predicted with 100 percent certainty, but what can in this unpredictable world? The Weather Bureau must adapt to uncertainty along with everyone else. It must speak out, fearlessly and forthrightly, and accept philosophically the possibility of having to eat its words.

25 Millionth NLRB Ballot To Be Cast This Month

Some time this month a worker will drop a ballot in a box and be identified as the 25 millionth voter in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch said the board will observe the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

In 1935, when Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act, the right of workers to organize was the cause of nearly half of all labor disputes, McCulloch recalled. In 1965, less than three one-hundredths of 1 percent of the time lost by strikes was over union recognition, he said.

McCulloch cited this statement by the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-N.Y.), father of the labor act: "Democracy cannot work unless it is honored in the factory as well as the polling booth; men cannot be truly free . . . unless their freedom extends into the place where they earn their daily bread."

NLRB elections have been conducted for as many as 78,000 voters—in 1941 at the Ford plant in River Rouge, Mich.—and as few as two.

In its first year the board held 31 elections for 7,734 voters with an average participation rate of 80 percent. During the last fiscal year the NLRB held 8,324 elections for more than 500,000 eligible voters with a 90 percent rate of participation.

Planning, Compassion Urged:

Automation's Price Need Not Be Misery

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE is inevitable but the hardships which it frequently causes are not, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reports in Labor Looks at Automation, a new pamphlet.

Mechnical marvels like the Push Button Miner and the newest mechanical cotton picker have left a trail of misery in their wake, it says, noting that coal mining employment in 1966 was about 75 percent below what it had been in 1948, with three-story-high machines cutting and loading 266 tons an hour with a crew of three.

Similarly, "millions of small farm owners, sharecroppers, tenant farmers and regular hired hands have been uprooted." Some are migratory workers and many have drifted to the cities in search of a job, the department notes.

These things occur, the report says, "partly because of national indifference and partly because those who introduce change are too often concerned only with what is technically possible and financially profitable." It adds: "If employers planned the manpower aspects of a change-over with the same care and detail they normally devote to investment, layoffs . . . other kinds of hardship could be avoided."

Citing a Labor Dept. study of five mass layoffs caused at least partly by technological change in city areas, the pamphlet notes that more than 40 percent of the displaced workers remained unemployed for a half-year or more and asked:

"Is this the price America must pay for technological progress?"

American labor, it points out, believes that progress does not require such human sacrifices. However, "to transform the abundance which automation makes possible into a genuine blessing for all, "America needs understanding, compassion and a sense of urgency." The report continues:

"It needs compassion to develop programs and to adjust the speed of . . . change, when necessary, to avoid dumping masses of workers, polluting the environment, and otherwise hurting human beings. And it needs to match its understanding and its compassion with a sense of the urgency of providing good jobs, adequate incomes and decent living conditions for all Americans."

Labor Looks At Automation, Publication No. 21, may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Single copies are free. Prices are 25 cents each for orders of 1 to 100, $21 per hundred.

Story of Insurance Unions

A **HISTORY** of unionism in the life insurance industry is traced from the 1895 convention of the former AFL to the present in a 245-page paperback book, "Organizing the Insurance Worker: A History of Labor Unions of Insurance Employes."

The author is the Rev. Harvey J. Clearmont of the Franciscan Order, who after attending the 1955 convention of the former Insurance Workers of America, delved into the history of union organization in the industry and wrote a thesis on the subject to win a doctor of philosophy degree.

The book, published by Catholic University of America Press at $4.25, relates the problems faced by agents in trying to organize and bargain collectively against the formidable opposition of powerful companies.

Pres. William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers, reviewing the book in the IWIU newspaper, said "such a study has long been needed." But, Gillen says, the volume is "one version" of history reflecting in large part the personal opinions of the author. Gillen reported that much of it is devoted to the "manipulations" of the leadership of the United Office & Professional Workers, a union expelled from the former CIO in 1949 as Communist-dominated.

Keenan Hits 'Tight Money':

Action Urged to Spur Funds for Housing

A four-point program to reverse the drop in housing construction resulting from "tight money" was proposed by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers before the National Action Conference on the Tight Money Crisis.

"Unless firm and decisive steps are taken to assure the flow of loan funds, at reasonable interest rates, to this vital but money-starved sector of the economy," Keenan warned, "there is no likelihood that residential construction, already hard hit, can recover in the months immediately ahead."

Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president and a veteran of the fight for better housing, urged:

● Fulfillment of the promise that "every American is entitled to a decent home," with government-aided programs for those who cannot afford what housing is available at current interest rates.

● Larger housing program fund authorizations by Congress.

● Full funding and full use of all authorizations already made by Congress.

● "Strong" measures to reduce interest rates and increase the amount of money available for home-building.

Keenan blamed the sharp drop in already inadequate housing starts on the rise in interest rates and the drying up of the money market.

"Last year, we built 20 percent fewer homes than we built the year before," he said. "The year before, we were not building enough homes to meet the needs of our people. So a situation that was already serious has become truly critical.

"The recent very slight easing of rates in a few instances has had a negligible effect on the general (interest) rate structure. It is most certainly not enough."

(The Chase-Manhattan Bank of New York last week lowered its prime interest rate from 6 percent to 5.5 percent. Several other major financial institutions followed by lowering their rates from 6 percent to 5.75 percent.)

Interest Too High

With an increase of 10 percent in interest costs in the past year, Keenan said, "many people who need homes cannot afford them now."

The dream of a decent home for every American family should be a reality, he said, but won't be "unless we step up the rate of housing construction and increase the flow of money into housing."

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger was sharply critical of the Federal Reserve Board for "slamming on the brakes whenever unemployment moves down below 4.5 percent of the labor force."

Such action in December 1965, he charged, lowered the bars on job opportunities for those who need work most—the unskilled, least educated, disadvantaged and the Negroes—and also "threw residential construction into a deep recession."

The country cannot afford a monetary policy that "prices money far out of the reach" of the ordinary citizen, he said, adding a warning that "the dangerous policies" of the recent past can be repeated as long as monetary policy "is left in the hands of an uncoordinated, so-called independent agency, such as the Federal Reserve."

"It's time to end the independence of the Federal Reserve system and to bring it fully into the U.S. government structure," Goldfinger added. "Moreover, it is time to develop a fully coordinated economic policy which would include monetary policies as well as policies on taxes, expenditures, investment and manpower."

Hall Charges Labor Dept. Is Misusing Law

Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall has charged the Labor Dept. with using its investigatory powers under the Landrum-Griffin Act to "walk into unions on fishing expeditions" and to "fabricate cases against unions in behalf of other agencies which lack the authority" to make such investigations.

Hall cited as an example a case growing out of a fight between several seamen at an SIU hall in Duluth, Minn.

In October 1962, according to Hall, a Labor Dept. investigator stationed in Minneapolis read a story in the Duluth News Tribune relating that a Duluth man received a lacerated lip when assaulted by two men at a meeting in the union hall.

The injured man refused to press charges and no arrests were made. The Labor Dept. was not involved but the investigator traveled to Duluth, visited the homes of union members and instigated a proceeding which resulted in the indictment of four SIU men on more than 20 counts alleging L-G Act violations, Hall related.

Two of the four were acquitted by a jury and two were found guilty on one count each. The convictions were reversed on appeal and on May 17, 1966, the trial judge dismissed the indictments, according to the SIU president.

Withdrawal of the charges, Hall said, reflected the fact that the government "never had a case in the first place."

He recalled that the American labor movement expressed concern over "fishing expeditions" into internal union affairs in May 1965. At that time an AFL-CIO Executive Council subcommittee was authorized to meet with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on the nature of investigations conducted by the department.

Hall cited recent charges by the National Maritime Union that it had been named a defendant in a Labor Dept. proceeding in an act of "political spite."

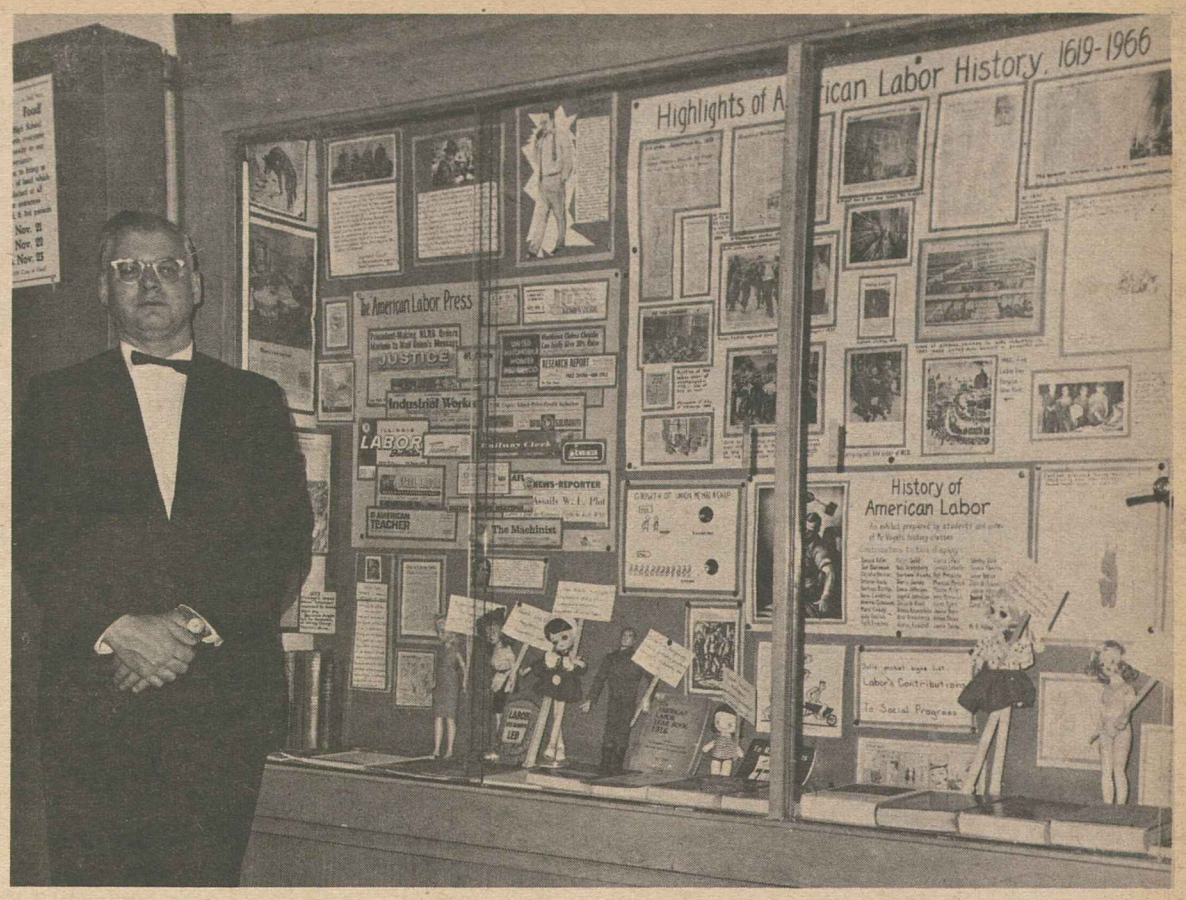
Ohio Central Body Elects New Officer

Columbus, O. — The executive board of the Ohio AFL-CIO named Warren J. Smith, 34, as secretary-treasurer to succeed Robert D. Bollard, who resigned last month to work for the State, County & Municipal Employees.

A former employe of the Superior Coach Co., Lima, O., Smith worked for the former Ohio CIO Council after his discharge from the Army in 1955. He became assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the merged body in 1959 and legislative representative in 1961. He is a

Jailing of Unionist By Argentina Hit

New York—A joint protest against the imprisonment of Eustaquio Tolosa, leader of Argentina's dockworkers, has been sent to that country's government by Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union and Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen.



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS may often get a distorted view of the labor movement from their textbooks and teachers, but not those at Bowen High School in Chicago. Virgil Vogel, for 25 years a member of the Teachers, stands beside an American labor history exhibit he mounted at the high school. It shows excerpts from the labor press and photos of labor's struggles, and features dolls carrying picket signs with union demands for the 8-hour day, better working conditions, free public schools, collective bargaining, medicare and other social goals.

New Study Reveals School Texts Present Distorted View of Labor

The average union member's conviction that organized labor doesn't get a fair break in the schools is borne out in a "disturbing new book," John A. Sessions, staff representative in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, writes in the current issue of the American Federationist.

The book is "Labor in Learning," by Will Scoggins of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California at Los Angeles. Scoggins studied 27 textbooks used in Los Angeles County 11th grade history classes and 43 textbooks used in 12th grade government and American problems classes, and according to Sessions his volume reflects this "distressing judgment":

"What is included in the textbooks invites, encourages and even demands an anti-labor judgment from the reader."

Sessions notes that textbooks are handsomer today than ever before "but, in their approach to labor and related problems, there has been slight improvement."

"In most textbooks," he continues, "organized labor is treated mainly as a source of violence and disruption to the economy. Rarely is there any attention paid to the economic causes of strikes or to any worthwhile benefits coming out of them.

"And there is virtually no attention given to the fact that most collective bargaining is conducted in an atmosphere of peaceful negotiations and that 85 percent of all labor-management agreements are reached without a work stoppage ever taking place.

"These facts are not recorded in the strange world of the textbooks, where unions mean strikes and strikes mean that everybody always loses."

Sessions points out that Scoggins' conclusions jibe with those reached earlier by Prof. Robert Doherty of Cornell University in "Teaching Industrial Relations in High Schools." He quotes Doherty's conclusion:

"There is no question in my mind, now that the survey is completed, that by and large students receive an inadequate, often distorted and sometimes biased picture of the role of labor unions and the practice of industrial relations."

Sessions condemns many textbooks for "opiniated writing . . . familiar in the editorializing of the more anti-union newspapers" but "distressing to find . . . peppered throughout social studies textbooks."

Facts Twisted

Often, he adds, they are "factually inaccurate." Focusing as they do on strikes and violence, he says, they "ignore the terms that a student must know if he is to understand collective bargaining."

Sessions calls "The Negro in Modern American History Textbooks," written by Irving Sloan and published by the Teachers, a "useful companion" to Scoggins' book.

While none of the 13 commonly used junior and senior high school textbooks examined "does as good a job as one might wish," he says, the writers have made a greater effort "to make up for past neglect of the Negro than they have done in the case of labor." He continues:

"The reason is quite clear: civil rights groups have been far more aggressive than unions about seeing that the issues which concern them are adequately treated."

But none even now does an "adequate" job of presenting the story of the Negro in American history, he says, though they may no longer write sympathetically about slavery and slave-owners.

The Scoggins, Doherty and Sloan studies, Sessions writes, "demonstrate that textbooks in the social studies and history do not deal realistically with the crucial issues of American life."

"Recent amendments to the National Defense Education Act added history and economics to the list of subjects covered by that law," he says. "This provides an opportunity for the U.S. Office of Education to take new leadership in improving the quality of teaching and teaching materials in these fields.

"Local unions and local central bodies also can play a useful role by taking time to look critically at the textbooks used in their city school systems.

"If these books are as inadequate as most of them seem to be, the unions might discuss possible remedies, such as supplementing them with objective teaching materials available from the Joint Council of Economic Education. The chances are they will receive a sympathetic hearing because most responsible educators must be embarrassed by the texts presently available."

Mailing Equipment Can Get New Life

Any local or central body buying new mailing equipment is invited by Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of central bodies, to do a good turn with its old machinery by giving it to a smaller labor unit instead of trading it in.

The trade-in value is usually so low, Smith observed, that sometimes it seems hardly worth while. But one central body's outdated equipment could be a real asset to another operating on a small budget, he pointed out.

Locals and central bodies are asked to check with Smith at AFL-CIO headquarters before trading in their old equipment.

Kenneth Thomson, SAG Founder, Dies

Hollywood, Calif.—Kenneth Thomson, in whose Hollywood home the idea for the Screen Actors Guild was born in 1933, died here after a short illness. A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., he was 68.

Five other actors joined in working out the basic proposal for the SAG at the meeting in Thomson's home. One was his wife, Alden Gay Thomson, who survives.

He was SAG's first secretary and later became executive secretary, a salaried post. In 1943 he joined a talent agency but returned to the SAG as an assistant executive secretary of the Composers & Lyricists Guild, the position he held at the time of his death.

During his film career, he was featured in more than 80 movies. He was on the board of the Motion Picture Relief Fund and during World War II, was chairman of the Hollywood Victory Committee, which supplied overseas entertainment.

NEW AGREEMENT between the Washington Area Metal Trades Council and the Naval Research Laboratory opens up new promotion opportunities for the nearly 900 covered employes. At the signing ceremony, from left: Thomas Belt, a union negotiator; A. G. Gross, chief management negotiator; Sec. W. H. Wiggins of the Metal Trades Council; Capt. T. B. Owen, director of the laboratory; Council Pres. Raymond T. Searles; Capt. J. C. Matheson, director of support services, and C. L. Logan, Laborers international representative and chief negotiator for the council.

At Washington Parley:

Government Unions Confer on Problems

Representatives of 35 unions with more than 800,000 members employed by the federal government looked at five years of growth under the presidential order granting union recognition and found it good—but not good enough.

The setting was a two-day conference arranged by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Participating were union officers and staff officials who have hammered out collective bargaining agreements with virtually every agency in government.

They spoke of problems of bargaining with the Post Office Dept. for hundreds of thousands of workers, and of bargaining for workers at a small installation under restrictions imposed by layer after layer of regulations trickling down from higher government headquarters.

Progress Cited

They aired complaints, discussed solutions, and at the same time acknowledged that their unions had come a long way since 1962 when Pres. Kennedy issued Executive Order 10988, giving unions exclusive bargaining rights when they represent a majority of workers.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler pointed to the progress made as a forerunner of the growth still to come.

Union membership in the federal civil service has doubled in the past five years, Schnitzler noted, and the percentage of union organization among federal workers has jumped from 20 to 40 percent.

The newly appointed undersecretary of labor, James J. Reynolds, was among the featured speakers at the conference.

Otto Pragan, AFL-CIO assistant education director and coordinator of the conference, led a discussion on the scope of bargaining under the executive order and the wide differences of interpretation among government agencies as to the permissible areas of negotiations.

A common complaint, he noted, is the lack of authority given to local level management negotiators. Some agencies have been willing to accept mediation as an aid in resolving bargaining disputes, Pragan noted, but "most have not."

There were sessions on organizing, keynoted by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William Kircher, on legislation with AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and on developing services to members.

From the lively floor discussions as well as remarks by speakers, the consensus emerged that there's nothing wrong with collective bargaining in the government service that more meaningful and broader collective bargaining couldn't cure.

'Work' Group Proposes New Union Curbs

The National Right to Work Committee has an interim legislative program it would like Congress to adopt while working towards a long-range goal of a federal law abolishing the union shop.

That goal, the committee observed in a press release, "may still be several years away." Meanwhile, it wants Congress to pass laws to:

- End the tax exemption on unions that have union shop agreements.
- Prohibit a union shop unless a state passes a law specifically permitting it. At present, federal law allows workers and employers to negotiate a union shop except where prohibited by state law.
- **Repeal the union shop authorization Congress wrote into the Railway Labor Act in 1951.**
- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to abolish the requirement that unions chosen by a majority of workers bargain for all workers in the bargaining unit. Under the "work" committee's plan, a union would represent only its own members.

Revised 'Weep' Film Ruled Just as Illegal

An employer who added a "right to work" trailer and prologue to the anti-union film "And Women Must Weep" did not thereby change the illegal character of the film, a National Labor Relations Board aide has ruled.

Trial Examiner Paul E. Weil recommended that the Southwire Co., a wire cable manufacturer at Carrollton, Ga., be ordered by the board to stop exhibiting the film to any present or prospective employes. His recommendation also would prohibit the company from discouraging membership in the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers by firing union supporters or by threatening plant closing, loss of jobs or saying it would never sign a union contract.

Every Friday morning for six months, Weil found, the firm conducted an orientation program for new employes during which it showed the "Weep" film. Management claimed the film was not the same as one it had been ordered, in a 1966 ruling, to stop showing, because of an opening and closing statement by a "right to work" supporter hailing the "film you are about to see" as a "true story" and urging workers to join the National Right to Work Committee.

Ruling that the two films are equally unlawful, Weil said "the thrust of the picture is to show dramatically, and in fact horrendously, the impact . . . of action taken by an apparently wildly excitable majority of union members who engaged in a strike, marked by violence and criminal activity, over a completely unjustified issue."

The alleged theme of support for the "RTW" concept is an "almost complete nonsequitur" to the action portrayed in the film, Weil said, adding: "The real theme is that unions cause violence, hatred, distrust and community upheaval and the real warning . . . is that if you bring a union into a town, you subject it to the possibility" of similar violence.

Fired Twice

The examiner found that management had, for the second time in three years, fired a union supporter on a pretext that he had been soliciting union members on company time, and ruled that he be reinstated with lost pay. In 1964 the company fired the same unionist but reinstated him in 1966 when ordered by a court to do so.

The "Weep" movie, purporting to document a 1957 strike of the Machinists at the Potter-Brumfield Co. plant in Princeton, Ind., has been called by the union a fictional account by professional actors using a contrived script. In a rebuttal documentary film," "Anatomy of a Lie," the IAM shows the strike was provoked by company actions, was voted by most of the 400 local members and was not accompanied by the violent scenes portrayed in the film.

The NLRB has ruled repeatedly that "Weep" film showings paint a false picture of union activities and interfere with the "climate" of board-conducted elections.

Boilermakers' Parley Backs Maritime Bills

The fight to restore America's position of eminence as a sea power can be won only in Congress, Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers told representatives of the union's ship construction and repair lodges at a meeting in Washington.

The delegates, after a comprehensive briefing on worsening conditions in the merchant marine, visited senators and representatives in quest of support for key legislation.

Such action, Berg told the meeting, was in keeping with the union's policy of working with other interested groups in order consistently to maintain a strong position before Congress.

The delegates specifically urged support for five bills introduced in the House by Chairman Edward Garmatz (D-Md.) of the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee.

One measure provides for the creation of an independent Maritime Administration, a goal strongly backed by the AFL-CIO. The others were aimed at promoting ship construction in this country and restricting the eligibility of vessels built or rebuilt in other countries or registered abroad from carrying cargoes restricted to U.S. ships.

Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. reviewed the department's program to alert members of Congress to the seriousness of the maritime problem. He said he was not discouraged by last November's election results, calling the present Congress "pretty good" and claiming "we can work with it."

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. pointed out that Pres. Johnson in his budget message to Congress asked less than minimal shipbuilding subsidies.

Recent proposals for building merchant vessels abroad "deserve no more than enough attention to be promptly discarded," said Pres. Edward M. Hood of the Shipbuilders Council.

Other speakers included Harold M. Buoy, legislative assistant to Berg, Sec.-Treas. Homer E. Patton and Vice Presidents Maywood Boggs, Ernest Awe and Charles F. Moran. The meeting was called by the union's Iron Shipbuilders Marine Council, the director of which, Page Groton, presided.

Senate Confirms Henning as Envoy

The Senate has confirmed Pres. Johnson's nomination of former Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning as U.S. ambassador to New Zealand.

Henning was research director of the California AFL and AFL-CIO from 1949 to 1959, and was director of the California Dept. of Industrial Relations when the late Pres. Kennedy appointed him to the Labor Dept. post in 1962.

Maritime Trades Dept. Appoints PR Director

Appointment of Lawrence G. Molloy as public relations director of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. was announced by MTD Pres. Paul Hall, who also heads the Seafarers.

Molloy has been public relations counsel for the Longshoremen and editor of the union's publication, the Longshore News. He is a resident of Paramus, N.J., and has been active on an industry level for most of his career in the transportation field.

Rubber Union Staff Changes Fill Key Posts

Akron, O.—Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers has announced the appointment of Dir. Robert L. Hill of the union's District 1 as the international union's new organization director.

Hill was first president of URW Local 101, at the U.S. Rubber Co. in Detroit, and has been an international staff member since 1940.

His appointment was one of a series Bommarito made public. The others:

Kenneth F. Thornbury, former assistant research director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, as research director.

Organization Dir. Rex C. Murray, who led the first sitdown strike in American industry at the General Tire Co. plant here in 1937, as special representative in the URW arbitration services office.

Donald C. Tucker, assistant director of District 1, as director.

Field Rep. Robert E. Garber as special representative to work in the URW Research Dept.

Acting Dir. Curtis Treen of the Pension & Insurance Dept. as director.

PANEL MEMBERS at a session of the two-day AFL-CIO Conference on unions in the federal government are (from left) Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Sec.-Treas. J. Stanly Lewis of the Letter Carriers, Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks, and John A. McCart, operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council.

Ask Federal, Regional Standards:

Johnson Urges All-Out Attack On Worsening Air Pollution

(Continued from Page 1)

urgency, to America's struggle against poisoned air."

Johnson called for enactment of an Air Quality Act of 1967 which in many respects paralleled the statement of policy adopted by the 1965 AFL-CIO convention.

The statement declared that the federal program "should be strengthened by increasing grants-in-aid to state air pollution control agencies, to establish strict federal performance criteria, to provide strong enforcement machinery," and to expand efforts to provide "economically feasible techniques of reducing air pollution from motor vehicles, industrial and municipal contaminants."

The President's proposals seek Congressional action in six areas:

- Emission control levels for those industries that contribute heavily to air pollution, to be determined by the secretary of health, education and welfare in consultation with the industry involved.
- Establishment of regional air quality commissions to enforce control measures in airsheds that cut across state and local lines.
- State inspection of auto pollution control devices beginning with 1968 models with federal grants to help the states establish their inspection programs.
- Improved enforcement procedures to end delays under the Clean Air Act of 1963.
- Acceleration of research into the health effects of fuel additives and their contribution to air pollution.
- Intensified and broadened efforts to understand and control air pollution with a 50 percent increase in funds for research into such "immediate" targets as motor vehicle emissions, smoke and odors from diesel engines, alternative means of propulsion, sulfur dioxide emissions and low sulphur or sulphur-free fuels.

"America's air pollution problem emerges from our success as a modern nation," the President said. "Sources of pollution may be environmental villains, but they are also social and economic necessities.

"Our task is to determine how to abate the poison they pour upon the air, without seriously diminishing the benefits they provide. Surely this is not beyond the capacity of a great nation's productive and scientific genius. Clearly, it is an absolute necessity for the health of the American people."

In other sections of his "natural heritage" proposals, Johnson recommended:

- Creation of a special Highway Safety & Beauty Trust Fund to be financed with the receipts from two percentage points of the excise tax on new autos.
- The development of power from geothermal steam springs on federal lands, such as the geysers in Yellowstone Park.
- Research programs to increase scientific knowledge of the seas' resources, both mineral and food.
- The development of research into rapid and low-cost excavation techniques to reduce the cost of placing utility lines underground.
- A comprehensive study of the problems involved in maintaining adequate and low-cost supplies of non-fuel minerals.
- A study of energy resources and development of a coordinated energy policy on a governmentwide basis.
- A National Water Commission to develop recommendations, guidelines and long-range plans for the most effective use of available water resources, with concentration in the battle against pollution of entire river basins.

- **Establishment of new national parks in the redwoods area of Northern California, in the North Cascades area of Washington, in the Potomac River Valley of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, and in the Apostles Islands of Wisconsin.**

- Establishment of the San Rafael Wilderness Area in Los Padres National Forest, California.
- Establishment of a national system of scenic rivers and trails and a $142 million appropriation for the purchase of recreation lands.

"There is much to be done," Johnson said. "And we are losing ground. The air and water grow heavier with the debris of our spectacular civilization. The domain of nature shrinks before the demands of commerce. . . .

"Here in America we started out to do more than simply endure. We intended to live as men should live, working hard, raising families, learning, building—and breathing clear air, swimming in clear streams, finding a part of the forest or the shore where nobody else was.

"If we are to have that America, we shall have to master the consequences of our own prosperity—and the time to begin is now."

4,350 Unionists Take Civil Defense Training

The labor training program of the Office of Civil Defense was presented to 4,350 union leaders in 18 states in the last nine months of 1966, according to Michael F. Smith, labor liaison representative with the OCD.

The program, which is voluntary, was given before 18 state central bodies, 62 local central bodies, the Postal Clerks, Shipbuilders and Building Service Employes, as well as several building trade bodies.

Broadened GI Benefits Proposed by President

A $250 million a year expansion of benefits for members of the armed forces, veterans and civilian employes of the government serving in hazardous combat areas was recommended by Pres. Johnson in one of a series of messages to Congress.

The President proposed a 4.5 percent boost in the pensions of 1.4 million disabled veterans and their widows and dependents; an increase in GI life insurance from the present $10,000 maximum to a $12,000 minimum and a $30,000 maximum scaled to pay, and higher monthly allowances for veterans attending college under the G.I. Bill.

School Benefits

A "Vietnam Conflict Servicemen's & Veterans Act of 1967 would enlarge opportunities for educationally-disadvantaged veterans, increase their education allowances, boost group life insurance and pensions, and assure that no veteran's pension would be cut because of higher federal retirement benefits such as social security.

It would give veterans serving on or after Aug. 5, 1964, disability compensation at full wartime rates, disability pensions for veterans and death benefits for widows and children, special medical benefits for severely disabled pensioned veterans, and $1,600 toward the purchase of specially-equipped autos for veterans with specific disabilities.

The education section would boost the present assistance allowance of $100 a month for an unmarried GI to $130. A married veteran with children now receives $150 regardless of the number of children. Johnson's plan would give him $10 for each additional child after the first.

At present a GI going through high school loses one month of college eligibility for each month he spends in a secondary school. Johnson asked Congress to grant full eligibility at the college level regardless of the time spent finishing high school.

British Teachers' Union 172nd Affiliate of TUC

London — The Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, representing about 25,000 instructors in technical colleges and secondary technical schools, has become the 172nd affiliate of the British Trades Union Congress.

THE LOSS OF JOBS, income and population during the four years of Wyoming's "right-to-work" law are pointed out by Wyoming State AFL-CIO Executive Sec. John Holaday (left) to Democratic state legislators Harry Schaefer, O. R. Daily and Edwin Whitehead. A bill to repeal the law has been passed by the lower house of the legislature.

'Work' Law Repeal Bill Goes to Wyoming Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

astrous loss of income, employment and population."

In a lengthy document spelling out the state's economic losses since 1963, Holaday declared that the "blight of 'right-to-work' will only cause the state a further downward slide."

All the economic data of the last four years tell the shocking story of the law's harm, he stated. "Visual evidence of closed refineries, foreclosed homes and shutdown businesses reinforced the depressing facts of the statistics," he told the committee.

Each legislator received a copy of Holaday's testimony as well as figures which showed that since January 1965, when Indiana repealed its "right-to-work" law, its per capita income had jumped nearly 10 percent, as related to the national average increase of 6.5 percent during the same period.

Wyoming since 1963, has dropped from a position where it was $18 per person above the national average in per capita income to $188 per person below that figure.

Other economic indicators furnished to the Wyoming legislators showed that since enactment of the state's "right-to-work" law:

- Personal bankruptcies have risen by 30 percent. Private employment has dropped 2.9 percent while increasing by 6.7 percent in the rest of the nation.
- Wyoming citizens have moved away at the rate of 8.2 percent in the last five years, the highest move-out rate in the nation.
- Home foreclosures have quadrupled to where they are now twice the U.S. rate.
- New car ownerships—an indication of prosperity—are up 23.3 percent in the nation, but only 4.5 percent in Wyoming.
- While construction has risen by 8 percent in the U.S., it has dropped by 17 percent in Wyoming.

At the time Wyoming enacted its law, the bill swept through both houses and onto the governor's desk in 28 days. The day of final passage was marred by the presence of National Guard troops and city police dogs in the leigslature, though there had been no demonstration nor larger-than-normal crowds of citizens interested in the bill's fate.

Film Exchange Pact Provides $10 Pay Hike

New York—Wage increases totaling $10 a week over two years were among the benefits negotiated by the Theatrical Stage Employes for nearly 6,000 film exchange workers in the United States.

The first $6 of the wage hike was made effective Dec. 1, 1966, and the remaining $4 next Dec. 1.

Studios Covered

The two-year nationwide agreement covers the employes of M-G-M, Paramount, 20th Century-Fox, United Artists, Universal, Columbia, Buena Vista, National Film Service, Bonded Film Service and National Screen Service.

Also increased in two steps were employer payments into the IATSE national pension fund—up from $4.50 a week to $5.25 as of Jan. 1 and to $5.625 next July 1. That should raise the maximum retirement benefit above the present $80 a month, IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh said.

Other gains include three weeks' vacation after 10 years of employment, reduced from 11 years; three weeks of severance pay after three years of service instead of four, with the severance schedule rising to 15 weeks after 26 years, instead of the former 28.

The employers also agreed to increase hospitalization benefits from 21 days to 120; to allow two hours off for voting on state and national election days, and to give up to five days for funeral leave after a death in the immediate family.

GREAT LAKES shipping problems were discussed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Great Lakes Conference of Senators, at the weekly legislative luncheon of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.), left, and Pres. Thomas W. Gleason (right) of the Longshoremen, chairman of the department's Maritime Legislative Committee, also spoke.

Results Justify Extension:

U.S. Urged to Renew Appalachia Aid Plan

Labor "strongly supports" renewal of the Appalachian regional development program, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia State AFL-CIO and chairman of the 11-state AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, said the active backing labor gave to establishment of the program two years ago has been fully justified by its results.

Stanley testified before a Senate Public Works subcommittee which is considering an Administration bill to authorize $263 million in new expenditures to carry the program until mid-1969.

The federal funds spent and committed so far, Stanley said, have made possible new and improved highways and access roads, vocational-technical schools, sewage treatment plants and other "catch-up" programs.

These and similar programs under way "will enable the region to become more self-reliant" and "could not have been done" without federal assistance, he emphasized.

New Atmosphere

The inter-state cooperation through the Appalachian Regional Development Commission, Stanley noted, has created "a new atmosphere" which has broken down outmoded traditions and largely buried political partisanship. It has spurred increased state and local spending to overcome the region's "legacy of neglect," he said.

"It will take a great deal of time and effort," he testified, to ensure that Appalachia shares the benefits of national economic growth. He urged renewal of the program "as part of the national attack on poverty" and to carry out the nation's full employment goals.

Extension of the program, Stanley said, should include funds for adult leadership training classes and workshops "to improve citizen participation at the local level." He asked that the bill spell out clearly "adequate safeguards against plant piracy and runaway employers." And prevailing labor standards must continue to be protected on construction projects, he urged.

Stanley spoke strongly against efforts to gut Great Society programs—"which actually account for only about 10 percent of the budget."

"It would ill serve this nation to engage in the defense of freedom and social justice abroad, and to default on our duties to our own poor and destitute right here at home," he said. "We have the greatest confidence in our economy to continue to provide abundance for all."

The Administration bill, introduced by Senate Public Works Committee Chairman Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), calls for direct appropriation of funds to the Appalachian Regional Commission. Presently Appalachia funds are scattered in several agency budgets. The bill would also extend the program to 26 Mississippi counties.

PRE-APPRENTICESHIP training program for youths in four metropolitan areas will be conducted jointly by the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Education Trust under a Labor Dept. contract being signed by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. Waiting to sign are, at his right, Chairman Bayard Rustin of the Randolph trust and, at his left, WDL Pres. Rowland Watts. Also seated are Deputy Administrator George Sabo (left) of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; Raymond Murphy, Jr., the program director, and Alton Jones (right), BAT manpower specialist. Standing, from left, are Dr. John T. Dunlop, impartial chairman of the Construction Industry Joint Conference; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Party Bolter Loses Bid for Old Seniority

House Democrats refused to restore the committee seniority of Mississippi Dixiecrat John Bell Williams. The party caucus voted 134-100 to continue the penalty imposed on Williams in the last Congress for his open support of GOP Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater.

The decisive vote was a needed victory for liberal Democrats. Their morale, and prestige, had been shaken by the narrow two-vote margin by which an earlier caucus picked a liberal over a conservative for a key Ways & Means Committee spot.

Williams would have been chairman of the Commerce Committee this year had he not been stripped of his seniority two years ago.

He sought this year to move from the 15th ranking spot on the committee to the Number 2 rank, which he had held in the 88th Congress. This would have given him the chairmanship of a key subcommittee.

Rules Committee Chairman William M. Colmer, also of Mississippi, offered the resolution to move Williams up. After it was soundly beaten in a secret ballot vote, Williams announced that he would decline to serve on any House committee "if I can't be accepted as a Mississippi Democrat."

As Congress moved through its fourth week, most committees had at least an initial organizing session and some had already held hearings—including the Ways & Means Committee, which was readying a bill raising the federal debt limit for quick action in the House.

The Rules Committee, bolstered by two new liberal Democrats, put its own rules in order, agreeing on regular weekly meetings rather than sessions at the call of its conservative chairman.

There were moves in some other committees to curb somewhat the traditional powers of the committee chairman. The House Education & Labor Committee is expected to readopt the rules it wrote last fall when it trimmed the authority of then-Chairman Adam C. Powell.

Republicans and conservative Democrats on the House Banking & Currency Committee took similar steps to limit the power of a liberal chairman, Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.).

The House Appropriations Committee put off until a later meeting decisions on chairmanship and membership of key subcommittees. Subcommittees play an important role in determining the money that goes into government programs. A big gap was left by the recent death of Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), who had headed the subcommittee on Labor Dept. and Health, Education and Welfare appropriations.

The Senate also had an organization issue on hand—a legislative reorganization bill drawn up by a joint House-Senate committee. Several compromises were reached to meet objections to features of the bill and a number of amendments were pending.

Wharton Named Trustee Of Rehabilitation Group

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers has been appointed to the board of trustees of the National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services.

Possessor of a long record of activity in rehabilitation and safety work, Wharton also is an AFL-CIO vice president.

Ohio Court Upholds Rail Full Crew Act

Columbus, O.—Ohio's Railroad Crew Law still requires a fireman in the cab of passenger, freight and yard locomotives though it was enacted in 1902 and last revised in 1913, Judge Fred J. Shoemaker ruled in Franklin County Common Pleas Court.

The court acted in dismissing a suit brought by 15 railroads seeking to have the legislation declared inapplicable to diesel operation.

"The dangers sought to be avoided when the statutes were enacted," said the court, "have not lessened to such an extent that the minimum crew requirements are now clearly unreasonable and arbitrary."

He pointed out that the fireman, the only employe other than the engineer required by law in the cab of the locomotive, "was the only other employe able to operate" the engine.

Firemen Busy

"He spent as much as 90 percent of his time doing duties other than tending the firebox in yard service," Judge Shoemaker said.

Full crew laws were not an "undue and unreasonable" burden on commerce when they were enacted, he said, adding that there is no evidence that when applied under present conditions, "they have any substantially different impact on commerce."

The railroads' suit was contested by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, with support from the Railway Conductors & Brakemen.

BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the victory safeguards the jobs of 14,000 Ohio firemen and brakemen, and is "vindication" of the union position that states can protect railroad safety within their borders.

Oil Workers' Staffer George Jenkins Dies

Denver, Colo.—George E. Jenkins, administrative assistant to Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil Workers and a specialist in oil industry bargaining, died in Mercy Hospital of a heart attack. He was 60.

For 10 years he was assistant to B. J. Schafer while the latter was vice president of the union. He joined Grospiron's staff in 1965, when Grospiron was elected president and Schafer secretary-treasurer. Survivors include the widow and three sons. Burial was in Littleton, Colo.

Apprentice Project Keyed to Minorities

A pilot program to channel minority group members into skilled trades apprenticeships in New York City, developed by the Workers Defense League with the help of private financing, is being expanded to three additional areas with the aid of federal funds, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced.

The project will be conducted jointly by the WDL and the A. Philip Randolph Education Trust. It will involve the expenditure of $277,688 to prepare young men, particularly Negroes and Puerto Ricans, to take apprenticeship entry tests in four major training areas—manufacturing, construction, utilities and trade and service.

Some 4,000 youths will be interviewed, tested for qualifications, screened and then given intensive tutoring comparable to the preparation other young men go through to take college entrance examinations.

It is estimated 375 of the prospects will be placed in apprenticeship programs—100 each in New York City, Buffalo, N.Y., and Cleveland, and 75 in Westchester County, N.Y.

Wirtz signed the contract with WDL Pres. Roland Watts and Bayard Rustin, chairman of the Randolph trust, signing for their organizations.

"Every effort will be made to go out and find those boys who can qualify to become craftsmen through these programs," Wirtz said.

He promised a "realistic approach" to a problem "to which there is no simple answer," and indicated the program will be built around the WDL's experience with the pilot project. This demonstrated, he and Watts said, that unfamiliarity with the examination procedure, even more than the subject, was the greatest bar to success in the qualifying tests.

Those enrolled in the program will be given medical examinations, tests, counseling and referral to other jobs if they fail to qualify. The period of preparation will run from three to six weeks, depending on the individual.

Apprenticeship Information Centers, the Neighborhood Youth Corps and state employment services will cooperate in recruiting aspirants. Raymond Murphy, Jr., who has been running the WDL program, will direct the new project.

Both the old and new programs have the strong support of organized labor. Rustin said the pilot program could not have succeeded "without the cooperation of men like Pres. Peter Brennan of the New York City Building & Construction Trades Council and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO."

2-4-67

Annual CSA Parley Set for Apr. 16-20

Local action for better community health services will be the theme of the 12th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, April 16-20, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis announced.

General sessions and workshops will cover community health facilities, treatment of alcoholics in industry, medicare, blood banks, rehabilitation services, and medical frauds and quackery.

Highlight of a dinner meeting April 20 will be presentation of the Philip Murray-William Green Award to Dr. Albert B. Sabin for his contribution to development of the oral anti-polio vaccine.

Some 500 community services representatives of AFL-CIO unions and observers from cooperating health and welfare agencies are expected to attend the conference.

Johnson Asks Aid for Children, Youth

Seeks Help For Poor at Critical Age

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Johnson urged Congress to "act now" to help millions of American children overcome handicaps of poverty, slum environment, broken families and ill health.

Johnson laid out a 12-point program of bold experimentation in new fields of children's services and expansion of existing programs which he said have proved their worth.

The theme of the President's "message on America's children and youth" was that "the early years are the critical years," the disabilities acquired in childhood "cripple the man and damage the next generation."

Johnson asked Congress to break new ground with free dental care for 100,000 needy children, summer camps built by the federal government but run by local governments or private groups, one-stop child and parent centers in poverty neighborhoods, federal seed money to develop new approaches to rehabilitate delinquents.

In a broad range of programs, the President called on states and localities to match and expand the federal effort and appealed to individual citizens to volunteer their services—in some cases their homes.

Urgency Stressed

Sprinkled through the message were words such as "urgency . . . potential . . . beginnings . . . promise," and the President's concluding statement summed up the goal of all the programs in these words:

"We look toward the day when every child, no matter what his color or his family's means, gets the medical care he needs, starts school on an equal footing with his classmates, seeks as much education as he can absorb—in short, goes as far as his talents will take him."

To bring the nation further towards that goal, the President proposed these major steps:

• An expansion of the highly successful Head Start program, which has been helping to prepare four-to-six-year-olds for school. The program would be carried on to the early grades through a school-operated "Follow-Through" program involving more individual attention, creative courses and teachers trained in child development. At the other end, the age would dip down to the three-year-old level, with some ex-

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Joblessness Rate Remains Unchanged at 3.7 Percent

1966 Pact Gains Top 4 Percent

Major collective bargaining agreements negotiated during 1966 provided wage and fringe benefit gains averaging above 4 percent the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

A survey of 775 agreements, each covering more than 1,000 workers, showed these patterns:

• Spread over the life of the contract, the median package came to 4.1 percent a year, compared with 3.3 percent in 1965 agreements. The wage portion of the settlements averaged 3.7 percent a year, compared with 3.3 percent in 1965 and 3 percent in 1964.

• The median first-year wage increase was 4.4 percent in 1966, compared with 3.8 percent in 1965 and 3.2 percent in 1964. Many contracts of more than one year's duration carried bigger increases the first year than in subsequent years.

A separate tally of construction contracts showed a median 6.6 percent wage and benefit package negotiated in 1966, about the same as the previous year. The median first-year wage increase was somewhat higher, however—5 percent in 1966 compared with 4.5 percent in 1965.

The BLS major agreement survey covered contracts affecting about 2.75 million workers. It excluded, in addition to construction agreements, contracts in the service, government and finance fields.

The first-year changes in wage

(Continued on Page 8)

MAKE IOWA the first 100 percent union-organized state was the theme of a meeting which brought members of 82 local unions to Des Moines, at their own expense, on their Saturday off. Shown registering with Beverly Hoover of the Iowa AFL-CIO is Pat Huffman (left), delegate from Office & Professional Employes Local 37. **(Story on Page 8).**

Non-Farm Jobs Reach New Peak

By Robert B. Cooney

The national rate of unemployment hung at 3.7 percent in January, unimproved from a month earlier while the job picture continued strong, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The department said the post-Christmas job decline — usually considerable—was less than seasonal this time, leaving total and non-farm employment at record levels. Since more people were drawn into the labor force than had been anticipated, the jobless rate held high.

With the January job report, the Labor Dept. put into effect what it called "an improved system for measuring employment and unemployment." The main changes greatly increase the survey sample, eliminate 14 and 15-year-olds from the labor force reports and tighten the definitions of who is unemployed.

The Labor Dept. said the new definitions would have no significant impact on the job figures. The new system lowers the jobless rate by about one-tenth of 1 percent. Under the former definition, the January 1967 jobless rate would have been 3.8 percent, the same as for December. These rates now become 3.7 percent.

Arthur M. Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, speculated that the ordinarily large post-Christmas job decline was checked because employers retained Christmas help to fill pre-existing vacancies or to have a more adequate labor supply.

He said the present lack of job vacancy data prevents his agency from testing this theory.

(Continued on Page 7)

In NLRB Examiner's Report:

Union-Busting Firm Assailed on Tactics

Labor law violations of the J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., have been so persistent and the testimony of management witnesses so untruthful that "it begins to appear doubtful" that any legal remedy can right the wrongs done to Stevens employes, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has concluded.

The examiner was Boyd Leedom, formerly NLRB chairman in the Eisenhower Administration. The Stevens firm, second largest textile chain in the nation and an important government contractor, is headed by Robert T. Stevens, secretary of the Army in an Eisenhower-era Cabinet.

In a report upholding union charges of widespread unfair labor practices in Stevens' Carolina plants, Leedom scored management not only for repeatedly violating employe rights but also for setting policies that he said led many company supervisors to lie on the witness stand.

Leedom declared that "an unending series of unfair labor practices by an employer may result in permanently thwarting concerted action by employes." Conceivably, he said, "other arms of government, with a different approach, may have to take action" if Stevens employes' rights are ever to be enforced effectively.

The former chairman also advised another approach—a "signal from the top" and a "complete conversion" of the Stevens way of doing business.

In his findings, Leedom noted that "those who take an oath to tell

(Continued on Page 3)

Texas Farm Workers Press Strike, Boycott

Rio Grande City, Tex.—Striking South Texas farm workers are counting on pickets, a public boycott and the growing support of the clergy to win a union contract from the corporation-owned La Casita farm, which sprawls along the U.S.-Mexican border.

Strikers and their supporters, including priests and ministers, have been hauled off to jail—in company pickup trucks when police patrol cars were filled. But the AFL-CIO's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has responded by stepping up picketing and challenging a state anti-labor law banning "mass" pickets.

The consumer boycott is aimed at the vegetables and melons grown at the struck farm and marketed under a variety of labels. The workers have been on strike since last spring and many are veterans of a 400-mile march to the state capital in Austin last summer which drew national attention to their plight.

The UFWOC has responded to a campaign of harassment and arrests by mass picketing at the entrances to the big corporate farm, which is a subsidiary of Harden Farms of California.

The pickets are undaunted by Texas Rangers, who have been stationed in the area since the strike began, and local law officers. But La Casita did erect a fence across what had been a public road to

(Continued on Page 2)

Chemical Union Breaks Discrimination Barrier

Clarksdale, Miss.—The Chemical Workers broke the racial discrimination barrier in a first contract with the Planters Mfg. Co., a cottonseed oil firm whose predominantly Negro work force voted for union representation nearly three years ago.

In the course of the successful, uphill fight for equal job rights, the Chemical Workers established the precedent that a union—as well as aggrieved workers—can bring a complaint under the Civil Rights Act. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission first said a union couldn't be a complaining party, then reversed its ruling after the Chemical Workers initiated a federal court suit against the company.

Judge Claude S. Clayton of the U.S. District Court for Northern Mississippi upheld the union's complaint of illegal race discrimination at the Mississippi plant and ordered the company to bargain with the union to remedy the conditions.

After the company complied, the judge ruled that the contract negotiated with the Chemical Workers

(Continued on Page 2)

Planters Pact Ends Pattern Of Job Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

"remedied" the discriminatory conditions which violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The new three-year agreement, approved by Judge Clayton as meeting the terms of his order, incorporates the no-discrimination provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Jobs Upgraded

It also provides job upgradings and non-discriminatory seniority provisions including preference for present employes over new hires for any job within the plant.

At the time the ICWU won bargaining rights, none of the 95 Negro workers earned as much as any of the 20 white workers, and only five were paid above the federal minimum wage.

Under the new agreement, more than half the Negro workers are moved to higher pay grades and seven will be advanced to pay parity with white workers.

The union's civil rights complaint charged that Negro workers received only four days of vacation a year, contrasted with two weeks for white workers. The new agreement sets a uniform standard of two weeks vacation after four years, with one week for lesser service.

Pay Grades Established

A system of 10 labor grades was negotiated by the union, resulting in the large-scale upgradings.

The ICWU said that before the agreement differentials for skilled or semi-skilled jobs performed by Negroes were no more than 5 cents an hour over the base rate. Under the new agreement, differentials up to 23 cents an hour are provided.

Periodic pay raises are provided through the life of the contract and the ICWU put a 50-cents-an-hour price tag on the value of the contract.

ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell noted that the case overturned a pattern of discrimination in which jobs were divided into "white" and "Negro" categories and Negroes were paid at a lower rate than the skills would justify.

Reuther Resigns Seat on Council

The officers of the Auto Workers have sent the following telegram to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:

"This is to advise that by unanimous action of the UAW international executive board we have been directed to and hereby do resign effective immediately from the positions we respectively hold on the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the AFL-CIO General Board and AFL-CIO Standing Committees.

"In addition Pres. Walter P. Reuther has been directed to and does hereby resign from the board of directors of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the African-American Labor Center."

The telegram is signed by Reuther, Sec-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Presidents Leonard Woodcock and Pat Greathouse.

In addition to serving on the Executive Council, Reuther was chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy and Organization committees, and served on the Legislative, Political Education, Intl. Affairs and Public Relations committees.

Mazey, who represented the UAW on the General Board, served on the Civil Rights and Community Services committees; Woodcock on the Social Security Committee.

INGENUITY AND IMAGINATION improve the quality of public housing. Top, a pre-assembled kitchen-bathroom core unit is hoisted through a hole cut in the roof of a New York building being rehabilitated. Bottom, low-income public housing in an attractive setting in Washington, D.C.

Texas Farm Workers Battle for Union Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

keep pickets farther from the entrances.

A La Casita official said that the farm owned the road.

The latest arrests included five Catholic priests from San Antonio, and five strikers. They were taken into custody for calling out to nonstrikers in the La Casita fields to persuade them to quit work and join the strike.

The priests and strikers were on private property adjoining La Casita with permission of the owner when they were arrested. They were booked for disturbing the peace—two miles from the nearest house.

Pres. H. S. Hank Brown, of the Texas AFL-CIO immediately called for an investigation of the arrests by the Justice Dept., and such an investigation has reportedly begun. Two of the priests reported that Justice Dept. agents had contacted them and taken depositions.

La Casita grows and markets lettuce, celery, carrots, peppers, tomatoes, melons and other vegetables under several names including La Casita and Hi-Goal.

What makes the boycott especially difficult is that these brand names rarely appear on the grocer's shelf. The merchandise is sold and shipped in bulk under these names and then repackaged in small quantities by jobbers or grocers.

UFWOC is attempting to trace vegetable shipments to grocers. The union then plans to put informational pickets at the stores selling La Casita products.

The arrest of the 10 persons last week was just the latest act of harassment against the striking farm workers.

Two weeks earlier two strike leaders were pulled out of a small group of strikers gathered near a gate to La Casita and thrown in jail.

In protest, other strikers, marched and prayed outside the run-down, old Starr County jail during the night and four of those praying were also arrested.

Late last year 10 people, including several students and strike leaders Tony Orendain and Bill Chandler, were arrested and spent over a week in jail before being released on bail. Last summer, the farm workers dramatized their plight and their desire for a union by staging a 400-mile march from Rio Grande City which began on the Fourth of July and ended with 20,000 Texans joining them on the State Capitol steps on Labor Day for a giant rally.

UFWOC organizers, and the strikers themselves, have continued to emphasize that their goal is a union contract with La Casita, which employs about 300 persons regularly and up to 500 seasonally.

But their struggle also has called attention to their low wages and the fact that Texas has no general wage and hour law. The legislature for the first time is giving serious consideration to passage of such a law.

Longtime Union Foe Signs ACWA Pact

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Clothing Workers won a first contract for 1,500 workers here at the Apparel Corp. of America plant. The plant, organized after 20 years of effort, is one of four Apparel Corp. plants recently won by the ACWA. Two others are at Rockwood and Limestone, Tenn., and Cordele, Ga.

Freedom of Choice:

Cities Program Aims At Rooting Out Ills

"The major domestic concern of our time," the under secretary of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development writes in the AFL-CIO's magazine, is "the need to make cities livable for ourselves and future generations of Americans."

Under Sec. Robert C. Wood acknowledges that for some years the problems of the cities have been mounting rather than lessening. The "continuing surge of people" into metropolitan areas "has multiplied the problems of urban growth and decay," he notes.

His article in the February issue of the American Federationist details both the problems and the new efforts the federal government is making to overcome them.

The "uneven and unequal" pattern of urban growth, Wood says, has increased disparities between central city and suburbs "in income, in social composition and in land use."

In the midst of apparently prosperous metropolitan areas, Wood calls attention to "the neglected neighborhoods—the blighted and slum areas whose physical decay helps breed the social decay that is reflected in such things as rising crime rates, school dropouts and disorder in the streets."

He describes the government's newest approach—the model cities program launched by the Administration and Congress last year—in this way:

"The central thrust of the model cities program is to make livable again entire neighborhoods in the older cities and to reclaim the opportunity for residential urban life."

He explains that it requires a city to develop a comprehensive plan, more than a patchwork approach, which would make neighborhoods better places to live and raise families as well as replace substandard housing. Cities that come up with such plans would receive grants "to fill in the chinks" of existing federal aid programs.

Complementing the central cities program are other new federal programs of grants for metropolitan area development and federal mortgage aid for privately-built "new cities" which, it is hoped, will include parks and open spaces, along with housing for varied income groups to break through the economic stratification that has marked much of suburbia.

The "basic philosophy" of the cities programs, Wood says, is "to give people options—to allow them to choose where they want to live, where they want to work and where they want to play."

He points out that:

"The metropolitan areas, in which such large numbers of our population reside, do not now provide the options of clean air and clean water, of a variety of land use patterns, or of choices of communities in which one can freely go and buy a house based only on the amount of one's income."

Wood points out that the trade union movement has "repeatedly" demonstrated its concern for the future of the cities. He sees the future offering labor and other concerned groups new opportunities for leadership in shaping housing and urban programs leading to a better life in tomorrow's America.

Court Upholds Musicians on Wage Rules

New York—The right of the Musicians' union and its locals to establish and enforce wage scales and other conditions of employment has been upheld in a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling, AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin reported.

The appellate court upheld most points of a 1965 district court decision dismissing an anti-trust suit against the AFM and its New York Local 802. However it reversed the lower court and held, by a 2-1 margin, that the union can't require orchestra leaders performing at weddings, parties and other "single engagements" to charge minimum rates for their services.

The court majority said in effect that orchestra leaders act as employes in steady engagement work and in television and recording fields, but as management in a single engagement club date.

Kenin said the most important part of the decision was the upholding of most of the long-standing union rules which were challenged in the court case. He said union attorneys are considering seeking Supreme Court review of the part of the decision dealing with single club dates.

Union Starts Foundation As Tribute to Dubinsky

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Ladies' Garment Workers executive board has established the David Dubinsky Foundation and voted to finance it with $1 million in honor of its retired president's 75th birthday on Feb. 22.

The foundation's fund, the ILGWU board said, will serve as a source of awards and grants over the next 12 years "to causes and institutions in line with the traditional objectives of the ILGWU, with a special view to those not covered by regular ILGWU contributions and to the encouragement of promising and pioneering new enterprises."

The executive board acted on the basis of a resolution passed at the last convention instructing it to name a special committee "for an appropriate celebration" of Dubinsky's "significant anniversary."

The foundation resolution noted that during Dubinsky's 34 years as president, the ILGWU gave more than $50 million to "many causes of a humanitarian character and that there still are "many worthy causes and institutions that deserve assistance, especially in their initial and experimental stages."

The executive board limited the grants and awards to a range of $5,000 to $50,000 a year, but not in excess of $100,000 in any one year.

The administering committee, the board said, will be composed of two representatives of the ILGWU, one each from the general labor movement and the fields of education and philanthropy and one from Dubinsky's family—all to be elected by the board.

Award Covers 40,000:

NMU Seamen Get Pay, Pension Hikes

New York—Arbitrator Theodore W. Kheel has handed down an award giving wage and pension benefit increases to 40,000 National Maritime Union members who sail 650 deep-sea vessels for 55 shipping companies.

Resolving a contract reopening dispute, Kheel awarded base wage increases of $25 a month to seamen in entry ratings, $30 to all other ratings, with overtime rates rising 15 cents an hour for entry ratings, 20 cents for all others.

The new rates become effective next June 16. On that date the companies also will increase their rate of contribution into the NMU pension and welfare plan by an amount large enough to increase the present monthly pension to $250 for those retiring at any age after 20 years of service, and to provide proportionate increases for other pensions under the plan, Kheel decided. There will be no increase in the lump sum death benefit or the special $50 disability benefits now provided.

The arbiter directed the companies to instruct their representatives on the pension board to approve the pension benefit increases. Also, the award provides that shipowner contributions to the pension fund shall be increased by an amount large enough to fund accrued liability for all prior service on a 25-year basis from June 16, 1967, with the exception of fleets averaging more than 20 years in age. The latter shall be funded within 15 years.

Pension benefit gains also were won by the Marine Engineers in parallel arbitration hearings. Arbiter David Cole ordered improved funding for pension plans covering 6,000 licensed engineer officers on 672 U.S.-flag vessels. In the future, all accrued liabilities for past service over a period of 15 to 25 years are to be fully funded by ship operators in two groups—the Maritime Service Committee and the Tanker Service Committee.

Kheel said the NMU award "achieves a condition of stability this industry sorely needs," adding that "it is of critical importance to the future of the American merchant marine to maintain this condition of stability."

Under his award, the NMU would be permitted an immediate reopening to seek additional matching increases if the companies agree to higher rates with any other Atlantic and Gulf Coast seagoing union.

The union reported that shipowners also agreed to contribute 35 cents per man per day for the NMU upgrading and retraining program.

Pres. Joseph Curran said in a statement that the agreement was won after "long, tough negotiations" and that, while it does not give the NMU everything it asked for, nevertheless "it adds up to a very substantial advance, one of the greatest single advances for seamen."

"One of the most important gains," Curran said, "in addition to the money in the pocket, higher pensions, training contributions etc., is the provision for stronger funding. This is a costly item for the shipowners but it gives our members a solid guarantee—and without such a guarantee, no pension means much."

PLANT GATE demonstration of support by 600 members of AFL-CIO unions in Los Angeles and Orange Counties helped the Rubber Workers win an election at Mattel Co. toy plants in California by 1,500-587, defeating an attempted raid by Mine Workers District 50, unaffiliated. The campaign drew wide support from area unions, including the new United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. **(See story this page.)**

Tugmen's Strike Wins 30-Hour Week, 800 Jobs

New York—Harbor tugboat crews here have won a new contract providing for four crews per boat instead of the present three, 40 hours' pay for 30 hours of work; pension benefit increases, and protection against job losses if owners automate their boats.

After a week's strike and negotiations aided by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, members of Marine Local 333 of the National Maritime Union ratified a new three-year contract featuring a shorter work week and detailed automation provisions. The pact covers 3,500 workers on 450 tugs, tankers and barges in harbor service.

The four-crew system was achieved without loss of income or benefits. The tugs have two crews aboard at all times. Under the old contract, each crew spent 20 days aboard and 10 ashore. The new pact calls for two crews aboard and two ashore, thus decreasing the "captive" time on board and increasing the time a tugman can spend with his family, according to Capt. Joseph O'Hare, local union president.

The new contract means a straight 33.33 percent increase for tugmen in the form of time off, but management's over-all costs will drop to 26 percent because of the elimination of oilers on certain types of vessels, O'Hare said. Oilers will be retained as engineers and will help make up the 800 crewmen needed for the new shift.

O'Hare, who first went to work as a tug crewman more than 40 years ago, called the new pact "one of the really big milestones" in the progress of the boatman "from less than a third-class citizen, in the days when we stayed on the boats seven days a week with no time off at all," to a point where a boatman can spend more time with the family and take part in community life.

The new contract means better benefits for the time a crewman must spend aboard the tugs. Until now he has worked 20 days a month to earn 10 days off, the union explained.

Under the four-crew plan, he will earn a day off for each day spent aboard a tug. He will retain his present premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work, and for the eight holidays named in the contract.

Vacations will continue to accumulate at the present rate of a day for every month of employment. Employer pension payments will increase $7 per man per month, and benefits will rise by $25 to $50 a month.

Negotiations were based on figures published last April after a study by Haskins & Sells, accounting firm hired jointly by union and management under terms of the 1964 contract. O'Hare credits union Sec.-Treas. William Quick and Actuary Philip Slater for the "pencil work" that went into the settlement.

Giant Textile Firm's Union-Busting Assailed by 3rd NLRB Examiner

(Continued from Page 1)

the truth should do so." As for remedies open to the NLRB, he recommended a "cease and desist" order directing the Stevens chain to halt its threats, intimidation and interference with the rights of employes to take part in union activities; and an order restoring 13 fired workers to their jobs, with backpay to their discharge in 1965 or 1966.

Third Decision

The decision—the third of its kind by an NLRB hearing officer against the big textile chain for interfering with organizing drives by the Textile Workers Union of America—brought demands for a congressional investigation into textile industry conduct. The demands come from TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Dir. of Organization Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

"Nearly four years have passed," Pollock said, "since the proceedings against J. P. Stevens began. Not one of the 101 unlawfully discharged workers has yet been reinstated." He continued:

"Trial Examiner Leedom has found that a conspiracy exists in the southern textile industry that has 'denied thousands of employes . . . such economic benefits as may flow' from the labor act." Like two other examiners, Leedom called for new remedies—a "matter to which the 90th Congress should turn its immediate attention," Pollock declared.

"The fact that Stevens, while cynically indulging itself in mass violations of federal labor law, continues to fatten on millions of dollars of federal contracts is a matter for the Johnson Administration's immediate attention," he said.

"There is no justification whatever for rewarding lawbreakers with federal contracts."

The TWUA began an organizing effort in 1963 at Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., Piedmont, S.C., and Greenville, S.C. Management launched a program of opposition that drew repeated union charges of unfair labor practices. Three examiners have now found the company guilty of unlawful conduct and a fourth charge still awaits a hearing.

The NLRB adopted the examiner's findings in one case, which Stevens has asked the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to overturn. In that case, the board ordered management to rehire 71 fired workers. Stevens also has filed exceptions to an examiner's rulings in another case where 17 workers were found to have been unlawfully discharged. The board has not yet acted on the latter.

In the latest case, Leedom found violations by Stevens management so flagrant that he recommended the same extraordinary remedies to protect Stevens employes that were set forth in an earlier case. He advised that Stevens be ordered to grant the union "reasonable access" to all company bulletin boards for a one-year period, and that a "responsible official" be required to read the board's findings to all employes "during working time" and "by departments and by shifts."

Reviewing the testimony of "numerous witnesses who hold positions in middle and lower management echelons of the Stevens firm," Leedom said the facts prove the company "and the persons who share in the responsibility of forming its policy" are "predisposed to defeat the union and the employes . . . even though such opposition involves violating the Labor-Management Relations Act."

Noting that most company witnesses who testified about the firing of union members were "good and decent citizens" with long careers in management for a concern that is well known nationally for many products, Leedom concluded that many of such witnesses lied on the witness stand "without compunction" and in the conviction that it was the accepted and right thing to do.

NLRB reports indicate, Leedom noted, that Stevens is not the only giant of the textile industry in the South that "seems to be rejecting the national labor law."

Benefits of Law Denied

Whether this is due to a coincidence, to a "common understanding" or a fear of jeopardizing its competitive position, Leedom said he does not know, but observed that "whatever the reason, thousands of employes and wide geographic areas are being denied such economic benefits as may flow from the labor act."

Leedom said he is convinced that "substantially all the law violations" of the Stevens firm "must stem from the decision of one man or a very few men at the top of the management structure; and a signal from the top would not only correct the offenses committed against the employes, but would relieve personnel in the lower levels of management of the obviously distasteful duty of participating in an active program" of perverting justice.

Leedom found that in discharging two veteran employes when they became ill, Stevens management acted on a pretext. Such practices, he commented, are "so out of tune with a humane, civilized approach" to industrial relations that "they should shock even those least sensitive to honor, justice and decent treatment."

Such an employer attitude, he said, "suggests retrogression to the unbelievable practices involving child labor" and a review of it "should bring about a complete conversion" in the Stevens way of doing business.

600 Unionists Help URW Win Election

Hawthorne, Calif.—The Rubber Workers emphatically beat back a raid by the unaffiliated Mine Workers' District 50 to retain bargaining rights for 3,881 workers at two Mattel Co. toy plants here and in the City of Industry.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was 1,500 for the URW, 587 for District 50 and 43 for no union.

A major event was a plant-gate demonstration of support for the URW by 600 members of area unions. The demonstration was sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee and the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO under newly elected Exec. Sec. Sigmund Arywitz.

The plant-gate turnout drew broad support from many unions, including a large delegation from the young United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez and Assistant Dir. Larry Itliong also helped by meeting with Mattel workers and urging them to stay with the URW, the latter union reported.

URW Pres. Petter Bommarito and Organization Dir. Robert Hill met with the workers and joined the demonstration.

The election campaign was jointly conducted by the staffs of the URW and the two-county organizing committee headed by Dir. William Gilbert.

Foundation for Security

IN THIS ISSUE of the AFL-CIO News appears a series of questions and answers on the President's proposals to modernize, improve and strengthen the social security system. The questions are based on queries raised by workers and critics—friendly and unfriendly to the social security program.

The questions, and the context in which they are raised, reveal a mixture of misinformation, lack of information and distortion. They disclose, also, the great distance the country has traveled since 1935 in providing basic protections for its people through social insurance programs.

The lack of information flows almost directly from the success of a system that has established the social security card as an unquestioned way of life; when a young worker applies for a job he fills out an application for a social security card along with a series of other forms that are part and parcel of today's world of work.

These may include, in an organized shop, forms dealing with health and welfare and pension programs, credit unions, tax withholding forms for federal and state government and many others—all signifying security and protection for the worker and his family.

* * *

TO THE YOUNGER WORKER the social security card may signify something about old age and retirement—something too far off for immediate concern. He gets little or no information about survivors' benefits for his wife and children, disability benefits if he is injured. The link is not quickly made, perhaps, that adequate retirement funds and medical care for his parents or his wife's parents will prevent a potentially serious drain on his own income.

To those who have put in their years in the work force, who recall the poorhouses of another generation, the fate of a family stripped of its wage-earner, the stark poverty of disability, there is no need to argue the merits of the "best buy" qualities of the social security system.

But the younger worker, or his middle-aged colleague who has improved his own security through union-negotiated wage increases and improved fringe benefits, have in some cases fallen prey to the critics of the social security program and their distorted and phony arithmetic and economics.

The best answer to the critics is the answer provided by the giant insurance industry, which once bitterly fought the creation of the social security system but today uses it as the basis of its sales approach.

Any young worker planning for his future, for the security of his family and his parents, will find the insurance agent noting that "social security will provide so much and so much . . . let's see where we go from there."

The social security system is the basis of every worker's future protection; it is the foundation on which everything else is built. Today that system must be strengthened and improved to provide even greater protection and security for a new generation of workers as well as those who have already put in their time.

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'It's Your Best Buy!'

Landmark in Sight:

A Lot Has Happened to NLRB Since 25 Million-Voters Ago

SOMETIME during February an American worker—now unknown—is expected to make labor history.

He will be the 25 millionth voter in a representation election held by the National Labor Relations Board.

His historic ballot, like the 24,999,999 ballots before it, will help determine whether he and his fellow workers wish to have a union represent them in collective bargaining with their employer.

To understand why the NLRB is proud of the event requires some historical study. The board was first set up in 1935 under the original National Labor Relations Act—the so-called Wagner Act.

Since then, the act—through Taft-Hartley—has been amended to impose restrictions on labor activity, but one of the original functions of the board still remains—to conduct representation elections through secret ballots.

It hasn't always been easy. In conducting elections in every state of the union, plus Puerto Rico and Guam, NLRB representatives have traveled by mule train, snow shoes, automobiles, airplanes, railroad trains, trucks, small boats and ocean liners. They have set up voting booths in factories, warehouses, mills, movie studios, logging camps, stadiums, boxcars, truck terminal restrooms and have even pitched a circus tent for use as a polling place.

The NLRB estimates that one out of every three members of the American working force at one time or another has participated in an NLRB election. Statistics of the past 32 years show the immense growth in the number of elections held each year.

During its first year, the NLRB held 31 elections involving 7,734 voters with an average participation rate of 80 percent.

During its last fiscal year, it held 8,324 elections—more elections than the individual participants during the first year. More than 500,000 workers cast ballots, with an average 90 percent participation rate.

While admitting that there have been setbacks and some still unresolved problems, NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch declared:

"Workers covered by collective bargaining have increased six-fold; employers and labor organizations have reached agreement and signed contracts which specify improved wages, hours and safer working conditions for millions of Americans; and the nation has experienced unprecedented industrial growth and prosperity."

HE NOTED that back in the 30s, nearly half of the country's labor disputes had as their major issues union recognition and other aspects of the right of workers to organize.

"Violence in organizational strikes, although bloody and sometimes fatal, was commonplace," he said, adding: "Thirty years later, 1965, less than three one-hundredths of 1 percent of the many days lost by strikes resulted from walkouts to obtain recognition of employes' bargaining agents."

While the record is good, it could be a whole lot better, as McCulloch himself admitted. There are still great areas of the country, notably the South, and important industries where resistance to labor organization is powerful and unscrupulous. NLRB files show proof of that.

They show an amazing number of ways employers and their lawyers have devised to beat back union attempts at organization. There is not a day in the week when the NLRB does not come up with a trial examiner's report or a board decision involving employer chicanery on the representation election front; threats to shut down the shop; promises of reward for those who vote against the union; the use of racial hatreds, especially in the South; the illegal questioning of workers on their feelings about unions; spying on union organizers and organization meetings; the use of public opinion and overt pressure on workers by local Chambers of Commerce and even churches; the illegal firing of known union men. The list of devices is never-ending.

And only recently Nation's Business, official organ of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, completed a series of articles on "What To Do When The Union Knocks". "What To Do . . ." was all very legal, but it didn't add up to a very pleasant picture in the light of the long-held American policy that unions are good for the nation. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

Man's Progress Means Little When King Winter Takes Over

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

CHICAGO—At this time of year, the advice of Horace Greeley notwithstanding, do not go West young man; and for that matter don't go East, North or South, either. Stay home.

Contrary to Mark Twain's complaint, a lot of people have done a lot more than talk about the weather, but they still haven't done enough to keep vast areas of this powerful, industrialized nation from being utterly crippled by a winter storm. Still, we restless Americans are a country of gypsies and we insist on moving around, driving through or flying over, come hell, high water or the Chicago blizzard of 1967. This inevitably results in colossal bottlenecks in which travelers are trapped in airports, bus stations, railway depots or in a roadside snowdrift like a fly in amber and not nearly so handsomely preserved. The vast extent of our mechanization renders us in a meteorological abnormality more helpless and far less reasonable and adjusted to our fate than a ward of paraplegics.

Morgan

Washington, the political power center of the world, becomes a basket case at the first sign of a snowflake, let alone the robust storm that has just hit it. Schools close, government workers are let out early so they can spend more time in the stalled homeward-bound traffic, diplomatic dinners are postponed, conventions are delayed, bars are filled, church services are emptied and hotel rooms become more priceless than key votes to lobbyists who hoped to get back to home base for supper and find themselves instead locked inside the District of Columbia for the night.

There is one refreshing thing about this silent curtain which falls to freeze the country's mobility. The more critical weather conditions become, the less devious in their reports airline passenger representatives are forced to be. They're giving out the information as they get it, instead of keeping you on tenterhooks until it's too late to do anything but slump into an airport waiting-room seat surrounded by your baggage, like a lonely sheepherder overtaken by nightfall on a bleak hillside, obliged to keep an eye on his flock while snatching 40 winks in between.

Actually, once you simmer down and your frustration surrenders to the realization that you are surrounded by circumstances beyond your control, you are able to become slightly philosophical about it all. Here we have perfected air conditioning, flameless and sootless heating, anti-freeze, snow-tires, sonar, radar, ground-control approach for aircraft, closed-circuit television, laser beams, weather satellites and altitude balloons. Then the winds blow, the snow falls and the ice freezes and we're back in the 19th century. We're in much worse shape, actually, because granddad has long since traded the bobsled and team of horses for a hardtop convertible with a tiger in the tank which has just become immobilized by a skid into a 15-foot drift.

IT'S GOOD FOR US now and then to have the wind taken out of our nylon sails and be reminded that man is still a little fellow when he confronts the forces of nature. It is possible that the opulence of easy living has carried the more fortunate of us, which economically speaking would be the majority of the population, beyond the point of no return.

Chicago, the nation's second largest city, where the elements can be harsh with monotonous regularity and whose seasoned citizens are supposed to be inured to them, has had more than three feet of snow in less than two weeks. This record fall was the downfall of a lot of nerves. When more snow followed the initial blizzard, some people panicked and mauled each other in markets in attempts to lay in emergency supplies. A psychologist observed that this behavior very likely reflected a feeling of insecurity and should be probed further—against the time, presumably, when some enemy pointed a storm of nuclear warheads at us.

Be that as it may, winter's own hostile behavior should remind us that there may be a good deal of purposelessness in our frenetic pace and that we are driving ourselves faster and faster between points only to be confronted with the question of what to do with the time saved at the other end.

One answer, of course, is to spend it in traffic jams between airport or surface station and final destination. And I, for one, can hardly wait to see what the traffic patterns, aloft and aground, will be when we start to fly the SST, the supersonic transport.

But on second thought I'll have to wait. That's about all I've been doing for two days since I set out from Washington for a flying 24-hour assignment in the Midwest without consulting King Winter himself.

Labor News Conference:

AFL-CIO to Help All Workers Charging Wage-Hour Violation

DETAILS of organized labor's drive for full compliance with the new federal minimum wage law were spelled out in a network radio interview.

AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald said Pres. George Meany has called on state and local central bodies throughout the nation to create wage-hour committees to help both union members and unorganized workers process violation complaints and to effectuate meaningful enforcement of the law.

Workers and employers need information and interpretation of the new wage and hour provisions so that both understand their rights and obligations, Oswald said during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, weekly public affairs feature on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He said that since the new law will apply to 60 percent more establishments than in the past, there will be "serious problems" in detecting violations, and more wage-hour inspections are needed.

Even before coverage was expanded, he said, the Dept. of Labor was "able to investigate only about 5 percent of the (covered) establishments in any one year," and "it is estimated that only one-half of the current violators are ever found." Pres. Johnson's fiscal 1968 budget, now before Congress, provides for more enforcement apparatus.

Last year alone, he added, workers lost some $60 million because of employer violations of the federal minimum wage law.

OSWALD NOTED that the new law will add $1 billion to the earned income of workers in the first year alone and create "new jobs for the people who provide services—who are the most needy in our communities."

The new law, effective Feb. 1, gives minimum wage protection to 9 million new workers, principally in retail stores, hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, motels, schools, larger farms, laundries, restaurants and construction, beginning at $1 now, and going in yearly 15-cent steps to $1.60 in 1971. For workers previously covered, the minimum wages went to $1.40 on Feb. 1 and goes to $1.60 on Feb. 1, 1968.

Questioning Oswald were Wallace Terry, labor correspondent for Time magazine, and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

Excerpts from Text:

President's Message On Children, Youth

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's special message to Congress on America's children and youth.

IN 1905, this nation hummed with industrial growth—and Jane Addams discovered a boy of five working for a living by night in a cotton mill.

Thirteen percent of the laborers then in the cotton trade were child laborers. All across the nation, in glass factories, in mines, in canneries and on the streets, more than 2 million children under 16 worked—full time.

By 1912, the Federal Children's Bureau was established. The long battle to end child labor moved toward victory. Congress had pledged its power to the care and protection of America's young people.

Upon that pledge, the Congress, the Executive Branch and the states have built public policy—and public programs—ever since.

In fiscal 1960, the federal government invested about $3.5 billion in America's children and youth. In fiscal 1965 that investment rose to $7.3 billion. In fiscal 1968 it will increase to over $11.5 billion.

We are a young nation. Nearly half our people are 25 or under—and much of the courage and vitality that bless this land are the gift of young citizens.

The Peace Corps volunteer in Bolivia, the Teacher Corps volunteer in a Chicago slum, the young Marine offering up his courage—and his life—in Viet Nam: these are the Boy Scouts, the 4-H Club members, the high school athletes of only a few years ago. What they are able to offer the world as citizens depends on what their nation offered them as youngsters.

Knowing this, we seek to strengthen American families. We also seek to strengthen our alliance with state and local governments The future of many of our children depends on the work of local public health services, school boards, the local child welfare agencies and local community action agencies.

Recent studies confirm what we have long suspected. In education, in health, in all of human development, the early years are the critical years. Ignorance, ill health, personality disorder—these are disabilities often contracted in childhood: afflictions which linger to cripple the man and damage the next generation.

* * *

MUCH REMAINS to be done to move toward this goal. Today, no less than in the early years of this century, America has an urgent job to do for its young.

Even during these years of unparalleled prosperity:

- 5.5 million children under six, and 9 million more under 17, live in families too poor to feed and house them adequately.
- This year 1 million babies, one in every four, will be born to mothers who receive little or no obstetric care.
- More than 4 million children will suffer physical handicaps and another 2 million will fall victim to accidents or disease.
- One million young Americans, most of them from poor families, will drop out of school this year—many to join the unhappy legion of the unemployed.
- One in every six young men under 18 will be taken to juvenile court, for at least one offense this year.

Our nation can help to cure these social ills if once again, as in the past, we pledge our continuing stewardship of our greatest wealth—our young people.

We look toward the day when every child, no matter what his color or his family's means, gets the medical care he needs, starts school on an equal footing with his classmates, seeks as much education as he can absorb—in short, goes as far as his talents will take him.

We make this commitment to our youth not merely at the bidding of our conscience. It is practical wisdom. It is good economics. But, most important, as Franklin D. Roosevelt said 30 years ago, because "the destiny of American youth is the destiny of America."

We can shape that destiny if we act now.

SPELLING OUT the details of organized labor's drive for full compliance with the new amendments to the federal wage-hour law, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald (center) predicted that enforcement problems will be "serious." Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and Wallace Terry of Time magazine interviewed Oswald on Labor News Conference, weekly public affairs feature on the Mutual Radio Network.

Social Security: Questions & Answers

Q: The papers say the President is asking for an "average" 20 percent increase in Social Security pensions. Who would actually get how much?

A: Every retirement benefit would be raised at least 15 percent. The biggest proportionate increases would go to the 2.5 million retirees who now get only the minimum of $44 a month ($66 for a couple). These minimums would become $70 and $105. Also, the minimums for retirees who were covered for 25 years or more of their working lives would rise to $100 for an individual and $150 for a couple.

The special benefits for persons 72 or older who never qualified for Social Security pensions—a provision adopted along with medicare in 1965—would be $50 rather than $35 a month ($75 instead of $52.50 for a couple). And another 200,000 persons would be added to the 900,000 eligible for such benefits.

For other pensioners—the vast majority—the basic increase would be 15 percent. Unless you're in one of the categories listed above, that's what you'd get.

Q. Can you tell me in simple terms—not in a lot of tables—how much we're going to pay for this?

A: Let's just look at the next three years. You are now paying 4.4 percent in Social Security taxes on everything you earn, up to $6,600 a year. Under the present law, the rate will go up to 4.9 percent in 1969.

The new proposals would raise your tax rate to 5 percent (instead of 4.9 percent) in 1969. But before that—next year, in 1968—it would increase the earnings base to $7,800. This would only affect those who earn more than $6,600 a year. It would mean that they would have Social Security taxes deducted for more pay periods, until their earnings exceed $7,800. In 1970, the earnings base would be raised again, to $9,000. In the same way, this would affect only those earning more than $7,800.

So much for the big picture. Now for the dollars and cents. Let's say you earn $3.50 an hour—$7,000 a year. In 1968, the President's proposals would cost you an extra $17.60.

If you still earn $7,000 in 1969, the higher tax rate will add another $42. But $35 of this is already scheduled; only $7 would be added by the proposed improvements.

So by 1969, then, you would pay $59.60 more on a $7,000 income than you're paying this year—slightly over $1 a week. But more than half ($35) is coming anyway. The improvements would cost you only $24.60, less than 50¢ a week.

Here's how to estimate your own added taxes:

If you make less than $6,600 a year, you'll pay 60¢ more on each $100 you earn, beginning in 1969—a maximum of $39.60 a year. That's the bottom.

If you make more than $9,000 a year, you'll pay $52.80 more in 1968; $99.60 more in 1969 and $159.60 more in 1970. That's the top.

Remember that most of this tax increase is already written into law. The new bill would amount to only 10¢ on each $100 of earnings.

(The President's proposals include tax rate and earnings-base projections as far ahead as 1989. But since the Social Security System will undoubtedly be reexamined and revised long before then, these long-range figures are not really relevant.)

Bear in mind that you're not just paying for a retirement program. You're paying for a Social Security package that includes many other benefits.

Q: You mention "other benefits" in the package. Like what?

A: To start with, there's medicare for the aged. That's part of the package. And as most Americans came to realize during the campaign for medicare, it provides financial protection for the young by meeting the medical costs of the old. (The President proposes to extend medicare benefits to those who are drawing disability payments under Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Act, even though they're under 65—about 1.5 million persons, all told. He also suggests some other improvements. But the proposed changes can easily be absorbed by the higher wage base.

Next, there's the disability insurance mentioned above. Social security benefits are payable to all those covered by the system, regardless of age, if they are totally unable to work for a year or more; a lifetime income if catastrophe strikes. And there are family allowances. A worker who was disabled at an early age could draw as much as $78,000 to support his family, even at present benefit rates.

Then there's protection for your survivors, often overlooked. A lump-sum death benefit, and monthly payments to your widow and dependent children. That's Social Security in the best sense of the word, and it's part of the package, too. A widow with two small children could collect more than $65,000—again, at present levels. Many youngsters have had a chance to finish school and go to college because Social Security provided a basic income for their fatherless family.

Too little is said about this immensely important aspect of Social Security. Very few young husbands are able to provide against their own sudden death. They are paying the day-to-day costs, buying and furnishing a house, immersed in current problems. Yet the young are also mortal. Social Security prevents a tragedy for one from becoming a disaster for all.

Q: Even so, it looks to me like I'll be paying 5 percent of everything I earn, by any reasonable estimate, no matter how much my wages go up. Couldn't I buy myself just as much protection from a private insurance company for that kind of money?

A: No. A number of right-wing columnists, and many honest but uninformed persons, are spreading this story, but it just isn't so.

Let's try to put the facts in focus.

A young man of (say) 25, just entering the workforce, **could not** buy, for the amount he pays in Social Security taxes, a private annuity policy that would pay as much as the present Social Security retirement benefit 40 years later. This will continue to be true, for as taxes rise, so will benefits.

This young man **could** buy a private policy that would pay about 25 percent more than present Social Security retirement benefits IF he could add the employer's equal tax payment to his own.

That's a very big IF, and it's not the only one.

To maintain his private policy, the young man would need to have 40 uninterrupted years of earnings high enough to pay the premiums. Social Security, in contrast, absorbs periods of layoff, unemployment and wage cuts. A worker can earn maximum benefits over a 10-year period.

But that's only part of the story.

- The private policy would set a fixed, dollar benefit payable on maturity; Social Security benefits have gone up periodically in the past and are sure to rise in the future.

- The private policy would cover retirement income only, except for some insurance provision in the event of death. It would not include (at this price) any disability coverage, much less medicare. Except for a flat life insurance payment, it would offer nothing to survivors, as described above.

This kind of protection could not be bought at any price, much less twice a worker's Social Security tax. To cite only one reason, Social Security (unlike private insurance companies) does not need to show a profit, and pays its executives by government rather than by executive-suite standards.

There are other considerations:

- As a practical matter, how would a worker latch on to the money the employer now pays in Social Security taxes on his behalf?

- How many young workers would actually set aside the equivalent of Social Security taxes if left to their own devices?

The second point is perhaps the most persuasive. Social Security came into being during the Great Depression, which followed a period of great prosperity. Many of the elderly who most desperately needed old-age pensions in the depression had, during the previous decade, ample or even excessive incomes, from which they could theoretically have made themselves secure for life. Vast numbers thought they had done exactly that, but they were undone by a collapse of the private economy which few thought possible.

Social Security draws on the resources of the whole community—workers and employers alike—to make sure that, in the public interest and for the benefit of all, every employed person has a measure of security in his old age, or in the event of his untimely death or disability. This not only protects the improvident and the unlucky; it protects the prudent against unforeseeable disasters. No private insurance can do that.

Q: Sure, benefits will increase over the years. So will the "premiums"— the taxes we pay. You can see that from this year's proposals. Why don't we just put in a cost-of-living escalator on Social Security benefits—to keep them on a par with prices?

A: There is nothing wrong with the principle of an escalator arrangement if it is properly applied. But an escalator should not be used as a way of keeping inadequate benefits in the same place. The AFL-CIO believes that basic benefits should be raised by 50 percent quite apart from escalator provisions.

Also, an escalator clause should take into consideration living standards as well as living costs. If the general standard of American life rises, aside from prices, that of retirees and other Social Security beneficiaries should rise as well.

This doesn't rule out an escalator right now—as long as it's agreed that basic increases are also needed.

Q: But let's say I'm 35 or 40 years away from retirement. I'll pay the money all those years, but I won't get any more benefits than somebody who only paid 10 years at the same rate. Is that fair?

A: In one sense, no; in another sense, yes. Let's look.

The proposals now before Congress would set a special, higher minimum benefit for retirees who had paid Social Security taxes for 25 years or more. That's a first attempt to meet the problem.

However, if you're lucky enough to live to 65, and to have earned the maximum tax base for all those years, you shouldn't really resent it. You might have bought a life insurance policy at 25 or 30, and paid the premiums over the same period. You would be happy to reach 65, but you would lose the game. You would have won— in dollar terms—if you had died 20 years earlier.

Every insurance system is based on averages and probabilities, including Social Security. There is no way of guaranteeing that every player will get back more than he put in, or even as much. But your chances are infinitely greater under Social Security.

First, you are only putting up half your bet; the employer is matching you.

Second, there are more ways you can win. If you live to 65 you have the pension. If you die earlier you have the death benefit and survivors' support. If you're disabled before 65, or sick afterwards, you also collect.

Sure, in any kind of insurance program, public or private, some will pay more than they collect. But the odds are better with Social Security.

Q: Just the same, it seems to me that the big thing these days is the old folks—medicare, bigger retirement checks and all that. I'm not against helping the old people, but aren't we going a little too far?

A: No, we're not; even from the standpoint of the very young, if they took a good, clear look at the facts.

Sure, Social Security has generally been discussed in terms of the old folks, and some young people may be fed up with it. But actually, it's a young people's program, too.

Let's start with the young and move up.

Suppose one of the old folks gets sick. You'd be right there with all the help you could give, even though it killed you—and it might have, financially, until a couple of years ago. Not anymore, thanks to medicare. You might be stuck with the deductible but you'll get off easy. That's Social Security.

Or you're driving home late one night and some nut with hot wheels knocks you into the branches. If you're just crippled, Social Security will keep you and your hopes alive; if you're dead, Social Security will take care of your wife and kids.

But let's say you get old—and we all do. Inevitably you get the word—sorry about that, old boy, but you've had it. The pay checks stop right there.

You'll join a great big club, in which there are mighty few millionaires. The average single member has a Social Security income of less than $1,000 a year; the average couple, about $1,700.

Do you think that's "too far"? Do you think an increase of 15 percent or 20 percent—or even 50 percent —would be "too far"? Would you like to live on this kind of income?

Q: I'm not all that worried. My folks have a union pension plan and so do I. Don't most people have something else besides Social Security to protect them?

A: No. If you do, and your folks do, you belong to a very fortunate minority.

Only 15 percent of those presently retired have any sort of private pension income. The other 85 percent depend on Social Security alone.

True, the figures will change for the better. About 30 percent of the present labor force is covered by some sort of private pension arrangement. In another 15 or 20 years, this will show up in the pension statistics. But that will still leave 70 percent with nothing but Social Security.

Besides, most of the private pension plans aren't all that plush. Those in the highly-organized, high-wage, highly-profitable industries pay substantial benefits. Many others do not.

The plain fact is that the great majority of retirees have no income except Social Security, and—because Social Security benefits are too low—very many of them are desperately poor. Pensions have been raised only twice since 1954. The 1958 increase did not even restore the buying power lost since 1954. The 1958 increase did not even restore the buying power lost since

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Post-Holiday Drop Checked:

January Jobless Rate Holds at 3.7 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

The January job report showed non-farm payroll employment, after adjustment for seasonal influences, rising by 280,000 to a record of 65.4 million. The gains occurred in all major industries except construction.

Ross, in releasing the job figures to reporters, stressed the employment increases since last September. He said there was a "continuing and surprising strength" in job gains which left employment trends stronger than other economic indicators.

He labeled as "dramatic" the 1.2 million increase in non-farm jobs, seasonally adjusted, in the four-month period September to January.

Ross listed the gains as follows: manufacturing, up 275,000; wholesale and retail trade, up 265,000; services, up 210,000; government, mostly state and local, up 300,000 and miscellaneous, up 150,000.

Thus, despite a post-Christmas job decline of 1.6 million, the drop was less than predicted and so represented an improvement after seasonal adjustment. In actual terms, non-farm jobs were up 2.9 million over the year.

The extra-seasonal job gain amounted to 35,000 in manufacturing. The only weakness, the report noted, was in transportation equipment, where auto production cutbacks reduced jobs by 11,000 more than seasonally, almost insignificant in an industry total of 2 million.

Since January 1966, manufacturing employment was up by 900,000 to a total of 19.2 million. More than 70 percent of the gain occurred in the durable goods sector.

Consistent with the long-run growth trend, the report added, the majority of the 2.9 million new non-farm jobs were in the service-producing industries. Most of the gain came in trade, miscellaneous services and state and local government.

The January report showed the factory workweek declining as expected by 36 minutes to 40.7 hours. This included an average of 3.3 hours of premium overtime, down a half-hour from December.

On the unemployment side of the picture, there were 3.2 million jobless in January. Among them were 1.3 million adult men, 1.2 million adult women and 670,000 teenagers.

Highest for Teens

The jobless rates were 2.2 percent for adult men, 4.3 percent for women and 11 percent for the 16 to 19 year-olds.

The non-white unemployed totaled 650,000 in January, one-fifth of the total unemployed. Their jobless rate was 6.6 percent—twice the white rate.

Under the new Labor Dept. definitions, a person is counted as unemployed only if he has been engaged in specific job-seeking in the past four weeks; is waiting to start a job within 30 days, or waiting to be recalled from layoff. He also must be available for work.

Eliminating 14 to 15 year-olds reduces the annual jobless total by 100,000 and the job total by 1.2 million.

The important Census Bureau household survey is now enlarged to 52,500 households per month over 449 areas instead of 35,000 over 357 areas. This yields an estimated 20 percent gain in statistical reliability, the Labor Dept. says.

Martin Ward Joins ULLICO Board

New York—Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters was elected a director of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. at a ULLICO executive committee meeting here.

Ward will succeed his union's president, Peter T. Schoemann, who served for the past 10 years on the board of the labor-owned insurance firm.

The executive board heard a report from company officers that ULLICO has had a 15 percent gain in life insurance in force during the past year—to a total of $1.9 billion in coverage—and had paid out 15 percent more benefits to policyholders.

THE NATION needs swift modern merchant ships, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler tells a Washington luncheon meeting of the federation's Maritime Trades Dept. He pledged labor support in the struggle of maritime unions to "keep the American flag on the seas" as an arm of private industry and a vital part of national defense.

All-Out Campaign Urged To Save Merchant Fleet

Labor can help save the U.S. merchant marine from "unredeemable obsolescence" by the same kind of zeal and persistence that won the fight for medicare, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared at a Maritime Trades Dept. luncheon in Washington.

At the end of World War II, he recalled, the U.S. had a fleet of 5,000 merchant vessels carrying American cargoes under the U.S. flag.

"The heart of our war-built fleet was sold off, traded and given away," Schnitzler observed.

In peace, he said, this nation must be able to deliver consumer goods in modern ships "made by Americans and manned by Americans." In times of national emergency, he declared, "we must have a merchant fleet that is fit, fast and flexible—not worn out shells of another era."

The Soviet Union, he said, has transformed itself from a "maritime nonentity" to a major high-seas power with an active fleet of 1,422 vessels compared to the U.S. fleet of 955 ships. Soviet vessels are new—80 percent of them less than 10 years old. Seventy percent of U.S. vessels are more than 20 years old, Schnitzler reported.

"The Soviet fleet will expand by 516 vessels soon to be delivered from the shipyards. In the U.S. we have 49 ships being constructed," he noted.

The illness of the American merchant marine, he emphasized, is "neglect," that now threatens "the security of our nation and the future of our overseas commitments."

The only realistic remedy, Schnitzler summed up, is for "a genuine vessel-replacement program." But, he said, "we shall embark on such a program only when America is aware and convinced of the need, and is willing to assume the financial burden."

Noting that no group has been more aggressive than the maritime unions, Schnitzler said "over the years you have been the most vocal groups for a revitalized merchant fleet." He added:

"No one has worked harder against greater odds. Let us believe that in 1967 you, and we in the AFL-CIO, will be successful in taking the first step toward reviving the U.S. merchant marine by the establishment of an independent maritime agency."

Job Testing Institute Set At U. of Iowa

The first AFL-CIO Institute on Testing, sparked by growing use of the technique in industry, will be held Mar. 19-24 on the campus of the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

It is sponsored by the university's Center for Labor & Management and the AFL-CIO Departments of Research and Education in cooperation with the Division of Vocational Education of the Iowa Dept. of Public Instruction. Attendance will be restricted to full time union representatives and staff members.

In a letter to the presidents of national and international unions announcing the institute, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler pointed out that testing has been used in industry "to bypass established seniority systems and to deprive good unionists of employment opportunities."

The institute will stress both the technical and bargaining aspects of employe testing programs, he said, and is designed to give staff members the knowledge they need to protect the rights of union members.

Gottlieb in Charge

Prof. Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO research engineer on leave to the university as visiting professor, is directing the institute. Additional information can be had by writing him at the Center for Labor & Management, College of Business Administration, Phillips Hall, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 52240.

The $60 fee includes an opening dinner meeting on March 19 and a concluding luncheon on March 24, the cost of instruction and all materials, but not housing or other meals. Rooms have been reserved for participants in the Iowa House of the Iowa Memorial Union.

NLRB Attorney Named For St. Louis Region

Gerard Fleischut, a native of Pittsburgh and a National Labor Relations Board careerist, has been named regional attorney in the board's St. Louis office. He succeeds Joseph S. Solien, recently appointed regional director.

Social Security—A Best Buy for Young and Old

(Continued from page 6)

1954; and the 1965 increase did not even restore the buying power lost since 1958. The two raises left retirees worse off than they had been a decade earlier.

Younger workers may not feel like shedding tears for the aged, but consider just one statistic. About a third of the aged don't have a telephone, because they can't afford it. How would you like that, come 65?

Q: But this tax thing still bugs me. Under the income tax, the more you make, the higher rate you pay. But everybody pays the same rate on Social Security, even the millionaires. Do you think that's right?

A: No, it's not—but it's not as unfair as it sounds. The benefit formulas are arranged to pay more, in proportion, to those with the lowest earnings. So while the lower-paid are taxed proportionately more when they're working, they get a bigger break when they collect.

Also, the higher wage base will bring in more money from the better-paid, which will help a little.

However, you still have a point. The present setup dates back to the Great Depression, when there was an urgent need to provide some sort of income to the aged, right away. No matter what kind of insurance system was set up, they wouldn't have anything much in the way of credits; so everyone else paid a little more to make up the actuarial difference.

This may seem pretty peculiar to later generations, raised in an affluent society. But 30 years ago, younger workers were more than willing to pay more than their share so that the elderly would have a chance to live out their lives in dignity and independence.

By now, of course, this problem is mostly behind us, but the debt remains. And so eventually the Social Security system should be enriched by a contribution from the general revenues of the federal government, which are collected more nearly according to the ability to pay. But that's down the road a bit.

Meanwhile, the system as it stands gives you the nation's best chance to come out a winner. And the odds will get better as time goes on.

Q: Let's look down the road a little farther. There's going to be a push for bigger pensions, for expanded medicare—maybe covering everyone—and all the rest. Who's going to pay for that?

A: To a great degree, you are. Let's not make any bones about that.

You want a secure old age, not lavish, but with enough money to live decently. It has to be paid for, one way or another; partly, perhaps, with a company pension plan (using money you might otherwise have had in wages) and through Social Security (half paid for by a tax on employers—money you would be unlikely to get otherwise).

You want some kind of protection against the unexpected—death, disability, chronic illness—for yourself and those you're responsible for. Only Social Security can do that job for the aged, and it does it better than anything you can buy anywhere else for anything close to the price.

Yes, Social Security is going to get bigger. It's going to get more expensive. It's going to annoy you as you pay your share.

But where could you get a better buy?

Q: But seriously—where will it all end?

A: We in the AFL-CIO hope it won't end until the Social Security concept in the United States catches up with and surpasses the rest of the world.

Of all the free, western nations—the lands of our forefathers, the creators of our national culture—we are the most laggard in social welfare, in caring for the aged, the ill and the deprived.

In part this is because we Americans set so high a price on personal self-sufficiency and freedom of opportunity; "any boy can become President" and all that. Yet the concept of adequate social welfare does not conflict with the American ideal, but rather complements it.

"Any boy can become President" if he has a fair chance. In today's society this means adequate food, adequate housing and adequate education. This chance must be open to the children of the poor widow and the young offspring of the retiree.

If West Germany can spend 17 percent of its gross national product; Belgium, 14.4 percent; Britain, 11 percent; Ireland, 8.9 percent, for social welfare, surely the United States can do better than 7 percent.

In cold fact we Americans not only do poorly by the indigent, the aged and the ill; we do poorly in protecting the young against the burden of the old. This is not just faulty in principle but short-sighted in practice. For all our sakes, let us do better.

In Message to Congress:

Johnson Acts to Help Children of Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

perimental programs involving even younger children.

● A new pilot program of free lunches for pre-school children not eligible for school lunch benefits. Johnson said more than 1.5 million preschool children are undernourished.

● Establishment of child and parent centers in slums with services ranging from pre-natal and infant care counseling for parents, to day care centers for children under three. The centers would also serve for training child development specialists.

● A series of expanded and new child health measures. Johnson asked an additional $100 million a year for medical care for needy children, nearly double last year's budget. He asked funds and facilities for medical examination and treatment of an additional 500,000 poor children next year. He urged expanded federal support for community mental retardation centers, including money to help staff them.

The pilot program of dental care proposed by the President would reach 100,000 children in poverty areas. "Nearly two out of three disadvantaged children between the ages of 5 and 14 have never visited a dentist," Johnson said. "They have five times more decayed teeth than their more fortunate classmates."

● Improvement of the government's "aid to families with dependent children" program, including requiring states to raise cash payments to the level the state itself has set as the minimum for subsistence and making permanent the program for unemployed parents.

● Increased social security payments for children of widows as part of the proposed social security legislation.

● Federal grants to help states improve their juvenile courts, for construction of short-term detention and treatment facilities for juvenile offenders, and to help communities operate special rehabilitation programs for juvenile delinquents and potential delinquents.

● "Legislation to provide federal funds for the construction of summer camp facilities for a least 100,000 children in 1968." Local governments or private agencies would finance and run the camps. A Cabinet-level council, under Vice Pres. Humphrey, will be set up to spur the camp program. It will seek to enlist college students and others to work in them and call a national "share your summer" conference "to encourage more fortunate families to open their vacation homes to disadvantaged children for part of the summer."

Johnson asked communities to expand summer programs, declaring: "It should not take an act of Congress to turn on a fire hydrant sprinkler, to keep a swimming pool open a little longer, or provide lights and supervision for a summer playground."

The presidential message was one of a series the President has submitted to Congress as follow-ups to his State of the Union report. It followed by a few days a proposal for a new federal attack on crime, including matching funds for local governments that step up their own crime prevention programs. The President also renewed his call for legislation restricting the sale of guns and asked a flat ban on all electronic eavesdropping and wiretapping except when authorized by the attorney general for "national security."

1966 Pact Gains Exceed 4 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

rates showed a median 4.2 percent or 10.4 cents-an-hour increase for manufacturing workers and a 5 percent or 13.3-cent average pay hike for non-manufacturing workers covered by major agreements.

Excluded from the BLS computations were wage changes based on long-term contracts negotiated before 1966 and cost-of-living escalator adjustments.

The number of workers affected by major agreements was smaller than in the preceding year—2.75 million compared with 3.6 million in 1965.

GOP Loses House Fight On Rise in Debt Ceiling

Republicans made a partisan political battle over a routine bill to raise the national debt ceiling so the government can pay its bills, but failed to recruit enough conservative Democrats to put together a winning coalition.

The outcome—on all three votes taken on the legislation—was a clear victory for the Administration.

It was also a setback for the conservative coalition though the division of forces was basically partisan rather than ideological.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee warned the GOP that it would be the height of irresponsibility, not an economy move, to reject the routine temporary increase in the debt limit which has been necessary nearly every year.

Republican leaders, however, pressed the attack. First they sought to defeat the "closed rule" under which revenue measures traditionally are considered in the House in an effort to open the bill to floor amendments. They failed by a 223-184 vote.

The next GOP move was a motion to send the bill back to committee with instructions to add two Republican amendments. One would have required the Treasury to count all "participation certificates" sold by the government as part of the national debt, subject to the ceiling. These certificates are shares in loans made by government agencies which are sold to private investors. The other GOP amendment would have lifted the 4.25 percent interest ceiling for long-term government bonds, a move the Administration viewed as encouraging higher interest rates.

The GOP recommittal motion was soundly beaten, 261-155.

The final passage vote was the closest, 215-199, as 26 primarily southern Democrats joined with 173 Republicans to cast an "economy" vote for the record. Voting for the bill were 213 Democrats and two Republicans.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

ORGANIZING can be a challenge, an opportunity and an obligation, these volunteer organizers are demonstrating by giving up a weekend of their free time. Alan Kistler, AFL-CIO assistant director of organization, is shown addressing members of 82 local unions in Iowa. Only a few of the 123 delegates were paid staff members.

Grass-Roots Organizers Urged To Utilize New Members' Zeal

By Eugene A. Kelly

Des Moines, Ia.—"The best grass-roots organizer is the new union member . . . especially the young member. Get the young ones interested and union membership will go up like a rocket."

The speaker was in his 30s—alert, informed, sure of himself. The old-timer leaned over to whisper: "He was here a couple of years ago as a volunteer organizer. Now he's on a union staff, full time."

Most of the audience of 123 were volunteers, sacrificing a day off with the family to attend the State Conference on Organizing, sponsored by the Iowa AFL-CIO, local central bodies and the national AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

The meeting was not for professionals only, but for members of union and central body organizing committees interested in the theme: "Make Iowa the first 100 percent union-organized state."

It was a grass-roots meeting, keyed to an idea that has spread through the labor movement in recent years. The delegates, who drove here from all over the state at the close of work on Friday, represented 82 local unions, 27 international unions, 13 local central bodies, one Building & Construction Trades Council and one Woman's Auxiliary. Every area but one—and that one isolated by snow—was represented.

Travel Problems

It snowed heavily that weekend. Visitors from the East had to bypass Chicago. One flew to Denver, another to Minneapolis, then back to Des Moines.

After a day of reports and discussion, this picture of what unpaid volunteers can do—in an agricultural state, even a "right-to-work" state like Iowa, emerged:

● The state organizing program, with its emphasis on every union member talking an hour a week to non-union prospects, has produced more than 60,000 names and addresses of potential members. The names are matched to plans surveyed by central bodies, and when the time seems ripe, an organizing drive is started.

● Iowa added 600 new businesses last year, attracted by Gov. Harold E. Hughes (D) and his Industrial Development Commission. A majority were non-union, and thus organizing objectives.

● Sixteen of the state's 21 local central bodies have established committees on organizing. Members must volunteer for service—no one can serve by appointment.

● Affiliated unions were on the ballot in 104 National Labor Relations Board elections in 1966. They won 67, or 64.4 percent, an achievement of which Pres. Hugh Clark of the State AFL-CIO said confidently: "We plan to do better next year."

● In four years, the NLRB election caseload has increased so much that Iowa now leads all states in elections conducted, the meeting was told.

● Union-member affiliations with the state central body have increased by 14,000 since 1963, the year the do-it-yourself organizing program was launched by AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel J. Healy and state leaders.

Other evidences of the program's effectiveness were visible at the meeting:

Nearly 15 new international union representatives are serving in the area.

The AFL-CIO has increased its full-time Iowa representatives from 1 to 3.

One union representative used to "cover" all of Iowa from his home in Moline, Ill., across the river from Iowa. Now there are three or four. Another union has 10 new locals in the state.

Union members in Marshalltown, Ia., organized the Fisher Governor Co. plant, won an election—the 11th attempt—and now run an active central body.

The grass-roots organizing drive has this theme: "You, too, can be an organizer. You don't have to wait for a full-time representative to come along."

"Somewhere, some time in your everyday life you meet, see, and perhaps talk to a non-union worker," it continues. "Has it ever occurred to you that five minutes spent with this worker, talking about the benefits of unionism and in particular the benefits your union has brought to you and your family, might some day encourage him to join an AFL-CIO union?"

Weekly Reports

The worker who volunteers to serve with an organizing committee keeps a record of his contacts, and once a week fills out a card and a report on his prospects. The report is turned in to the central body, and when enough prospects have been located in one specific plant, the formal drive is started.

Iowa spices its organizing meetings by giving away trading stamps bought by the central bodies. At the meeting here, two labor veterans were presented with attendance gifts—50,000 stamps for Mrs. Inez Pontious of the Polk County (Des Moines) Women's Auxiliary, and 30,000 for John J. Coppess of the Packinghouse Workers, Cedar Rapids.

Guest speaker at the conference was Alan Kistler, assistant director of organization for the AFL-CIO. He congratulated state unionists on their efforts but noted that, although 3.5 million new members have been organized by AFL-CIO unions since merger, the nation still has 32 million unorganized employes.

"At merger, union membership was 39 percent of all workers. Now it's 35 percent, or 34," he said. "We've got to do better, and you've got to do better."

2-11-67

Education Unit Offers Labor Internship

An eight-week scholarship, accompanied by an $800 grant, is available this summer for a man or woman who is interested in a career in labor education.

The scholarship is offered by Workers Education Local 189 of the American Federation of Teachers. The person chosen for the program, the 1967 "labor education intern," will spend eight weeks this summer under the guidance of Local 189 members in unions and universities. Part of the time will be spent in observation and training at union summer schools and conferences, the rest in Washington.

Applications are invited from union members who have been active in educational work for their unions, teachers and graduate students. Among the qualifications sought are experience with the labor movement, understanding of education principles and familiarity with such subjects as collective bargaining.

Deadline for applications is Apr. 1. For application forms and more detailed information, write: 1967 Labor Education Internship, Room 825, 432 North Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706.

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Rallies Set to Spur Support For Social Security Boosts

LBJ Pushes Rights Bill On Housing

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Johnson asked Congress to pass a broad-ranging civil rights bill, including open housing, because it is "decent and right" and necessary to make democratic principles "a reality for all Americans."

A similar bill was filibustered to death in the Senate last year after having passed the House, and the President acknowledged that "today the subject of fair housing is engulfed in a cloud of misinformation and unarticulated fear."

Johnson appealed to unions and industry, churches and civic groups, to help dispel these fears. And he stressed: "I cannot urge too strongly that Congress act promptly on this legislation."

The Aministration's bill, scheduled to be introduced in the House by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) and in the Senate by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), includes these main provisions:

- Legislation making it a federal offense for anyone to interfere with the exercise of civil rights guaranteed by law, including voting, purchasing a home, attending a school or obtaining service in a restaurant or hotel. It would prohibit threats as well as violence and would authorize victims of violence to bring civil actions for damages.
- A strong prohibition against discrimination in selection of federal, state or local juries on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex or economic status.
- **Quicker action on job discrimination complaints by giving**

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ORGANIZED LABOR has done more than merely improve the welfare of its members by working for programs that benefit all Americans, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a conference of staff members called by the Operating Engineers in Miami Beach in conjunction with an executive board meeting. **(See story Page 2.)**

URW Shapes Proposals for Big 5 Talks

Cleveland—The Rubber Workers, due to meet the Big Five Rubber companies at the bargaining table next month, will be shooting for a "Full Employment Earnings program" that will pay laid-off workers up to 95 percent of their regular pay.

The FEEP program is one of the major planks in the union's 1967 bargaining goals adopted here at a three-day conference of the URW Intl. Policy Committee.

Top objective in this year's negotiations, said URW Pres. Peter Bommarito, will be a substantial general wage increase.

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To Push Compliance:

CWA Enlists Locals In Wage-Law Drive

The Communications Workers executive board pledged full support to the AFL-CIO's drive for vigorous enforcement of the new wage-hour law and called on its 800 local unions to help.

The board hailed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's plan to have city and state central bodies set up machinery to help every worker—union member or not—with a complaint against an employer who is chiseling on the new wage-hour standards.

In a statement "wholeheartedly" endorsing the proposal, the board said Meany had "hit on a 'natural' for the labor movement at the community level. Leadership by local central bodies in publicizing the import of the new legislation, particularly with respect to workers not previously covered, can create a variety of opportunities for labor both in public service and in generating good will among workers previously hostile or indifferent to organization—and, indeed, may open doors to heretofore unpromising organizing situations."

The CWA board called on the union's locals to "play an active and imaginative role—working in conjunction with the local and state bodies with which they are affiliated—in implementing the AFL-CIO's program."

Noting that the CWA calls itself "the community-minded union," the board commented: "Seldom will we find a more challenging opportunity to put our dedication into practice than by providing a helping hand up to those now standing on the lowest rung of the economic ladder in our communities."

The resolution pointed out that the accomplishment of raising the minimum wage and broadening its coverage "will have little meaning to the millions now working un-

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Meany Asks Nationwide Campaign

A series of AFL-CIO-sponsored rallies to mobilize support for Pres. Johnson's social security proposals will be held in at least 15 major cities from coast to coast, Federation Pres. George Meany has announced.

Nearly all the rallies will be on Sunday, Mar. 12.

Meany said they will include, in addition to union members, senior citizens' clubs, church and civil rights groups, social welfare organizations and others interested in social security.

Special Film

A special film report on social security is being prepared for presentation at each rally, Meany said, and there will be brief speeches by political, civic and trade union leaders.

When the President's plan for an average 20 percent rise in social security benefits was announced last month, Meany hailed it as "a vital and necessary improvement" that "should bring new hope" to social security beneficiaries.

"We believe that the elderly and other Americans dependent on social security should share fully in the nation's economic progress," he said. The President's proposals "would lift large numbers of the elderly from the sub-poverty levels at which they are now forced to eke out the declining years of their lives," he added, indicating that

(Continued on Page 2)

President Renews Call For 'Truth-in-Lending'

A strong "truth-in-lending" law and new federal powers to protect consumers in areas ranging from land sales to meat inspection were urged by Pres. Johnson in a special message to Congress.

The President submitted a legislative program to help "all Americans" and especially the middle-income majority "who can afford to enjoy the abundance of the marketplace, but who can ill afford the high cost of deceit, misinformation and confusion."

He recited the accomplishments of the 89th Congress on consumer issues and called on the new Congress "to build on the record of progress."

Johnson asked:

- A truth-in-lending law, long urged by the AFL-CIO, "to provide consumers with accurate and clear information on the cost of credit."

Too often, he said, credit charges are "stated in confusing or misleading terms. They are complicated by 'add-ons' and discounts and unfamiliar gimmicks. The consumer should not have to be an actuary or a mathematician to understand

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Rent-Subsidy Project Pioneered by Labor

Pasco, Wash.—Eighty community leaders participated in a ground-breaking ceremony here for a $1.3 million low-rent housing development sponsored by the Benton-Franklin Counties AFL-CIO, and heard labor praised for making possible the nation's first rent supplement housing developed entirely as new construction.

The praise came in messages from Pres. Johnson, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development sent a telegram congratulating the Central Labor Council and the people of Pasco for what he called "an event of national significance."

"Your ceremony," Weaver added, "will lead the way for hundreds of others like it . . . during the months ahead. It is the vanguard of what we hope will be a host of construction starts that will give form and fruition to decent housing for low-income families of our country, which is the bright promise of the rent supplement program."

The AFL-CIO strongly supported the legislation which made the construction project possible.

Central body Pres. Lawrence R. King said a contract has been awarded to the Huico Co. and work will start about March 1 on 23 separate buildings to house 104 families on a 12-acre site in eastern

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Social Security Rallies Slated For Key Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

stronger social security would be a major legislative goal of the AFL-CIO this year.

A detailed statement of the federation's social security position will be considered by the Executive Council at its meeting next week.

The Mar. 12 rallies and their locations will be as follows: New York, National Maritime Union Hall; Boston, Hotel Bradford; Cleveland, Manger Hotel; Cincinnati, Emory Auditorium; Chicago, Plumbers Hall; New Orleans, Seafarers Hall; Milwaukee, Knights of Pythias Hall; Denver, Labor Center; Indianapolis, Riley Room, Claypool Hotel; Los Angeles, Olympic Auditorium, and Seattle, where the site is still to be selected.

A St. Louis rally will be Mar. 10 in Carpenters Hall. The Pittsburgh date will be April 2. Dates and sites have not yet been fixed for Oklahoma City and Daytona Beach. Rallies will be held in other cities later.

The President's social security message called for a basic increase of 15 percent in payments to retirees, disabled workers and the widows and children of deceased workers. Much higher proportionate increases would go to those now drawing the minimum sums of $44 a month for an individual or $66 for a couple. These would be raised to $70 and $105, respectively. These and other improvements bring the total package to an average 20 percent increase.

What's Your Social Security Status?

REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER →

DATE OF BIRTH → MONTH | DAY | YEAR

Please send a statement of the amount of earnings recorded in my social security account to:

NAME { MISS / MRS. / MR. _____

STREET & NUMBER _____

CITY & STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

Print Name and Address In Ink Or Use Typewriter

SIGN YOUR NAME AS YOU USUALLY WRITE IT _____

Sign your own name only. Under the law, information in your social security record is confidential and anyone who signs someone else's name can be prosecuted.

If your name has been changed from that shown on your social security account number card, please copy your name below exactly as it appears on that card.

FIND OUT how much you have in Social Security credits by filling in this form and mailing it to the Social Security Administration, P.O. Box 57, Baltimore, Md. 21203. It's a good idea to make sure your account is in order now, rather than waiting until benefits are due.

National Pension Plan Approved by Painters

Miami Beach—A voluntary national pension fund has been approved by the general board of the painters at a meeting here.

Details of the plan are being worked out by a board subcommittee headed by Vice Pres. Frank J. O'Connor, but it is expected to be patterned after the national pension plan of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which is aimed particularly at making retiree benefit plans feasible for small units through a pooling of funds.

Pres. S. Frank Raftery hailed the plan for a national pension fund as a major forward step and said it would "give mobility" to the union's 200,000 members "so that individuals can move from job to job and region to region without sacrificing protection and coverage."

Raftery added that the voluntary national pension would open the door for subsequent health and welfare programs. He explained that no convention approval was necessary and that the plan would go into operation in a matter of weeks.

A feature of the plan is that it is open to participation by employers, management officials and even non-members as well as members of the brotherhood.

Raftery noted that hundreds of Painters' locals presently have no pension plans and the new program would enable smaller locals to obtain pension coverage which, independently, they never would be able to achieve.

He listed these advantages of the national fund:

- Simplified bargaining centering on local employer contributions and eliminating wrangling over technical aspects.
- Lower costs through centralized administration of many items of expense.
- Continuity of pension benefits permitting workers to retain pension rights when they shift from one contributing employer to another.

Under the plan, each employe's normal pension benefit will depend on the amount of employer contributions made on his behalf.

The plan will be administered by a joint board of trustees composed equally of union and employer representatives.

Station Gives Air Time; Fairness Dispute Settled

The AFL-CIO's acceptance of free radio time to answer a series of critical editorials has brought an end to its dispute with an Ohio broadcaster. Also terminated was the federation's complaint to the Federal Communications Commission in which the station's fitness to continue as a license holder was questioned.

Radio station WMRN of Marion, Ohio, on Feb. 5 broadcast a pretaped program prepared by the AFL-CIO in answer to criticism of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other labor representatives last August during the airline mechanics' strike.

The federation had objected to the charge by the station's owner and president that Meany had threatened Congress with political retaliation if anti-strike legislation were enacted.

When documentation was furnished proving that Meany had not made such a threat, a more critical editorial was broadcast. Further correspondence produced a third editorial critical of AFL-CIO representatives for taking issue with the station's on-the-air statements.

When attempts to correct the editorial statements failed, the federation made a request to the station for answering air time under the provisions of the FCC's Fairness Doctrine. Receiving no reply, the AFL-CIO filed a complaint with the FCC and asked for a hearing into the station's competence to hold a broadcast license in view of its violation of the fairness doctrine. The station had failed to afford "reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on an issue of public importance," the complaint stated.

In its answer to the FCC, the station pleaded that "an unavoidable set of circumstances" had led to the AFL-CIO complaint. Chief of these, it said, was the illness and death of the station owner and president shortly after the AFL-CIO request for air time had been made. The letter noted that the station owner personally delivered all editorials and also handled all related correspondence himself, which had led to problems in view of his winter-time trips to Florida.

"As has always been the policy of the station," the letter stated, "we stand ready now to offer equal time to respond to the editorial in question. We will be only too glad to work out suitable arrangements."

The AFL-CIO accepted the station's explanation and in view of the dispute arising at the time of the owner's fatal illness accepted the airtime and withdrew its complaint to the FCC. Ownership of the station has since changed hands.

Air Line Union Wins 66c Hike In United Pact

Chicago—A new contract boosting wages 66 cents an hour over three years has been approved by flight simulator operators for United Air Lines.

The simulator operators assist in training programs and are members of the Air Line Employes Association, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots. Under the new contract base pay was set at $619.50 a month, rising to a top of $869 after seven years.

The agreement also provides for a voluntary dues checkoff, an eighth paid holiday, double time and a half for holidays worked, severance pay after two years for employes separated through no fault of their own, three weeks of vacation after eight years and four weeks after 15 years, and full employer payment of group accident and sickness insurance premiums.

Cuts Held Threat to Jobs:

Building Trades Ask Road Funds Release

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Cutbacks in the nation's highway building program will "seriously jeopardize the construction industry" and cause "a substantial increase in unemployment," the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. warned.

The department's executive council meeting here called on the Administration to restore the funds cut earlier this year and allow the road construction program to proceed on schedule.

Pres. Johnson has ordered highway building funds reduced by $700 million in terms of the Administration's total economic and budgetary needs. About 12,000 miles of the proposed 41,000 mile interstate highway program have yet to be started. About 5,600 miles are presently under construction.

At its three-day session the BCTD council also received a progress report from the Battelle Memorial Institute which is conducting for the department an in-depth study of prefabrication in the construction industry. The 10-month research project is progressing on schedule, representatives of the institute told the council, with information being collected and analyzed and in-depth interviews continuing with builders, architects, manufacturers and others in the field.

The researchers said they had reached no firm conclusion but noted that there has been a "natural evolutionary process" in prefabrication and more work is moving from the job site to the factory. This trend will not slow down between now and 1975, the study's time objective, but there are no firm indications as to whether it will accelerate beyond the present pace, they said.

The study involves factors such as land costs and transportation as well as new materials and manufacturing processes. The detailed research was set up and is financed by the BCTD with a final report expected by the end of the year.

The council voted full support of the current strike by the Elevator Constructors against 70 firms in the industry involving 16,000 workers. **(Story, Page 3.)**

In other actions the council headed by BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty:

- Heard a report from H. T. Herrick, director of labor relations for the Atomic Energy Commission, on reported plans for construction of two new test sites and the manpower needs involved.
- Adopted a resolution endorsing the 25th anniversary celebration of the Seabees and urged all affiliates to support the anniversary committee in reaching its fund goal.
- Received a detailed report from Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the AFL-CIO Investment Dept. on the federation's mortgage investment trust—a pooled fund for investment in federally-insured housing mortgages available to all affiliates and qualified labor-management pension or welfare plans. Bookstaver noted that information on the AFL-CIO trust plan should be more widely disseminated to locals of building trades unions so that funds are wisely used to improve returns to the unions as well as to provide needed mortgage money for the building industry.
- **Heard BCTD Legislative Rep. Walter Mason review the outlook for legislation in the 90th Congress including a prediction of a "fair chance" of passing situs picketing legislation at the current session.**
- Listened to a discussion by Martin Segal, active in union pension and welfare fund activities, on new legislative proposals in the current Congress covering pension regulation.

Staff Briefing Highlights Meeting of IUOE Board

Miami Beach—The general board of the Operating Engineers brought 80 IUOE staff members to its meeting here as part of a continuing effort to keep the union's 300 locals fully informed on policies, programs and available services.

Instead of the customary closed sessions, the board and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton conducted a number of open "appraisals" meetings for the 70 field representatives and 10 headquarters staff members.

The staff personnel also heard from employers, government officials and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany regarding the trends and outlook in the construction industry.

Both employers and government representatives stressed the need of better planning, including a possible "stagger system" for contract letting, to reduce seasonality in the industry and assure work continuity.

Meany pointed out that it is the duty of organized groups to help those who cannot help themselves. He observed that by working for broad programs that advance the welfare of all, such as medicare and wage-hour legislation, organized labor has done far more than merely improve its own situation.

Wharton stressed the necessity of close contact between the field staff and local unions, so that the locals are kept aware of the wide range of assistance available to them from the international offices.

Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman described the operation of the international's monthly report system.

Hugh Murphy, administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, complimented the Operating Engineers for moving "far out ahead" in their training and retraining programs.

WARM WELCOME was extended by Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks to 500 guests at the union's annual open house for Washington dignitaries, including congressmen, senators and Cabinet members. Here Dennis greets Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.), and Hazel Bergstrom of the U.S. Employment Service.

A Slingshot Against Goliath:

Inadequate NLRB Remedies Pointed Up by Stevens Case

By Eugene A. Kelly

The latest findings of a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner of "massive and deliberate" labor law violations by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., have focused new attention on the inadequacy of NLRB remedies against flagrant unfair labor practices.

Three examiners, and the board itself, have pinpointed the big textile chain's defiance of law. In separate reports they have directed the Stevens firm to rehire 103 union supporters fired illegally since the Textile Workers Union of America began organizing in Carolina plants of the Stevens empire in 1963.

Yet not one discharged worker has been returned to his job and the firm's studied law violations continue, according to the fourth in a series of charges filed with the NLRB by the TWUA.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee, proposed last May that instead of what he called "wrist-slapping" penalties now provided by the Taft-Hartley law, the NLRB be given the power to impose double or triple damages on deliberate violators and that other agencies be authorized to withhold government contracts from companies in that category.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock recently called for a congressional investigation of lawbreaking by firms such as Stevens, and a policy of rejecting bids on government contracts from such offenders.

Family Firm

Stevens is a family-owned firm headed by Robert T. Stevens—a former Army Secretary under Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower—and a winner of government contracts despite its record.

The company's anti-union policies were found so flagrant that the latest trial examiner to hear charges—Boyd Leedom, former NLRB chairman in the Eisenhower Administration—said "it begins to appear doubtful" that any legal remedy can right the wrongs done Stevens employes unless "other arms of government, with a different approach," take other action to enforce employes' rights to self-organization.

Leedom did not say what other approach he favors, but he did advise the board to order the reinstatement of 13 wrongfully fired employes, with pay for time lost; to order Stevens to cease its illegal conduct, including threats and demotions; and to take the extraordinary steps of having a responsible company official read the board's cease-and-desist order to all employes during working time on each shift, and to give the union "reasonable access" to all Stevens bulletin boards for at least one year.

Reviewing the testimony of numerous management witnesses, Leedom concluded that many lied "without compunction" in the conviction that it was the accepted thing to do because of company policy.

Other NLRB reports indicate, Leedom wrote, that Stevens is not the only textile giant in the South that "seems to be rejecting the national labor law." Whatever the reason, he asserted, "thousands of employes and wide geographic areas are being denied" the benefits of the labor act.

Firings 'Shocking'

Finding that two veteran Stevens employes were discharged on a pretext when they became ill, Leedom called the firings "so out of tune" with a humane, civilized approach that "they should shock even those least sensitive to honor, justice and decent treatment."

Leedom concluded that most law violations by the Stevens firm "must stem from the decision of one man or a very few men at the top of the management structure;" and a "signal from the top" would correct such decisions.

Last Mar. 22, the NLRB affirmed findings by Examiner Horace A. Ruckel of "flagrant unlawfulness" in the company labor relations. It ordered 71 fired workers restored to their jobs with back pay, and applied the extraordinary remedies, prescribed by Leedom in the later case, to overcome the Stevens law violations.

Union-Crushers

Telling how Stevens management drove out union supporters by harassment, Ruckel reported that the company, "through its plant superintendents, acting in collaboration, initiated and pursued a pattern of conduct . . . to crush the union movement." He added:

"With scant regard for the means employed other than their effectiveness, it interfered with, restrained and coerced its employes in the exercise of their rights . . . flagrantly, cynically, unlawfully."

In a report Jan. 18, 1966, the same examiner recommended the rehiring of 19 other employes fired for union activity at other plants. The company, he found, was guilty of a "continued, systematic determination" to "destroy the union root and branch by discharging its most active members on any pretext which might come to hand, or could be invented."

No other conclusion could be drawn from the testimony of numerous witnesses, Ruckel related, than that Stevens "largely succeeded in its purpose" of driving the union out of plants in Rock Hill and Greenville, S.C., and Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

The board's findings of March 1966 have been appealed by Stevens management. Of these findings, Thompson said on the floor of the House last May 24 that the company "has so far lost all the (legal) battles but has won the war. It has achieved its objective—to keep the union out." He continued:

"Its violations of the law, assuming the court upholds the labor board, will be punished by a wrist-slapping. The contest between the J. P. Stevens Co. and the United States government is unequal."

Congress "sends the labor board with a slingshot to enforce our laws against an armored Goliath," Thompson said, adding "if we want the laws we pass enforced, we must equip the agencies we create with power to deter the law violators."

He proposed legislation to:

- Give the NLRB authority to assess double or triple damages against law violators who have been "deliberate or repeated or flagrant" in their flouting of the labor laws.
- Give agencies of government the power to withhold contracts from companies that the labor board finds to be in "open, flagrant, knowing and purposeful violation of our laws."

Action is necessary, Thompson told the House, "if we are to demonstrate that the U.S. government is larger than the total of its parts."

A CITATION for long-term activity in working for the rehabilitation of the mentally ill was presented to Pres. Victor Bussie (right) of the Louisiana AFL-CIO by the American Trial Lawyers Association at a meeting in New Orleans. The presentation was made by Raymond H. Kierr, New Orleans lawyer and a conference speaker.

Bussie Cited for Work In Mental Rehabilitation

New Orleans, La.—The American Trial Lawyers Association honored Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana AFL-CIO at a meeting here for his many years of work in rehabilitating victims of mental illness.

Bussie was given a citation for exceptional merit for his extensive efforts to restore the victims of industrial pace and pressure to their families and their jobs.

The citation was presented at a special ATLA midwinter conference called to examine the question of how far the law must delve into mental and emotional illnesses to protect the legal rights of all citizens.

It hailed also Bussie's "unique contribution" in other civic and charitable areas, citing specifically the rehabilitation of paroled prisoners, and victims of cerebral palsy, and aid to hearing defects, education, medicine and civil defense.

Bussie in an acceptance speech invited the trial lawyers' group to join the Mental Health Association, in which he is a leader, in the fight against mental illness.

He particularly sought help for the mentally ill who have improved with hospitalization to the point where they can be discharged but who need "aftercare and rehabilitation services."

"More than likely, they are the former patients with whom you come in contact," he told the trial attorneys.

"They are the persons who may become involved in accidents or other difficulties on the job or in the community that would require legal assistance. They are the ones you will be directing to the community agencies for additional services. If we are to help them psychiatrically or legally, the needed services of rehabilitation must be available.

Major Problem

Bussie pointed to the vastness of the problem, noting that more persons are hospitalized because of mental illness than all diseases combined.

"According to national statistics," he said, "one out of every two patients released from mental hospitals will probably return. However, with adequate aftercare follow-up and rehabilitative services, this number can be reduced to only one out of 10.

"Thus, with this new approach, a large part of the treatment program must be in the community, in forms once considered unorthodox."

Bussie emphasized that rehabilitative treatment does not minimize the importance of psychiatric care, but "only supports the gains" from such treatment.

Earnings Guarantee Set As Rubber Union Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

The policy body also called for a 1968 wage reopener, two more paid holidays, better vacation pay and upgrading of URW skilled tradesmen to the level of craftsmen in the auto industry.

Bommarito said FEEP would be an incentive to the rubber companies to do a better job of production planning to keep employes working steadily.

This, in turn, would bring URW members the type of employment and payroll security presently enjoyed only by salaried workers.

He said FEEP would be based on the Supplemental Unemployment Benefits program which now costs the companies 5 cents per manhour and provides laid-off employes up to 65 percent of their pay.

FEEP would cost the companies 2 cents more per manhour, Bommarito said, and would pay laid-off workers the difference between state unemployment compensation and 92.5 percent of their regular pay.

If the worker doesn't qualify for unemployment compensation or has exhausted his claims he would get 95 percent of his wages under FEEP.

The program also calls for short workweek benefits of up to 95 percent of the hourly rate for workers who are sent home after a day or two in any week. Companies would be required to reimburse the SUB fund directly for any short week benefits paid out. This would be an inducement for them to keep workers on the job, Bommarito said.

The object of FEEP, he declared, is to provide URW members with "a year around job with year around pay," not something for nothing.

He said employes would still have the incentives of overtime pay, higher vacation pay based on average earnings, extra holiday pay and the penalties of lost sick and accident insurance coverage and having to pay their own life insurance and, in some cases, hospitalization after a time.

URW contracts covering more than 75,000 employes of Goodyear, Firestone, U.S. Rubber and B. F. Goodrich expire Apr. 20. The contract with General Tire runs out May 15. Negotiations are to begin in mid-March.

Elevator Strike Talks Reopen In Washington

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Elevator Constructors maintained picket lines in a nationwide strike against the National Elevator Mfg. Industry, Inc., and signed interim agreements with independent contractors as new talks began in Washington.

Negotiators for the 16,000 strikers and 70 firms in the employers' association came back to the bargaining table at the request of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The union called its first strike in 45 years on Feb. 3 and has picketed company locations in major cities except New York, where it has a separate agreement.

At headquarters here, union Sec.-Treas. Thomas E. Fitzgerald said IUEC locals have signed tentative agreements with about 130 independent firms and expect to sign with 270 other independents. The union wants modernization and clarification of language in the wage formula it has had with the industry association. Since 1921 the wage rate has been determined by averaging the five highest rates of the other building trades.

Union members have provided emergency service to the public, Fitzgerald said, despite the association's refusal to cooperate in setting up an emergency service plan.

Crull to Retire From CWA Post

Executive Vice Pres. John L. Crull of the Communications Workers has announced that he will retire March 31. He was 65 last Aug. 4.

The CWA executive board, in accordance with the union constitution, elected as his successor Vice Pres. George E. Gill of Atlanta, Ga., whose district covers the nine southeastern states. Gill's assistant, Willard W. Brown, was named to succeed him.

A native of Geneseo, Ill., Crull became interested in unionism while working for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in 1936 and the following year was active in getting the Southwestern Telephone Workers Union to issue a charter to Wichita, Kan., Local 1261. He held a series of posts with the former National Federation of Telephone Workers, started a full-time union career in 1945, and two years later became CWA's first vice president.

Manitoba Labor Asks $1.75 Minimum Wage

Winnipeg, Man.—A proposal that the $1 an hour provincial minimum wage be increased to $1.75 highlighted the annual presentation of the Manitoba Federation of Labor, CLC, to the cabinet of Premier Duff Roblin.

New Approach Needed

CAN A GIANT EMPLOYER committed to a campaign of union-busting flout the labor-relations laws of the United States while the government stands by helplessly?

Can the National Labor Relations Act, which guarantees the rights of workers to join unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively, in reality protect and enforce those rights?

These questions are raised by the case involving J. P. Stevens & Co., second largest textile chain in the U.S., a giant that has thrown all its resources into a bitter-end battle to prevent unionization of its employes.

Recently a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner found that Stevens is guilty of the grossest violations of the act and recommended the strongest possible action available to the NLRB.

This is the third trial examiner who has so found. What gave this latest finding precedent-shattering importance is the admission by the examiner that the NLRB may be helpless in protecting workers from the company's union-busting tactics. (Story, Page 3.)

Boyd Leedom, who handed down the latest finding, is a responsible conservative intimately aware of the functions and duties of the NLRB. He served as NLRB chairman for a full term under an appointment from former Pres. Eisenhower. Here is his conclusion about the Stevens case:

"It begins to appear doubtful if any remedy legitimately devised within the framework of the Labor Management Relations Act will right the wrongs of an employer who persists in violations in the way the respondent [company] has persisted. I take notice that since this proceeding began a fourth complaint has been filed against respondent. An unending series of unfair labor practices by an employer may result in permanently thwarting concerted action by employes. Conceivably other arms of government, with a different approach, may have to take action if this respondent's employes' rights are ever effectively enforced. . . ."

* * *

LEEDOM'S VIEWS were foreshadowed in a speech in the U.S. House of Representatives by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., in May 1966 discussing the Stevens case in terms of the effectiveness of the 30-year-old Wagner Act. The case demonstrates, said Thompson, that "the act is not effective in the face of recalcitrant and deliberate obstruction to the congressional mandate."

Reviewing the case in detail and the remedies available, Thompson concluded that "the J. P. Stevens Co. has so far lost all the battles but has won the war. It has achieved its objective —to keep the union out. Its violations of the law, assuming the reviewing court upholds the labor board, will be punished by a wrist-slapping. The contest between the J. P. Stevens Co. and the U.S. government is unequal."

The congressman recommended authority for the NLRB to assess double or treble damages against firms deliberately, repeatedly or flagrantly violating the law and urged withholding of government contracts from these violators.

Leedom says other arms of the government may have to take action to assure effective enforcement of workers' rights.

Whatever course is pursued, action is imperative if the nation's labor laws are not to be made a complete mockery. As Thompson commented, it is urgent to demonstrate "that the United States government is larger than the total of its parts."

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'Stay Out of This, You Bully!'

Expert and Layman Agree:

Social Security System Proves Its Success over 31-Year Span

The following article on social security by Economist Paul Samuelson appeared in the Feb. 13, 1967, issue of Newsweek.

WHICH PROGRAM of the modern welfare state has been, by all odds, most successful? Undoubtedly, the social-security program. And it is a remarkable fact that both expert and layman will agree on this judgment.

It was not always thus. Just 31 years ago the social-security system came into operation. This New Deal measure was hotly contested. The insurance industry fought the program tooth and nail. Suicidally, the Republican Party denounced the concepts of old-age insurance and unemployment compensation as acts of the devil—the opening wedge to socialism. Even many of the pioneering exponents of social insurance came to blows over details of the program and bitterly resisted entry by the federal government into this area of activity.

History has by now rendered its verdict. Those who said that a centralized system would break down from the sheer weight of the bookkeeping were proved wrong in the first year of the program. The punch-card machine in Baltimore did the job at costs far below those of the original estimates, and even farther below the costs involved in the largest of our private insurance companies.

Our experience with social security is instructive for other progressive programs, past and yet to come. Consider, for example, the role played by "states' rights." This is a large and diversified country; and what could be more natural than to think that, just as each province is entitled to its own folk dances and customs, so the different states ought to be encouraged to experiment with their own varieties of social legislation.

A pretty theory. But what is the pragmatic truth? Every informed person knows that the federal part of social security—the old-age insurance system—has worked out efficiently and equitably, free of graft and arbitrary bureaucratic intrigue. But, when it comes to the state-run unemployment-compensation program, we find 50 different systems that differ primarily in trifling details. Instead of creative, regional differences, the only significant disparities involve the attempt of the least humane regions to steal industry away from the rest, penalizing those areas most concerned to maintain decent standards.

An acute moralist said, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." If Dr. Johnson were alive, he would add, "And states' rights is the first refuge of a reactionary."

The notion that grass-roots government is good government is a myth. The courthouse gangs of the country and the political machines of our cities, at the two-thirds mark in the Twentieth Century, are both irresponsible and unresponsive. Experts in the discipline of public administration have learned that the hand from Washington, far from being the hand that deadens, is the hand that purifies—that introduces civil service and minimal auditing of the petty cash.

SOCIAL INSURANCE makes sense because we are all in the same boat. All of us are going to die; most of us face a period of retirement before death. It is a good way to run a railroad to take account of this basic symmetry.

The beauty about social insurance is that it is actuarially unsound. Everyone who reaches retirement age is given benefit privileges that far exceed anything he has paid in. And exceed his payments by more than 10 times as much (or five times, counting in employer payments)!

How is this possible? It stems from the fact that the national product is growing at compound interest and can be expected to do so as far ahead as the eye cannot see. Always there are more youths than old folks in a growing population.

More important, with real incomes growing at some 3 percent per year, the taxable base upon which benefits rest in any period is much greater than the taxes paid historically by the generation now retired. And social security, unlike actuarially funded insurance, is untouched by inflation. After Germany's terrible 1923 inflation, private insurance was wiped out but social insurance started all over as if nothing had happened.

Social security is squarely based on what has been called the eighth wonder of the world—compound interest. A growing nation is the greatest Ponzi game ever contrived. And that is a fact, not a paradox.

Morgan Says:

Conflict of White, Negro Values At Heart of U.S. Racial Dilemma

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

NEW YORK—It is still winter and the streets are almost silent, cushioned by sooty banks of snow.

Pedestrians battle for taxicabs and bus space and curse all vehicles as they spray slush indiscriminately across the curbs.

But physical conflict is muffled by the weather and a demonstration of violence is unthinkable. Not so for New York and other cities in the long hot summer ahead. Now is a good time to ponder whether racial conflict can be deactivated before it explodes again.

Morgan

It is astonishing to realize that so few people have ever studied the anatomy of a riot. But riots, like volcanic eruptions, do not just happen. Their pressures build up, like gases trapped in Vesuvius, until they reach the bursting point. There are experts who are observing the riot phenomenon and their observations can be valuable if communities will listen.

Last December a psychologist and a psychiatrist analyzed the causes and nature of mob violence before a Senate subcommittee, headed by Connecticut's Abraham Ribicoff, studying urban problems. If city leaders wherever human explosions threaten study their testimony, they may face less stormy weather when snows melt.

Psychologist Derek V. Roemer of the National Institutes of Mental Health in Washington noted the recipe for mob violence can cook for years but society, especially white middle-class society, is surprised when its boils over because it "only looks at the slum from the outside and thus can never get to know it."

The outsiders, for instance, are largely ignorant of what a trap the urban ghetto is, of how its population can't escape it and if some do in the work day they have to go back at night for there is no other place to go. But, Roemer reported, "the amount of time during which slum residents have nothing to do is extraordinary."

But for a person to be distracted from this extreme monotony and, usually, extreme misery, it takes an extreme spectacle. Violence, including mass violence, then becomes a kind of magnetic field of communications. But in the middle of such a convulsion the individual is anonymous, one particle of the seething mass, and he abdicates or refuses to assume responsibility.

Six months ago Brandeis University established a Center for the Study of Violence. Its director, Dr. John P. Spiegel, a professor of social psychiatry, theorized before the Ribicoff committee that "we don't need to be violent simply because we are human."

This theory happens to be freshly under attack on the basis of "new" research. The argument won't be settled soon.

Meanwhile there is some encouragement in Spiegel's premise; for "if violence is merely an elicited response, like a knee-jerk, rather than a basic instinct or need, then, presumably, if we can prevent or control the occurrence of irreconcilable conflict, we can reduce the occurrence of violence."

How?

Spiegel suggests an "early warning system" which would show how near a community is to the boiling point by monitoring four levels of behavior: first, the difference in cultural values and beliefs between whites and blacks; second, how such institutions as the police, city government and schools are working and what the situation is in housing, jobs and recreation; third, communications—who is talking to whom; and fourth, the intensity of bitterness or conciliation in the emotional atmosphere.

THE PROFESSOR thinks the cultural and communications "gaps" need most attention. In many cities, he notes, contact between the power structure and the slums is mainly through the police and welfare workers, highly unsatisfactory as conduits because they can't settle causes of conflict, but often exacerbate them.

Spiegel suggests the most important conflict may be between the great emphasis the white middle class places on the future (i.e. "plan ahead and get ahead") and the contrasting inclination, a legacy of slavery, of working-class Negroes to live only in the present.

Taking the good with the bad—what incentive do they have to plan for change—brings some relaxation, even enjoyment and spontaneity, thus seeming almost to mock the relentless middle-class drive forward "goals."

The collision is almost audible. Here is the classic American middle-class stress on individualism, the right and responsibility to make individual and group decisions. And here is the Negro, at the bottom of the ladder, a cipher, impotent to decide anything except, perhaps, when he can make himself heard through mass violence.

Yet the poor can be envious of the rewards of future planning and the middle class can be envious of a more uninhibited style of life, ironically beyond reach. This clash causes each to deny the potential sympathy he feels toward the way of life of the other.

"This conflict of values," concludes Spiegel, "constitutes the American dilemma."

I think he has something there.

Stress on Minorities:

New Project Designed to Fill Apprentice Information Gap

POOR INFORMATION about apprenticeship opportunities in the building trades keeps many minority group youngsters from applying for them, an AFL-CIO spokesman observed in a network radio interview.

Donald Slaiman, director of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights, said a "unique program" has been developed by the Workers Defense League, the A. Philip Randolph Education Trust and the U.S. Dept. of Labor to "meet the problem of finding applicants for skilled trades entry jobs, both in apprenticeships and otherwise, especially in minority group communities."

The pilot project, to help prepare interested youngsters for apprenticeship entry tests in construction, manufacturing, utilities and trade and service, has the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO and its Building & Construction Trades Dept., he noted.

"There is a tremendous lag of knowledge and understanding between what is available—what the policy is—what laws are available to back this up—and the actual advice and information that the youngsters have," Slaiman said.

School counselors often fail to advise students where and how to apply for available jobs, he said, or tell them, " 'don't bother, I know that you are wasting your time.' " His statements came on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference.

SLAIMAN SAID that requirements for entry into apprenticeships—usually a high school education—are realistic.

"Skill requirements have been rising," he said, and the "probability is that if an applicant were a dropout before he finished high school, he wouldn't end up making a journeyman—he wouldn't keep up with the demands of the trades."

Reporters questioning Slaiman on the program, a weekly feature on the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FORMER VICE PRES. NIXON says that if he had concentrated on it he would probably have enough delegates to the Republican National Convention "locked up" to win the presidential nomination next year.

Nevertheless, he thinks he did correctly during the recent congressional campaign in traveling the country in behalf of GOP candidates, because the party is "immensely strengthened."

"The interest of any candidate should be getting elected, not nominated," he told Jules Witcover in a long interview published in the Saturday Evening Post, and the need was for a strengthened power base.

The former Vice President, who has been running for the White House about as long as anyone else who comes easily to mind except Harold E. Stassen, has a perfectly natural interest in "getting elected" rather than merely nominated, since he had the desperate experience in 1960 of losing by a mere eyelash and presumably does not wish to repeat it.

It is perfectly clear, also, that he reflects a common Republican mood—among the professionals, that is—in predicting a "wide open" convention under the present circumstances.

The mood, ever since the 1966 election, has been bubbly. The leaders see a number of candidates, potential or all but announced, and barring sudden strides by one of them, the presumption must be that there are likely to be several ballots.

The governors of major states seem to be in an ideal position to hold their options open by the device of favorite-son candidacies.

* * *

NO ONE HAS EVER doubted the coolheaded clarity with which Mr. Nixon habitually looks at Republican presidential politics.

He has been the party's most vigorous campaigner ever since 1954. When he was running against the late Sen. John F. Kennedy in 1960, he agreed on the so-called Fifth Avenue Compact, on liberalizing the convention platform, with New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Indeed, on the authority of Theodore H. White in The Making of the President, 1960, he actually offered the vice presidential nomination to Rockefeller.

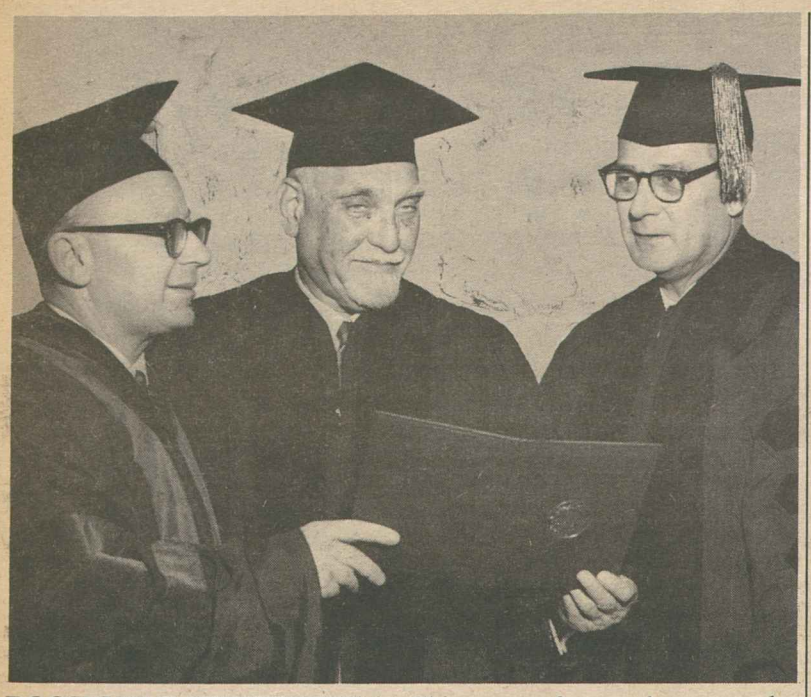
There is very good reason to believe that had Rockefeller in 1964 won the California Republican primary from Barry Goldwater, the result would have been a deadlocked convention and Nixon himself would have emerged as the almost obvious compromise candidate. There is very good reason to believe that this was precisely what he wanted and quietly prepared himself for—only Rockefeller couldn't win the California primary, and Goldwater had it "locked."

Mr. Nixon's problem last year was that in order to go out after delegates for 1968, and seal them up, he would have had to go after precisely the same groups and forces that swung the 1964 convention for Goldwater—substantially the ultra-conservatives of the South, the Mountain States and the Midwest.

No other sufficiently numerous grouping could possibly be counted. The big industrial states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan are burgeoning with available and ambitious governors—Gov. Rhodes of Ohio as well as Gov. Romney of Michigan, and no matter how hard he says he won't "seek" the nomination again, the distinctly possible Gov. Rockefeller. Add California, where Gov. Reagan is carving out what he hopes will be a regional favorite-son role, and the Goldwater delegates in the South were basic.

Mr. Nixon no doubt still wants them—but doesn't want to go into an election as their exclusive property, because look what happened to Goldwater.

A TREMENDOUS LAG in information about apprenticeship opportunities in the building trades keeps many minority group youngsters from applying for them, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman (center) told Stanley Levey (left) of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced program is heard weekly on the Mutual Radio Network.



ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY in Chicago confers an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters on Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. At left is University Pres. Rolf A. Weil; at right, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, the speaker at the commencement ceremonies, who also received an honorary doctorate.

Wirtz Urges 'Bridges' Between School, Work

Chicago—"Some work experience should be part of every person's education," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said as he urged utilization of the three-month summer vacation from school as a means of acquainting young people with the world of work.

Speaking at Roosevelt University's 51st commencement exercises, Wirtz said that schools in the country include "no organized exposure to what 'work' means, and no assumption of public responsibility for getting the individual across the gap between school and work. He is in school one day, being treated like a hot-house plant; and out of school the next, on his own and with no familiarity with what lies ahead."

The summer vacation for school children, Wirtz recalled, grew out of farmers' needing their children to work in the fields. He suggested that the vacation should be restored to its original purpose, learning to work, with the three-month period staggered during the year to spread work opportunities for youths. He also suggested a national service program for young people.

The secretary offered the proposals as ways to ease unemployment among young workers. He said that the only present bridge between education and work is college.

Wirtz's speech was given during ceremonies at which he received an honorary doctor of humane letters degree from Roosevelt University. Honorary doctorates also were conferred on Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Honorary Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers. The three union officials have served on the university's advisory board since its founding.

A dinner held before the commencement exercises marked the 20th anniversary of the Labor Education Division of the university. Speakers included Chairman Frank McCulloch of the National Labor Relations Board, who was first director of the university's Labor Education Division, Frank McCallister, current director, and Rolf A. Weil, president of the university.

Broad Protections Urged:

'Truth-in-Lending' Heads Johnson Consumer Program

(Continued from Page 1)

the rate of interest that is being charged."

● Federal safeguards against "sharp and unscrupulous practices" in interstate sale of land, particularly retirement homesites.

Many elderly people, Johnson noted, "have wasted much of their life savings on a useless piece of desert or a swampland."

The proposed legislation would be modeled after the Securities & Exchange Act, and require sellers of unimproved lots "to disclose to potential buyers fully, simply, and clearly all of the material facts needed for an informed choice."

● A Welfare & Pension Plan Protection Act which would strengthen safeguards on administration of welfare and pension funds, limit the portion of the fund that may be invested in stock of the employer company, broaden the enforcement and investigatory powers of the secretary of labor, and require annual independent audits.

● New safeguards for investors in mutual funds, based on recommendations made in a critical SEC report.

High Charges

Johnson noted that buyers have often been subjected to "unnecessarily high" sales charges and "front end load" plans under which as much as 50 percent of first-year payments are deducted as sales commissions.

● Medical safety device legislation, to give the Food & Drug Administration stronger powers to assure the safety of medical devices, ranging from X-ray machines to screws for bone repair.

● Federal licensing and standards for clinical laboratories in interstate commerce and matching grants to help states and cities regulate laboratories not in interstate commerce.

The President cited studies showing a high proportion of inaccurate diagnostic tests, some resulting in serious injury and death.

● Updating of the federal meat inspection law to encourage states to assure the wholesomeness of the 15 percent of fresh meat and 25 percent of meat products which do not enter interstate commerce and are therefore exempt from federal inspection.

The President proposed federal grants covering up to half the administrative cost of approved state inspection programs and a major share of the cost of training inspectors for state programs.

● Establishment of a National Commission on Product Safety to propose a "comprehensive network of safeguards" against risks resulting from improper design or defective manufacture.

● Expanding the Flammable Fabrics Act to cover products which now can legally be made from material that quickly catches fire. Examples are baby blankets, drapes, carpets and upholstery fabrics.

● A Fire Safety Act including federal research and assistance on fire control and prevention.

● Legislation, with details to be worked out, to try to avert another regional electric power blackout through strengthened coordination among electric power utilities.

● A Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act to develop federal standards covering "design, installation, operation and maintenance" of natural gas pipeline facilities.

Johnson termed the 800,000 miles of pipelines "essential" but warned: "As pipelines age and as more and more of the system lies under areas of high population density, the hazards of pipeline failures—and explosions—increase." He asked that regulatory authority be given to the new Dept. of Transportation.

"The cost to taxpayers of carrying out these proposals is very small," Johnson noted. "The savings to them as consumers will be great—in dollars, in safety and in peace of mind."

Object: Information

He stressed that the government's task is not to "tell the consumer what to buy" but to give him the information he needs to make a choice.

"The consumer must be protected against unsafe products," Johnson said, "against misleading information, and against the deceitful practices of a few businessmen that can undermine confidence in the vast majority of diligent and reputable firms."

Urging Congress "to carry forward unflinchingly in the public interest," Johnson stressed that "there is important unfinished and new business on the agenda."

Central Body Pioneers In Rent-Subsidy Project

(Continued from Page 1)

Pasco adjoining a city park.

The site was covered with sagebrush and sand before local labor set up the Tri-Cities Low Cost Housing, Inc., and applied to the Federal Housing Administration for a mortgage loan.

Completion is six to eight months away, but the first of the 400 persons who will live in the "Vista Terrace" homes may be accommodated as early as June or July, King said.

The new buildings will be one and two-story brick, stucco and frame dwellings. Eight dwellings will have one bedroom each, with 40 two-bedroom suites, 40 with three bedrooms and 16 of four-bedroom size.

Playgrounds

There will be three laundry rooms, three playgrounds, and an underground sprinkler system for lawns, shrubbery and trees. Kitchens will be all-electric.

Construction is secured by two mortgage loans totaling $1,315,800, made with the Far West Securities Co. of Spokane, Wash., and Pasco. One mortgage covering half of the dwellings will be bought by the Federal National Mortgage Association, and will then bear a below-market rate of 3 percent interest. The other mortgage will be paid for at the market interest rate.

The FHA has contracted to pay annual rent supplements for needy tenants up to a maximum of $119,592. Payments will be made directly to the housing corporation, which will select tenants and own and operate the development.

Tenants who apply for rent supplementation must have low incomes at or below the limits set for admission to public housing elsewhere in Pasco, the FHA said. In addition, they must qualify as elderly, handicapped, displaced by governmental action, living in substandard housing elsewhere, or as victims of a natural disaster which made their former homes uninhabitable.

A rent supplement tenant pays one fourth of family income toward rent, and any difference is made up for by the supplemental payment. As family income increases, the supplement decreases and the tenant pays a greater share of the rent until he is able to meet the full payment, according to the FHA.

Other tenants pay rents based on the cost of building the property and paying operating expenses. Most tenants will be families with small children, the housing corporation anticipates.

Among participants in the ground-breaking were Pres. King, Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams of the Washington State AFL-CIO, State Sen. Michael McCormack and State Housing Dept. Representative Arthur Timmel, San Francisco. Others who described building plans at a following breakfast included Architect Robert Ohashi, Richland, Wash., and FHA Regional Dir. Wallace Bostwick, Spokane.

Haphazard Use of Land Held Threat To Sound Growth of Urban Areas

A highly-industrialized America with a rapidly-growing population that has more and more leisure can no longer permit the luxury of land use at the whim of the owner regardless of its effect on others, according to an AFL-CIO spokesman.

Writing on "The Crisis in Land Use" in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, Economist George Taylor notes that workers have a "tremendous stake" in the use of the nation's land and adds:

"Workers, in common with all other citizens, have both needs and responsibilities. The needs are for land which will be developed, managed and conserved to yield them the fundamentals of a good life in all of its aspects and to be handed to the next generation in just a little better shape.

"The responsibilities are those of citizens who will consistently work to help reach those goals."

Taylor, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, traces the inexorable growth in the use of a resource that once seemed bottomless to the point where America is "placing new burdens on the bounty of the land" and is "sharpening competition and controversy over its control and use."

He examines in broad terms the "destruction" of the land by poor farming, mining and lumbering techniques, and the withdrawal for urban and suburban sprawl of land that might better be devoted to other uses.

He takes a particularly hard look at "America's new frontier," the city "with its rapidly growing population and deteriorating pockets of slums and poverty," and concludes that "the conflict in land uses is a massive roadblock to the orderly development and improvement of the life of people" in metropolitan areas.

Much Misuse

Much land is not used, much is misused and "speculative forces freeze land-use patterns into profits instead of the public interest," he writes.

"Planning for urban land use must change its emphasis," Taylor stresses. "There is a great need for an adequate supply of decent housing for poor and middle-income families. There is also the need for schools and hospitals, clean air and water, transit systems and highways, libraries and museums, parking areas and recreation facilities.

"Meanwhile, urban sprawl, loss of good land to freeways, vehicular congestion and polluted air and water problems grow more serious. Horse and buggy political institutions as reflected in the maze of local jurisdictions cannot cope effectively with land-use problems."

He recalls the policy of the last AFL-CIO convention urging the federal government "to undertake a massive effort to rebuild our cities," and concludes:

"How effectively large urban areas plan for land use will in large measure determine whether the big cities will continue to sprawl formlessly over the landscape while the cancer of urban blight gnaws away their central cores. Now is the time for the cities to resume their historic roles as seedbeds of creative ideas and fruitful associations of people."

States Ratify Disability Plan

The U.S. Constitution has been officially amended to deal with problems of presidential disability and to set up procedures for filling a vacancy in the vice presidency.

The required 38 states ratified the 25th Amendment, which was adopted by Congress in 1965.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of Vice President—as was the case when Lyndon Johnson took office as President—the President nominates a Vice President, subject to confirmation by majority vote of both the House and Senate.

Various procedures are provided for the Vice President to serve as acting President if the President is temporarily or permanently disabled, along with safeguards against usurpation of powers.

Broad-Ranging Bill:

LBJ Rights Message Pushes Fair Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to issue "cease-and-desist" orders, subject to review in federal appellate courts. This is the procedure used by the National Labor Relations Board and other regulatory agencies. Present law requires the equal employment commission or the complainant to go to court to seek an anti-discrimination order.

● Extension of the life of the Commission on Civil Rights an additional five years beyond its Jan. 31, 1968 expiration date. The President also asked a 90 percent increase in appropriations for the Justice Dept.'s Community Relations Service, which he said has "worked quietly and effectively, behind the scenes, to conciliate disputes before they flared up in the courtrooms or on the streets." The proposed budget raise from $1.4 million to $2.7 million would permit adding 93 people to the staff and six new field offices.

3-Step Plan

The President's new fair housing proposal is a modification and stretchout of the legislation he sought last year but would cover commercial sales and rentals of all homes by 1969.

Enforcement would be assigned to the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, which would first seek to achieve voluntary compliance. If this failed, it could issue a judicially enforceable order after a hearing.

This year, the law would apply only to housing built with federal financial assistance and already covered by a presidential executive order. In 1968, it would apply to real estate developments and to apartments for five or more families. In 1969, it would apply to all housing.

Johnson said the legislation "would be aimed at commercial transactions, not at the privacy of the home. It would outlaw discriminatory practices in financing housing and in providing real estate brokers' services. It would prohibit 'block-busting' by which unscrupulous dealers seek to frighten homeowners into selling quickly, out of fear that the value of their homes will decline."

Last year's legislation was blocked in the Senate by a southern filibuster actively assisted by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Commenting on the failure of the bill, "although a majority of both houses in the Congress favored that legislation," Johnson charged that most of the arguments raised against it "involved myths and misinformation." He noted also that "the summer riots in our cities did as much damage to the chances of passing that legislation as the unfounded fears of many Americans and the opposition of special interest groups." He added:

"Today the subject of fair housing is engulfed in a cloud of misinformation and unarticulated fear. Some believe the value of their homes must decline if their neighborhoods are integrated. They fear the conversion of their communities into unsightly slums if a family of a different color moves into a house across the street. Neither of these events need occur. In an atmosphere of reason and justice, they would not occur. In the scores of cities and states that have such laws these events have not occurred."

LEGISLATIVE conference of the West Virginia AFL-CIO at Charleston was highlighted by a dinner at which Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey (left) was welcomed by Miles C. Stanley (center), president of the central body, and Pres. Howard W. Carson of the State Senate.

Poverty War Pledge Issued By Humphrey

Charleston, W.Va.—The Johnson Administration "is not going to retreat one inch" in the war on poverty, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told a dinner closing a two-day legislative conference held by the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

"This Administration is not going to back down," he emphasized. "As long as Lyndon Johnson is in the White House and I am your Vice President, we're going to fight for the poverty programs."

In outlining present and future phases of programs to help the needy, Humphrey noted that expenditures on aid to the poor, from all federal sources, would rise to $25 billion should Congress agree to the $3 billion additional the Administration has asked for the coming fiscal year.

Some 400 delegates from 140 local unions were briefed on the State AFL-CIO's 15-point legislative program, which gives major emphasis to a sharp increase in unemployment compensation —which industry spokesmen have admitted should be boosted —and improved workmen's compensation benefits.

The delegates had breakfast meetings, arranged by local central bodies, with members of the Legislature from their own areas. Groups also met with Gov. Hulet C. Smith (D), who spoke at the concluding dinner, and members of the Board of Public Works.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley presided at the joint sessions and the dinner. Sec.-Treas. Glen Armstrong, director of state COPE activities, arranged the program.

UCLA Parley Backs Public Employe Rights

Los Angeles—Collective bargaining by public employes won a strong endorsement from participants in a two-day conference at the University of California in Los Angeles.

Some 200 government administrators and union leaders took part in the program, which was sponsored by UCLA's Institute of Industrial Relations. They examined the growth of union organization in public agencies and explored the impact on wages, working conditions, fringe benefits and personnel practices.

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, warned the group that more rather than fewer strikes would result from attempts to thwart collective bargaining in the public sector through anti-strike laws.

He said existing anti-strike laws—heaped on "irresponsible and indecent" conditions for public workers—"have not prevented strikes when frustrated employes have had no other recourse in their search for justice and equity."

While government workers don't want to strike, Wurf said, they have found that "solidarity and a picket line produce what lobbying a legislature does not."

Saul Wallen, prominent Boston arbitrator, said strikes that have taken place in the public sector in recent years appeared to be caused as much by refusals of administrators to accept collective bargaining as by "irreconcilable conflicts over economic issues."

Commissioner Arvid Anderson of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board and Eli Rock, Philadelphia and New York arbitrator, both supported state labor relations acts authorizing collective bargaining for public employes.

Anderson said he does not consider bargaining "as a step toward unionized government, but rather as a means of improving the level and quality of public service."

Wurf told the conference that fact-finding could be "a sound and useful way to avoid strikes" but emphasized his opposition to compulsory arbitration.

Printers, Pressmen Reach Disputes Pact

New York—Two printing trades unions agreed on a formula for settling jurisdictional disputes and termed it an important step towards eventual merger.

Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union and Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen jointly announced the jurisdiction pact, which was worked out here at a two-day meeting of top officers of the two unions.

The agreement spells out a set of guidelines for resolving work disputes, with arbitration as a final step. Both unions pledge to refrain from strikes, court action or resort to governmental agencies in jurisdictional conflicts.

The fast-growing field of offset printing has been a major source of jurisdictional disputes. The two union presidents expressed the belief that the agreement "offers peace to the printing and publishing industry and removes a long-standing obstacle to full use of new processes and automated equipment."

A key section of the agreement declares that members of either union currently performing work under contract will continue to be assigned that work regardless of technical jurisdiction.

Any disputes over jurisdiction or interpretation of the agreement will be submitted to arbitration, with the "status quo prevailing prior to the dispute . . . maintained pending settlement."

Both unions will insist that their employers under contract respect the jurisdiction decisions made under the agreement.

The agreement is effective immediately, subject to approval at the 1967 convention of the Typographical Union and the 1968 convention of the Printing Pressmen. If both conventions approve, "the unions agree to meet within a reasonable time thereafter for the purpose of considering further agreements."

DeAndrade said the agreement will result in "greater harmony and better understanding" between the two unions. Brown said the pact removed the greatest roadblock to organic unity.

Weltner, Phillips to Fill Democratic Party Posts

The liberal former congressman from Atlanta, Charles Weltner, has been named as deputy director of the Democratic National Committee to head a newly created Young Americans Division.

Also named as a deputy director, in charge of research and publications, was William G. Phillips, long-time staff director of the liberally-oriented House Democratic Study Group.

The appointments were announced by National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey.

Weltner served two terms in the House after Atlanta was reapportioned under the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" doctrine. He was considered certain to win a third term before he voluntarily withdrew from the race in protest against the nomination for governor of segregationist Lester Maddox.

Phillips, a former legislative research assistant in Washington for the Auto Workers, became administrative assistant to Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-Pa.) in 1955.

As staff director of the Study Group beginning in 1960, he was a key figure in the informal organization through which Democrats from the North and West have sought to increase their influence in House circles and rally support for the objectives of the Johnson and Kennedy Administrations. Its current membership is approximately 140 of the 246-member Democratic House delegation.

Fewer Jobs Lost in '66, New Ones Found Soon

The 1966 improvement in employment reflected a two-way trend —fewer workers lost their jobs and those who did found others more quickly.

The conclusion isn't as obvious as it looks at first glance. Only about 40 percent of total unemployment is among persons who lost their job. About 15 percent quit their previous jobs, 25 percent represents persons re-entering the labor market after a period of absence, and about 20 percent is made up of persons—usually teen-agers —looking for their first jobs.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics made six surveys of persons seeking employment covering the years 1964, 1965 and 1966. The findings are described in a special labor force report published in the February issue of the agency's publication, the Monthly Labor Review.

A key breakdown compares unemployment in June of 1964 with June of 1966.

Of the total 882,000 decline in unemployment over this period, 774,000 represented the reduction in the category of persons who lost their last jobs. Of the 779,000 reduction in the number of persons out of work for five weeks or more, 610,000 were in the "lost job" category.

Losing a job, the Labor Dept. report makes clear, is a broad term that covers layoffs, plant closings, decreased workloads and mechanization as well as individual firings. Job losses tend to represent a larger portion of the unemployed during an economic downturn, a smaller portion during expansion.

The study shows that the percentage of Negroes unemployed because of job loss remained about 2.5 times the rate for white workers throughout the three survey years, even though the number of Negroes unemployed because of lost jobs dropped by 175,000.

There was less of a reduction in the other categories of unemployment, and actually a slight increase in joblessness among persons seeking to re-enter the labor force, the study revealed.

Flood to Head Appropriation Subcommittee

Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) will head the House subcommittee which handles appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The Appropriations subcommittee, which deals with many multi-billion dollar Great Society programs, had been headed by the late Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.).

Flood is the only Democratic holdover on the subcommittee. The other Democrats are Representatives William H. Natcher (Ky.), Neal Smith (Iowa), W. R. Hull, Jr. (Mo.) and Bob Case (Tex.).

GOP members, all holdovers, are Representatives Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), Robert H. Michel (Ill.) and Garner E. Shriver (Kans.).

Although Flood, a 10-termer from Wilkes-Barre, has had a clearly liberal voting record, the overall composition of the subcommittee is more conservative than in the 89th Congress.

Urges 2-Year Program:

LBJ Bids Congress Extend Foreign Aid

Pres. Johnson appealed to Congress to continue America's foreign aid effort and not abandon "the long, hard struggle to bring the majority of the world's population out of the shadows of poverty and ignorance."

He proposed a two-year program putting new emphasis on self-help projects, regional planning, and programs to improve agriculture, education and health in the developing nations.

The President placed a $3.1 billion first-year price tag on the program, with an equal amount the second year. Of this, $2.5 billion would go into economic aid, $600 million into military assistance.

The $3.1 billion is $259 million less than Johnson asked last year, but $190 million more than Congress actually appropriated.

Johnson said the amount he is seeking is "the minimum contribution to mutual security and international development which we can safely make." He said the United States, the wealthiest nation in human history, "can well afford to devote less than seven-tenths of 1 percent of its national income to reduce the chances of future Viet Nams."

He pointed out, too, that "almost 90 percent of our economic assistance and over 95 percent of our military assistance is now spent in the United States."

Others Should Help

The President prodded other nations to share the responsibility—and expense—of helping the poorer countries. "Development is a world problem," he said. "No single country has all of the resources required. Equity demands that no single country be asked to carry the bulk of the load."

Also stressed was America's preference for regional development, crossing national boundaries as it does in the Alliance for Progress. Johnson said aid to African nations will be gradually shifted to cooperative, multi-nation projects.

He asked that Congress write into the new legislation the goal that 85 percent of U.S. development loans be made either to regional programs crossing national boundaries or to programs to which more than one nation is contributing.

The President proposed that a nonpartisan public board be established to advise the Administration and Congress on how well countries receiving U.S. aid are meeting "self-help" criteria—mobilizing their own resources as efficiently as possible.

"I will not ask any American citizen to contribute his tax dollars to support any country which does not meet the test," Johnson said.

He urged substantial increases in U.S. aid for agricultural development, declaring that "the world must find ways to bring food production and population growth into balance." He promised also assistance to nations "which decide to undertake voluntarily population programs."

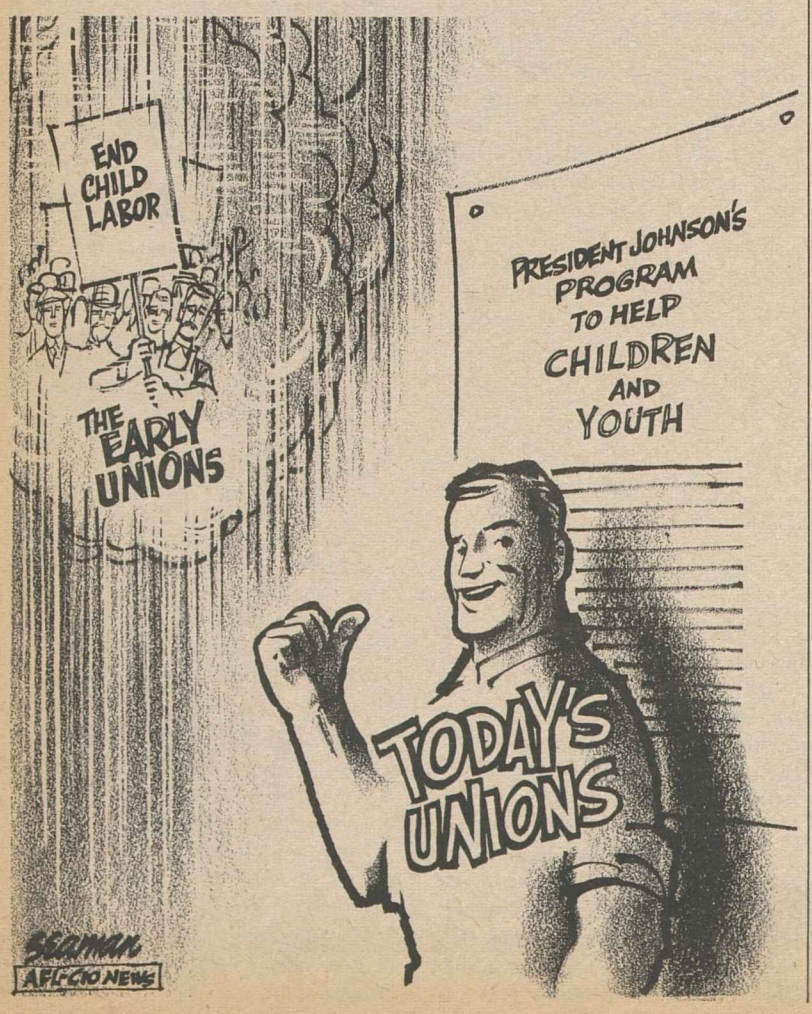
The military aid request was the smallest ever submitted, the President said, partly because assistance to Laos and Thailand is handled in the regular Defense Dept. budget. The bulk of the military aid would go to nations friendly to the U.S. on the Communist perimeter.

Not all of America's aid programs are contained in the foreign aid message and budget. A week earlier, the President notified Congress that he was sending an emergency shipment of two million tons of food to India and asked for authority to send three million tons more, "provided it is appropriately matched by other countries."

The President's budget message to Congress also called for a $1.7 billion extension of the Food for Peace program. His foreign aid message indicated that Congress will be asked later to appropriate special funds for U.S. contributions to the Asian and African development banks, regional self-help programs, and possibly to the Inter-American Development Bank.

Some have "grown weary" of the aid effort, the President acknowledged. But he stressed that "the wealthy nations cannot survive as islands of abundance in a world of hunger, sickness and despair."

'As Always'



AMERICAN RED CROSS said thanks to Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO with this citation praising its pioneering program of disaster relief. From left: Ed Haas, State AFL-CIO Community Services Committee chairman; State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer; C. Milton Jackson, Red Cross disaster director; Henry Gunesch, AFL-CIO community services representative with the Red Cross, and Charles F. Ferguson, director of the State AFL-CIO community services activities. The presentation was made at a dinner in Harrisburg.

Broun Award Given To Miami Newsman

The Newspaper Guild's 1966 Heywood Broun Memorial Award, one of the nation's top journalism prizes, was presented to Gene Miller of the Miami Herald for stories that won the release from prison of two persons unjustly convicted of murder. The cases were unrelated.

In making the award, the judges unanimously praised Miller for "unusual investigative ability, a tenacity that refused to let go over several years, and a quality that Heywood Broun prized above all others—compassion for the underdog."

The judges, all former Guild members, were columnist Robert D. Novak, Warren Rogers, Washington editor of Look magazine, and Paul W. Duke, congressional reporter for NBC news.

"Neither of the victims," the judges said, "were what the world generally considers to be very important people. They were, in fact, inarticulate to the point of being unable to help themselves."

During his three-year investigation of the case of a woman convicted of murder in Louisiana in 1960 on false testimony, Miller encountered the case of an airman unfairly convicted on the same charge in Florida a year earlier.

Miller's hard digging for facts and his articles in the Herald won freedom for both last year.

In a field of 75 entries the judges awarded honorable mention citations to Robert H. Collins of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch "for his excellent digging into irregularities in the jury room" in a "cancer-cure" case, and to Charles Raudebaugh of the San Francisco Chronicle, "whose investigations at personal risk led to arrests and convictions" in the murder of a California union official.

The Broun Award, which carries a citation and a $1,000 cash prize, is the 26th in the series launched by the Guild following the death in 1939 of its founder and first president. Heywood Broun's crusading spirit as shown in his famous columns for the old New York World and the World-Telegram is the criterion for the judging.

Public Backing Seen Needed In Bargaining

New York—The collective bargaining system could be scuttled if the public is made aware only of its few failures and not of its many successes, a leading labor attorney warned.

Attorney Louis Sherman stressed the importance of an informed public opinion in an address at the American Management Association's personnel conference. Sherman is general counsel for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It was because many people thought most union members were unwilling captives of union shop clauses that the original Taft-Hartley Act required workers to vote on whether they wanted a union shop, Sherman noted. The overwhelming votes for the union shop before the provision as repealed demonstrated the fallacy of the belief, he declared.

There would be less talk of replacing collective bargaining with compulsory arbitration, he said, if more people were aware that:

- The percentage of working time lost because of strikes in 1965 came to only two-tenths of 1 percent. Strike days lost in the 1960's has been only half the lost time ratio of the 1950's.
- There are some 70,000 local unions in the United States and 150,000 collective bargaining agreements, only 2 percent of which are affected by strikes in a typical year.
- On-the-job accidents last year cost nearly 10 times as many man-days off from work as strikes.

Sherman expressed his belief that laws passed by Congress to curb the authority of unions have increased strikes rather than contributed to responsible collective bargaining.

CWA Board Backs Wage-Hour Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

der substandard conditions" unless "muscle" is put into enforcement of the law.

Meany recently asked all AFL-CIO central bodies to become centers where unorganized workers can get help if their employers don't live up to the wage-hour law.

"It is up to us to help in the enforcement of the law," Meany said. "Organized workers can, for the most part, appeal for help to their own unions. The unorganized have no place to go. I hope each central body becomes such a place."

He pointed out in his letter that "more often than not the cheaters on the wage-hour law are in competition with organized shops.

Labor Board Case Backlog Up for Year

Cases awaiting rulings by National Labor Relations Board members at 1966 year-end represented a sharp increase over the number of pending cases a year earlier, the NLRB reported.

Summarizing board business for the final three months of 1966, the agency said 647 cases were pending decision by board members at the end of December—up 111 over the year-end figure of 1965 but down from the 671 cases pending on Oct. 1, 1966.

Of the 647 pending cases, 461 involved unfair labor practice charges and 186 involved election petitions.

The NLRB conducted more than 2,000 secret ballot elections last quarter in which 90 percent of the 148,653 eligible employes cast ballots. Unions were chosen as bargaining agents in 57 percent of the elections. AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights in 696 of the 1,341 contests they took part in, the NLRB said.

Other highlights of the report:

- The NLRB received 2,538 election petitions and 3,649 charges of unfair labor practices.
- Charges against employers totaled 2,391, and against unions, 1,258.
- The board issued 502 formal complaints after investigating charges previously filed. Trial examiners conducted 252 trial hearings and the five-member board, reviewing examiners' rulings, issued formal decisions in 174 unfair practice cases.
- A "substantial majority" of the charges filed were settled, dismissed or withdrawn without litigation, the NLRB said.

2-18-67

2 School Units Vote Union in Philadelphia

Philadelphia—Two groups of Philadelphia school employes—3,500 workers in all—voted for representation by the Firemen & Oilers in an election covering the city's 278 schools.

The main unit of 3,300 custodial, maintenance and warehouse employes voted by an almost 2-1 margin for the union's Local 1201. The union also won a 200-worker transportation unit defeating an 80-year-old unaffiliated association.

A unique touch to the election, conducted by the American Arbitration Association, was the use of 21 school buses to bring the polls to employes in each of the schools.

The Philadelphia school district is the fourth largest in the nation and this is the first time its non-teaching employes will be represented by a union.

Directing the campaign for the international union was John Curan, with Tillman McDonald heading the staff of organizers.

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Council Lays Out Channels For Setting AFL-CIO Policy

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REPORTERS AND CAMERAMEN from press, radio and television media assembled daily for news conferences at which Pres. George Meany announced actions taken at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Affirms Readiness To Debate Issues

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously declared its "complete readiness" to debate and act upon "any complaint, charge, proposal or program novel or ancient" from any affiliate or its officers that comes before it through "appropriate channels" spelled out in the federation's constitution.

"There is no other procedure by which the trade union movement can effectively reach, and carry out, its decisions," the council said in adopting the statement as the first order of business at its mid-winter meeting here.

The resolution emphasized the council's position that it is ready to consider and "act upon any matter at any time, either at this or a future council meeting, at a meeting of the General Board, at a special convention, if necessary, or at the next regular convention." It added:

"We are not, however, prepared to act upon the basis of a kaleidoscope of ever-changing allegations and demands, expressed through press releases, public speeches or circular letters."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany read the text of the council resolution to a crowded press conference and stressed in reply to a series of questions that he will not discuss any charges made by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther any place except "in the forums of the AFL-CIO." **(Text of Statement, Page 2.)**

Meany told the press conference that Reuther's resignation from the AFL-CIO Executive Council had been received and that before the current council meeting is over the vacancy will be filled. A subcommittee of the council has been named, in line with standing council practice, to recommend a candidate for the seat.

Next Objectives

The council followed its opening day statement on federation procedures with statements focusing on the campaigns to win higher social security benefits and secure effective enforcement of the expanded minimum wage law for all Americans—union and non-union members alike.

It received also a detailed briefing on Administration programs and policies by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Budget Dir. Charles L. Schultze and White House Assistant Joseph A. Califano, Jr., and voiced its praise for the great record on social legislation achieved by Pres. Johnson and the 89th Congress. (Story this page, text on Page 6.)

The federation will carry directly to the President the question of awarding government contracts to companies which discriminate against workers because of union activities and will ask the President to issue an executive order barring such contract awards where the companies are in violation of federal labor law. **(Story this page.)**

In a series of statements on domestic policies and legislation the council:

- Voted strong support for a 20 percent increase in social security benefits coupled with extension and improvement of public welfare programs. **(Story, Page 3; text, Page 6.)**
- Called for increased funds for enforcement of the expanded minimum wage as a "necessary first step" in making a reality of the new amendments to the law. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Pledged its "enthusiastic support" for the President's proposals to protect the right of privacy by banning wiretapping and eavesdropping. **(Story, Page 3.)**
- Urged the adoption of programs to control medical costs in

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO to Seek Executive Order:

Federal Contract Bar Urged On Firms Defying Labor Law

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO will ask the President to consider issuing an executive order to bar government contracts to companies who discriminate against workers because of union activities.

The Executive Council adopted a statement directing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to appoint a council committee to meet with Pres. Johnson and and ask him to "take effective steps to end this national disgrace."

Meany told a press conference that awarding of contracts to firms found in violation of the National Labor Relations Act—and specifically the giant J. P. Stevens textile chain—must be stopped. The same policy established by the government on barring contracts to firms guilty of racial discrimination should be extended to those in defiance of the NLRB and the labor act, he said.

The federation president recalled that last May he had written Pres. Johnson on the Stevens case and received a memorandum from the attorney general that there is nothing in the law to compel the Dept. of Defense—the government agency awarding most contracts to the Stevens chain—to pay attention to findings and directives of the NLRB.

This can be changed, Meany said, by a presidential executive order similar to the order on racial discrimination and contracts, and the council committee that will meet with the President will press this point. He said he will name the committee later.

The council statement pointed out that during the past nine months the Dept. of Defense has continued its policy "of awarding contracts to companies who defy the federal labor law. And J. P. Stevens & Co. and other large textile concerns, too, have continued their policy of deliberately and crassly violating the labor act."

Citing the recent findings by trial examiner Boyd Leedom—a former chairman of the NLRB appointed by former Pres. Eisenhower—of gross violations by Stevens of the federal law and his conclusion that the violations stemmed from a calulated management program to keep workers from organizing, the council declared: "The continued award of government contracts to companies like this is intolerable."

Meany said the council committee that will see the President on the contracts problem will discuss with him also the question of industrial bond financing, the practice of using tax-free state and local government bonds to lure plants into other states and localities at the public's expense.

(Continued on Page 3)

25-Millionth Vote Cast In Labor Board Ballot

By Eugene A. Kelly

Carteret, N.J.—A whole series of pleasant happenings in the life of the Leonard P. Scheno family swelled to a sudden crescendo when the National Labor Relations Board "tapped" the 39-year-old can plant mechanic as the 25 millionth worker to vote in an NLRB election.

Based on election reports received in Washington from 31 regional offices, the NLRB computed that the 25 millionth ballot had been dropped in the ballot box at the Reynolds Metals aluminum can plant in nearby Woodbridge where Scheno and his fellow workers voted Jan. 30. They chose the Steelworkers as their bargaining agent, and the NLRB chose Scheno to symbolize the 25 millionth voter.

So on Mar. 2 Scheno, his wife Grace and their three children—Geraldine, 13, and twins Nicholas and Grace, 12—will be guests at special ceremonies in Washington—a morning program at the Interior Dept., a noon luncheon on Capitol Hill and a reception in the State Dept. public rooms.

"Fantastic" was the best word Scheno could think of to describe

(Continued on Page 5)

Administration Hailed On Progressive Record

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO hailed the nation's social progress under the Johnson Administration and termed it "a record unsurpassed in any period of democratic government."

The federation expressed its own pride in helping initiate the fight for many of the programs of social legislation advanced by the Administration and adopted by the 89th Congress.

The Executive Council declared that "America is now beginning to reach the harvest" of the legislation adopted in 1965-66 and listed a dozen "broad areas of constructive action for the welfare of all Americans."

But, the council cautioned, "much more remains to be done" in the social welfare field. It expressed its confidence that "the President shares that view," noting his requests to the current Congress for broader programs and additional legislation.

As for the AFL-CIO, the Council asserted that it "will be working day in and day out to achieve the kind of society we seek—one in which insecurity, poverty and injustice no longer exist in our land."

The council statement ran the record of the new minimum wage bill—"the most effective anti-poverty legislation yet"—the millions treated and protected under medicare and receiving higher social

(Continued on Page 3)

OVERALL VIEW shows AFL-CIO Executive Council in session in Bal Harbour, Fla., with Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin (fourth from right), president of the Musicians, making a point.

Government Steps Asked to Curb Rocketing Cost of Health Care

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress and the administration were urged by the AFL-CIO to adopt a program to control medical costs amidst reports of skyrocketing prices for health care.

The federation's Executive Council declared that "access to high quality health services at costs they can afford is the right of the American people." It pointed to an expected rise of 20 to 30 percent in hospital costs next year and the 10 percent rise in doctors' fees in the past two years.

Noting the President's special study of medical costs now under way, the council said it was "eagerly awaiting the results" to help spotlight the situation. Meanwhile, the council urged high priority to the following:

- Giving the Food & Drug Administration the authority and funds to "assure all drugs sold for human use are safe, pure and therapeutically effective."
- Enacting legislation to promote lower drug prices by restoring competition in the drug industry. This should include amending the patent laws to compel the patent holder to license other producers to manufacture and sell new drugs after three years.
- Setting up by the FDA of a national list of effective drugs that would provide unbiased information to physicians.
- **Altering methods of reimbursing physicians and hospitals under the medicare and medicaid programs—specifically to eliminate the option of direct billing under medicare. This would prevent "excessive physician charges" and relieve the elderly of the "heavy financial burden of having to pay doctor bills long before they receive medicare reimbursement."**
- Standardizing fees for physicians under medicare and medicaid and studying alternate methods other than the fee-for-service system.
- Providing grants to stimulate the growth of consumer-controlled comprehensive health plans "not only as a proven means of providing better medical care at lower cost, but as a yardstick against which alternative methods of providing medical service can be measured."

Statement of Council On Policy Formulation

Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 20, 1967, at Bal Harbour, Florida:

We again wish to emphasize that the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is a free, voluntary institution, governed by the terms of a constitution adopted by the delegates of all affiliated unions at the 1955 merger convention of the AFL-CIO.

The executive officers and the members of the Executive Council are elected, in accordance with that constitution, by the delegates representing all affiliated organizations, at each biennial convention, and are fully accountable to them. The basic policies and programs of the AFL-CIO are formulated and approved by the convention and, between conventions, by the Executive Council. The executive officers of the AFL-CIO must accept and be guided by those decisions.

In this respect, the structure and procedure of the AFL-CIO is similar to that of other free trade union centers throughout the world, and of the 129 national and international unions who, together, comprise this federation.

Under this constitution, concurred in by all affiliates, any organization that contends that the programs and policies of the federation are deficient in any respect, or are not being properly or adequately carried out, has every opportunity, as well as free and open internal channels, for the pursuit of its complaints and the advancement of its position.

Obviously, this is particularly true of those organizations whose chief officers serve on the Executive Council. The council operates on an open agenda. Any matter that any member of the council desires to have considered by the council is considered, fully and freely, to the point of decision.

Likewise, the convention affords every delegate and every organization, whether they have one vote or one million, an open forum for the discussion and advancement of any issue, charge or complaint.

There is only one limitation upon the extent to which any individual or any organization within the trade union movement can influence the direction of the AFL-CIO, its programs and policies or the character and identity of its leadership. As in any democratic order, they must be able to persuade the majority that their complaints are valid, that their proposals are sound and that their alternatives are preferable. Neither size, financial resources, nor extravagance of language can overcome or substitute for that simple basic requirement.

The officers and members of the Executive Council declare the complete readiness of the AFL-CIO to receive, consider, debate and act upon any complaint, charge, proposal or program—novel or ancient—that any affiliate or its officers may desire to advance and advocate—if and when properly offered through the appropriate channels of the AFL-CIO Constitution. There is no other procedure by which the trade union movement can effectively reach, and carry out, its decisions.

We are ready to consider and act upon any such matter at any time, either at this or a future council meeting, at a meeting of the General Board, at a special convention, if necessary, or at the next regular convention in the fall of this year. We are not, however, prepared to act upon the basis of a kaleidoscope of ever-changing allegations and demands, expressed through press releases, public speeches or circular letters.

Council Seeks Compliance:

Enforcement Funds Urged for Wage Law

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Increased funds for enforcement of the expanded minimum wage law are a "necessary first step" in translating promise into reality, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council called on Congress to vote the additional enforcement funds requested by the President and urged the secretary of labor to pursue effective enforcement "to the maximum feasible extent."

The statement pledged resistance to the attempt by several states to remove tens of thousands of low-wage state employes from the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Several states have filed or joined in actions aimed at having federal coverage of state workers declared void.

Reviewing the increases in the wage floor that went into effect Feb. 1, 1967, and the expansion of coverage of the act to millions of workers previously unprotected, the council said that this "greatest single victory" in the war on poverty must be supported by effective enforcement.

The need for enforcement was pointed up by a look at the record for 1966 when 430,000 workers were underpaid a total of $90 million, with only one-third of the loss recovered. This consists only of violations that were discovered, the council said, noting that "it is estimated that only one-half of the actual violations" have been bared.

The extension of the law this year also expands "the volume of potential chiseling" and the enforcement job, the statement pointed out. The number of covered workers will increase by almost 30 percent and the number of covered establishments by 60 percent, the council noted.

The answer is a substantial increase in the number of wage-hour investigators, it stressed, noting that the President's budget recognized this need and requested additional funds.

The council commended AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's recent directive to all AFL-CIO state and local central bodies to establish standing committees on wage-hour enforcement to assist low-wage workers "whether or not they are union members" in processing complaints, and make the service available to the entire community.

While the enactment of FLSA amendments last year was a great victory, the council concluded, "the AFL-CIO is determined to achieve its long-range goal of a Fair Labor Standards Act that completely meets today's needs. That means a $2 minimum wage, universal coverage of all workers in interstate commerce, a 35-hour week and double-time for overtime."

Jobless Aid Standards Sought 'Without Delay'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The nation's unemployment insurance system must be returned to its original purpose of "providing adequate income security to workers displaced from their regular jobs," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

This can best be done, the council said, by a "comprehensive reorganization and fundamental improvement of the unemployment compensation system under a single federal program."

But pending such action, the council called on the 90th Congress for "enactment without delay" of federal standards for unemployment compensation. The statement noted that the 89th Congress has already devoted long and detailed study to the principal issues and the necessary legislation can move forward quickly.

In the 89th Congress, the House passed a bill containing some improvements in the jobless pay system but did not include federal standards. The Senate passed a measure containing federal standards but the differences could not be worked out in conference before adjournment.

Reviewing this failure, the council stressed that the present obsolete and inadequate system is still in force, making up only one-fifth of the wage loss of the involuntarily unemployed.

The ratio of maximum benefits to average wages is lower in every state today than it was in 1939, the council pointed out. In 1939, in all but two states maximum benefits were 50 percent or more of average wages; today in 34 states they are below 50 percent.

Model Law

The Council instructed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, as part of the drive to modernize the law, to "draw up a model federal unemployment insurance standards bill" meeting the basic needs of the nation and its workers. In addition it urged all affiliated unions "to reinforce their efforts to obtain urgently needed improvements in state unemployment insurance laws" to improve benefits and their duration and remove "harsh, restrictive and arbitrary eligibility and disqualification provisions."

LABOR DEPT. programs and policies are discussed with the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. Behind AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds.

Field Mediators Join National Staff

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has added three men to its national staff as "trouble shooters" to assist in the settlement of major disputes. They are Daniel Edwards, now a mediator stationed in Salt Lake City; Kenneth E. Moffett, Cleveland mediator; and Ralph C. Patterson of the San Francisco staff.

FM&CS Dir. William E. Simkin said they will work under the supervision of Disputes Dir. Walter A. Maggiolo—with a small group of Washington-based mediators who assist field staff mediators in disputes that have major significance.

Council Spells Out Policy Procedure

Affirms Readiness To Discuss Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

light of reports of skyrocketing prices for health care. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Reaffirmed labor's goal of providing and financing comprehensive health services by renewing its call for a program of national health insurance.

● Called for "enactment without delay" of modernization and overhauling of the unemployment insurance system as a step towards creating a single federal program. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Proposed the adoption by the federal government of a "modern, business-like" budget system that would permit sound long-range planning to meet the need for expanded and improved facilities. **(Story, Page 3.)**

In reply to press conference queries on the council's procedures statement Meany said that the AFL-CIO has received no documents or bill of particulars from Reuther or the UAW and neither has the Executive Council.

He stressed that there is "no feud," as charged in some press accounts, between himself and Reuther and that they have had a very "nice relationship" in the past five years.

He noted that the council has an open agenda when it meets and any member can bring up any subject at any time and that they do.

The council statement pointed out that there is only "one limitation to the extent to which any individual or any organization within the trade union movement "can influence the direction of the AFL-CIO, its programs and policies or the character and identity of its leadership . . . They must be able to persuade the majority that their complaints are valid, that their proposals are sound and that their alternatives are preferable. Neither size, financial reources, nor extravagance of language can overcome or substitute for that simple basic requirement."

The telegram received by Meany from the UAW earlier this month advised the AFL-CIO president that the UAW international board had ordered Reuther and all other officers to resign immediately from the council and other posts they held in the AFL-CIO.

Meany made the following points also at his press conferences:

● The AFL-CIO has "absolutely not" received any funds from the Central Intelligence Agency and that he personally is opposed to unions receiving such funds. The CIA, he said, can do its job without subsidizing unions.

● Labor's relations with the Administration had been very good and great progress had been made on labor's programs, greater than under any other administration.

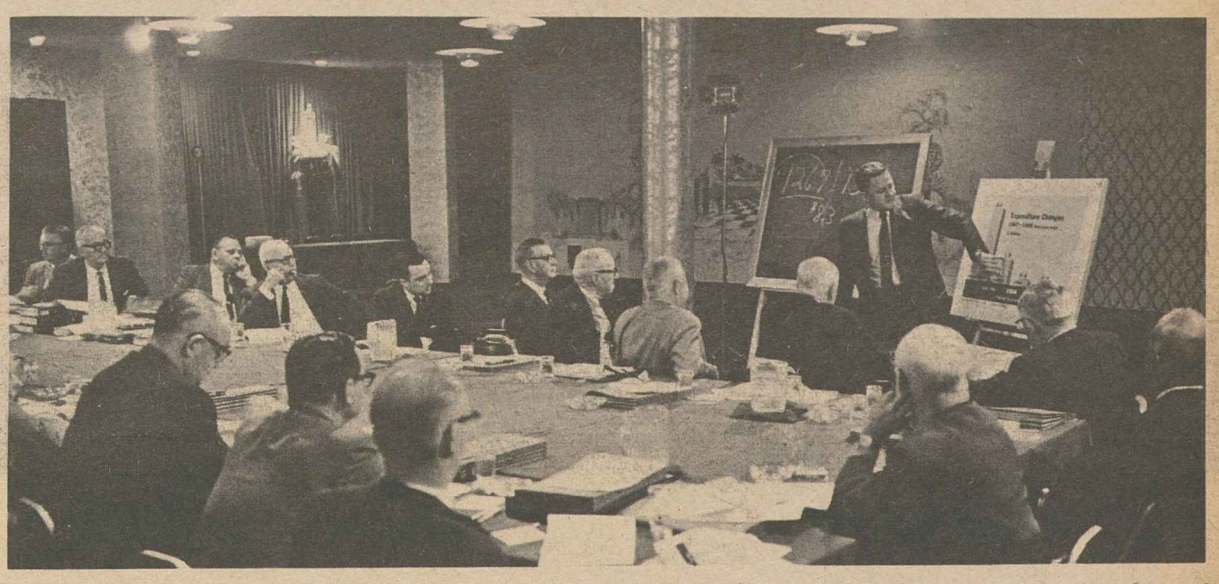
● The AFL-CIO is unalterably opposed to any form of compulsory arbitration and this position has been made clear to Pres. Johnson on numerous occasions.

● Strong support will be given the effort to enact situs picketing legislation and he expects the same support from the Administration as in the past.

● **The Federation is studying the Administration proposal to set up a new department including Labor, Commerce and possibly other agencies but as long as the concept of departments to represent special interest groups prevails—for example, agriculture—organized labor believes that the Labor Dept. should be maintained as a department looking after the problems of workers.**

Wirtz, at a press conference following his meeting with the council, said he had discussed enforcement of the new amendments to the minimum wage law, the administration of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the various manpower programs of the department. He reported also discussion on the creation of a new Dept. of Economic Affairs and the legislative prospects for various administration programs.

The secretary said his discussion with the council was "completely constructive" on Landrum-Griffin matters. He said he has made arrangements for a complete review of the problems arising under the act with members of the council. The difficulties arise, he noted, when the department has to be at times both a "mediator and a cop."



INTRICACIES OF U.S. BUDGET are explained for AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., by Dir. Charles L. Schultze of the Budget Bureau. At Pres. George Meany's left is Joseph A. Califano, Jr., special assistant to Pres. Johnson.

Crackdown Asked On Law Violators

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany characterized the growing practice of pirating firms as a "perversion of the law" established to allow states and cities to finance public improvements through tax-free bonds.

The council adopted a statement noting that the AFL-CIO has long urged Congress to end the "malpractice of industrial bond financing" and said the government has an obligation to end this type of industrial piracy because it not only means a loss of needed revenue to the U.S. Treasury but adds to the unfair tax burden already borne by middle and low-income families.

National Health Plan Pressed by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO reaffirmed labor's "long-sought goal of providing and financing comprehensive health services" for all Americans by renewing its call for a program of national health insurance.

The Executive Council noted that the medicare and medicaid programs were "outstanding achievements" of the 89th Congress, but that despite these advances the need is still great for a national health plan.

The council urged Congress to enact legislation that would incorporate into a national health insurance program universal coverage, comprehensive benefits, adequate financing and assurance of high quality health services.

Social Gains Under LBJ Draw Praise

(Continued from Page 1)

security benefits, the tremendous scope of aid to education programs at all levels, the great jump in programs to combat poverty and assist the poor, the aid for youngsters and the expansion of manpower training programs.

The President's legislative program for the 90th Congress was presented to the Council along with a detailed analysis of the federal budget by White House Assistant Joseph A. Califano, Jr. and Budget Dir. Charles L. Schultze.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany commented at a press conference that the federation has had very good relations with "this Administration." Labor's programs and the social welfare of the nation, he said, have made greater progress and there has been greater cooperation with labor than in any other administration, including that of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In response to a reporter's query, Meany said that the council statement was not put out as an endorsement of Johnson as a presidential candidate in 1968, but that "personally it's a pretty good reason for an endorsement."

Earlier in the council sessions, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Under Sec. James Reynolds had discussed Labor Dept. programs and policies in a meeting described by both Wirtz and Meany as friendly and constructive.

Strong Support Pledged For Social Security Hike

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Strong support for a 20 percent increase in social security benefits coupled with extension and improvement of public welfare programs was voiced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council praised Pres. Johnson's proposals for higher social security benefits and other improvements in the program along with extension of medicare to the disabled, and noted that it considered it a "significant down-payment on the needed 50 percent rise in benefits" and other advances.

The 50 percent goal, the council pointed out, "would require some financing from general revenues which we believe is necessary and desirable. But we believe the President's proposal represents a substantial first step toward that goal which can be enacted now without imposing a burden on the general revenue."

The President's program, the statement declared, would have the immediate effect of pulling 1.5 million poor now receiving social security benefits "out of the mire of poverty."

The council assailed a Republican proposal for an 8 percent increase as "grossly inadequate," declaring that while it has the "surface attraction" of avoiding increased contributions, "benefit levels would still be so low that very few beneficiaries now below the poverty level would be raised above it."

False Welfare Charge

On public welfare programs, the council scored the "vicious campaign of false charges aimed at slashing public welfare programs throughout the country," and insisted that the programs be extended and improved to meet minimum needs.

The statement endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare for a new pattern of federal-state cooperation "to provide as a matter of right adequate financial aid and social services to all in need."

Until such time as adequate national standards can be established, the council voiced strong support for the President's recommendations that state public assistance payments be required to meet their own definitions of need and be kept up to date. It urged elimination of all outmoded and unjust approaches so that welfare payments would be "based on the only appropriate test, need."

"We especially urge federal action to abolish the 'man-in-the-house' rule and other senseless and cruel penalties imposed on needy families in some areas which are a blot on American traditions of compassion and social justice."

The council found fault with a presidential recommendation on revision of the tax structure for the elderly, specifically the proposal that involves taxation of social security and railroad retirement benefits. It noted that social security payments have always been tax exempt while the incomes on which contributions have been based have been subject to tax. "This should continue to be the guiding principle," the council declared.

Modernized, 'Business-Like' Budget Urged

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The federal government should have a "modern, business-like budget" so that it can plan and execute programs on a long-range basis to meet the needs of an urbanized nation for expanded and improved facilities, the AFL-CIO said.

The Executive Council noted that Pres. Johnson had taken a step in the direction of budget reform by stressing in his fiscal 1968 budget the national income accounts approach which measures the government's financial impact on the national economy. But this approach does not fully meet the need for a budget organized to measure the worth of government assets or calculate their depreciation, as well as the government's earnings and the sources from which they are derived, the council said.

A modern budget, it continued, would establish one account for general operating expenses and national security and another capital-investment account involving creation, improvement or acquisition of assets or recoverable claims—such as self-liquidating lending programs, loans to foreign nations, investments in public lands, buildings and similar assets.

"The capital budget," the council declared, "is almost universally used by modern business corporations, by most western democracies, by at least one-third of the states and by most large cities."

The council said it hoped the President's Budget Review Committee would recommend the modernization of the federal budget.

Executive Council Backs Johnson on Wiretapping

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO hailed as "most far-reaching" the President's proposals to protect the right of privacy and pledged its "enthusiastic support." The Federation's Executive Council noted labor's traditional concern for full recognition and protection of the right to privacy and the "totally unsatisfactory" status of existing laws and interpretations.

"We welcome and endorse," the council said, Pres. Johnson's proposals designed "unequivocally to ban all wiretapping and mechanical eavesdropping, whether by law enforcement officials or private persons." The sole exception would be that the President could authorize wiretapping and eavesdropping by federal security agencies in circumstances where he finds the security of the nation to be at stake. Even then no evidence so obtained could be used in any court proceeding.

"These proposals," the council emphasized, "are the most far-reaching that have been made by any president or attorney general to update and protect rights of privacy."

IN-DEPTH STUDY of Landrum-Griffin Act court decisions was authorized by the Maritime Trades Dept. executive council. Dept. Pres. Paul Hall addresses the session. Seated, left, is Peter M. McGavin, executive secretary-treasurer of the department.

Beirne Asks Broader Community Leadership

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Broad interest in meeting total human needs can be achieved only if United Funds and community councils bring all community forces into their policy-making, "including consumer and minority groups," according to Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and of the United Community Funds & Councils of America.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting during a Citizens' Conference on Community Planning, Beirne declared that planning bodies "must be so constructed that they receive as well as transmit."

'Closed Circuit'

"Too many of our community organizations and welfare agencies with a stake in planning have placed entirely too much emphasis on intercommunication," he said. "They are almost on a closed circuit, failing to reach second and third levels of community leadership. . . .

"By limiting their relationships almost exclusively to long-established organizations and forces, some planning bodies today are almost completely out of touch with key neighborhood, labor, political, professional, religious, business and minority leaders. . . .

"The community planning systems must be forums for the full expression of opinion. They can also be instruments for healing wounds and, through the dispassionate search, create new standards of acceptance, dignity and respect in the presence of sincerely held differences."

The one thing planning systems cannot afford to do, said Beirne, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, "is to ignore conflict" which is inherent in a pluralistic society with divergent viewpoints, and fail to confront the "real and urgent issues" of the community.

Minimum Wage Parity Tops Ohio Labo r Goals

Columbus—The Ohio AFL-CIO adopted a legislative program at its biennial conference here calling for a state minimum wage matching the federal law and collective bargaining rights for public employes.

Other goals proposed at an all-day meeting attended by more than 1,000 union representatives included:

- A ban on the use of lie detectors as a condition of employment.
- Improved unemployment insurance, with the maximum benefit pegged to two-thirds of the state's average wage for up to 36 weeks of joblessness.
- Passage of a "little Wagner Act" to assure bargaining rights for workers not covered by federal law.
- Workmen's compensation improvements, including replacement of at least 75 percent of lost wages for the full period of disability.
- A requirement for oral hearings in court before issuance of restraining orders in labor disputes.
- A package of consumer legislation and a ban on garnishment of pay.
- Expanded state aid for schools, pay raises for teachers, and two years of post high school education tuition free for all students desiring to continue their schooling.

In calling for collective bargaining rights and grievance machinery for public employes, the conference also asked repeal of Ohio's Ferguson Act, which prohibits strikes by public workers.

Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, described the strike ban in a speech to the delegates as "a pistol in the hands of irresponsible politicians when they don't want to deal honorably with public employes."

Girl Worth as Much As Man on Same Job

An employer who replaces a man with a woman in the same job can't cut the wage rate, the Labor Dept. has ruled.

A section of the Fair Labor Standards Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in wages paid to employes doing the same work. The departmental interpretation made it clear that the principle holds even if all employes of one sex are removed from a particular job and replaced by employes of the opposite sex.

It makes no difference, of course, if men are replaced by women or women by men. The wages can't be cut.

Senate Votes To Increase Debt Ceiling

The Senate voted 54-23 to raise the national debt ceiling so that the government can pay its bills on time. It acted without the political fireworks that marked the House debate on the bill.

The measure must go to conference because the House bill approved only a temporary increase in the debt limit to $336 billion, while the Senate bill makes the increase permanent.

Temporary increases are required nearly every year and are routinely approved after Administration opponents have used the occasion to attack government spending programs.

Forty-two Democrats and 12 Republicans supported the Senate bill, with 12 Republicans and 11 Democrats opposed.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) stressed in support of the bill that the present national debt represents a smaller percentage of the national income now than in 1940. The debt ratio has fallen steadily since the end of World War II, Long said.

Political Issue

House Republicans had made a partisan political issue over the debt increase bill and sought to put together a winning coalition with conservative southern Democrats.

Administration ranks held firm however, and the House conservative coalition was beaten on three key votes by margins ranging from 16 to 106 votes.

The chief Senate controversy was over whether the debt ceiling should be temporarily or permanently raised.

On Landrum-Griffin Act:

Maritime Unions Set Labor Law Survey

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An in-depth survey of court decisions under the Landrum-Griffin Act and a study of all available information on interpretations of the law has been authorized by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

The department's executive council meeting here authorized the creation of a permanent standing committee to sponsor the survey, correlate information, work with universities and law schools and take all necessary steps to complete a full analysis of the situation.

MTD Pres. Paul Hall declared that the time has come when the labor movement must take a close look at this "bad law compounded by bad decisions" and create a situation where information and assistance is available to unions. He cited the general lack of coordination among unions in coping with L-G decisions and noted the rising importance of these decisions to the general activities of the labor movement.

Intent Questioned

He told the council that interpretations of L-G in the court do not square with the legislative intent of Congress and that there is a great need to determine exactly what is happening and why in this legal area.

The department's action on Landrum-Griffin came after a detailed review by Hall of a case involving the Seafarers in Duluth, Minn., which Hall charged demonstrated that the Labor Dept. was using its investigatory powers under L-G to "walk into unions on fishing expeditions" and to fabricate cases against unions in behalf of other agencies which lack the authority" to make such investigations.

The case has been placed before a number of congressmen and senators and Hall said there were indications that a congressional inquiry would be conducted on the Labor Dept's role.

The MTD sessions also called for new safety precautions on the Great Lakes, pointing to the frequency of shipwrecks and other ship disasters especially on Lake Michigan. Special attention was called to the need for closer liaison between the U.S. and Canada on safety-at-sea regulatory machinery on the lakes as well as along the coast.

Reviewing the expansion of activities by the department in 1967, the council voiced its approval. Hall announced that in line with the program, Thomas W. Gleason, president of the Longshoremen, has been named vice president of the department and will assume full responsibility for legislative and special event functions undertaken by the MTD. The department now has 35 AFL-CIO affiliates.

In other actions the MTD council:

- Pledged its full support to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. to secure congressional passage of situs picketing legislation to grant to construction workers "the same rights and privileges now enjoyed by other trade unionists."
- Reaffirmed support of legislation introduced by Rep. Edward F. Garmatz (D-Md.) to require authorization to advance activities of the Maritime Administration and to continue its fight to "maintain an independent Martime Administration."
- Called for protection of U.S. shipyards by opposing any foreign construction of American flag ships.
- **Stressed the rapid progress and expansion of the Soviet merchant marine and termed it "an economic threat to the free world" that must be met by a revitalization of the U.S. maritime fleet.**
- Urged action by the Administration on the report of the Maritime Advisory Committee because its recommendations are in "support of the public interest."
- Called on the President to review aid programs to Argentina in light of the suppression of the rights of organized labor in that country.
- Urged ratification by the U.S. of the human rights conventions adopted by the United States as part of the observance of 1968 as the Intl. Year for Human Rights.

Al Barbour Dies; Led Detroit Labor

Detroit — Pres. Alexander (Al) Barbour of the Wayne County AFL-CIO died after a fourth heart attack, suffered while visiting a daughter in Tustin, Calif.

Barbour, born in Montreal 52 years ago, had been a Detroit resident for 44 years. He was chief union steward and committeeman in Auto Workers Local 7, representing Chrysler plant workers, when delegates to the former CIO Council elected him secretary-treasurer in 1948. He became president of the county AFL-CIO on merger in 1958.

Barbour and his wife, Dorothy, were visiting a daughter, Mrs. Dolores Krol, at his death. Two other daughters also survive.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE in unemployment may well grow out of cut-backs in the nation's highway program, the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. warned during a meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty, who presided, is at the lower left.

NLRB's 25-Millionth Voter Honored

Labor, Industry, Government Hail Industrial Democracy Milestone

(Continued from Page 1)

the events of the recent past.

Starting last fall, Scheno got a new job, joined his first union and was elected treasurer of newly chartered Steelworkers Local 7089, When the ballots had been counted, the union certified and the computer activated, Dir. John J. Cuneo of the NLRB regional office at Newark, N.J., drove to Woodbridge to tell Scheno he had been selected as representative of the 25 million workers who have voted since the first NLRB election in 1935.

The board announced that major labor and management organizations, in what it called "unique cooperation," will be joint hosts for the Mar. 2 programs singling out the Schenos.

The commemorative events will start with a public observance in the Dept. of Interior auditorium at which NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and General Counsel Arnold Ordman will be masters of ceremony.

Senators Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va) and Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), members of the Senate Labor subcommittee, will be sponsors of a 1 p.m. luncheon for the Schenos in the New Senate Office Bldg., with Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.) of the House Labor Committee as co-sponsors.

The reception in the State Dept. building will be co-sponsored, the NLRB announced, by the AFL-CIO and the National Manufacturers Association. Invited guests include leaders of labor, management, universities and the government.

Other Programs

In addition to the Washington observance, other programs are scheduled in NLRB regions. An exhibit of secret-ballot election history will be displayed at the board's Washington headquarters and later at regional offices. A special postmark cancellation will be applied to mail sent through the New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Washington post offices for a period of six months.

Scheno was born in Nyack, N.Y., and met his wife there at a reunion for families whose forebears came from the town of Cisternino, Italy.

A Navy flight engineer in World War II, Scheno logged 2,000 flying hours during the war and afterwards in the Pacific, Japan and China. Honorably discharged in 1948, he worked under the GI Bill as an apprentice stereotyper on a newspaper and two years later was recalled for Korean War service.

After service at a naval air station, Scheno married in 1952 and began a career as manager of service stations on the New Jersey Turnpike and the Garden State Parkway. He later operated a Cities Service retail dealership in Avenel, N.J., and worked as maintenance supervisor for that firm. He joined Reynolds last September with the first group of technicians hired for the new Woodbridge plant.

NLRB Member Sam Zagoria, addressing an Indiana Labor-Management Relations luncheon at Indianapolis, called the casting of the 25 millionth vote "a milestone in industrial democracy."

"It was not always thus," Zagoria said, noting that in pre-NLRB days the history of American industrial relations sometimes resembled a war casualty list. Passage of the Wagner Act did not convert the "industrial battlefield to an afternoon tea party overnight," he said, recalling that 10 union men were killed and 30 wounded in the Memorial Day massacre at the South Chicago plant of Republic Steel two years later.

"Industrial democracy has cleared the way for unprecedented industrial growth and has brought improved pay, safer working conditions and job security," Zagoria said. "Industrial peace has made possible bold and imaginative contract provisions for pensions, life insurance, apprenticeship programs, and adjustment to an accelerated technology."

The secret ballot election process has been a "useful first step along the route to discussion and understanding," he declared.

THE 25-MILLIONTH VOTER in a National Labor Relations Board election is symbolized by Leonard P. Scheno, maintenance machinist at a new Reynolds Metals Co. aluminum can plant at Woodbridge, N. J. Plant employes voted for the Steelworkers in the 250,000th NLRB election since the first one in 1935. Scheno is shown at an automatic strip feed press. He and his family will be guests of honor at ceremonies Mar. 2 sponsored by labor, management and government.

Court Upholds NLRB On Resort Hotel Order

New York—A U.S. Court of Appeals has ordered Grossinger's resort hotel in the Catskill Mountains to open its gates to union organizers and stop four practices that the National Labor Relations Board ruled unfair.

Upholding the NLRB in five particulars of an order issued late in 1965, the 2nd Circuit Court here ordered the family-owned hotel near Liberty, N.Y., to stop:

- Making unlawful promises of benefits to employes to head off organization by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.
- Leading employes to believe their union meetings were being spied on.
- Coercively questioning employes about their union sympathies or activities.
- Encouraging and soliciting employes to withdraw from the union.

The court modified the NLRB order to eliminate any references to threats of reprisal, and to withdraw a ruling that the union must be given an opportunity to address the employes in answer to management speeches.

The union has been trying to organize Grossinger's since 1962. Management refused to let organizers inside the fences and gates behind which its 565-786 employes work and live, the union charged. Other means of countering Grossinger's drive aganst unionization were held by the board to be not suitable. NLRB hearings resulted in three findings of unfair labor practices and two orders to hold a new election.

Of the NLRB's latest order the three-judge court said there was ample evidence to support the unfair practice findings. It also agreed that "no effective alternatives" to solicitation of union memberships inside the gates are available to the union. It found management statements not so much threatening as "prophecies of a somewhat shadowy doom" and dismissed the equal-time order of the NLRB in favor of admitting organizers to the grounds.

Strike Time Drops For 1960-66 Period

American workers lost only 16 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total working time because of strikes in the 1960-66 period compared with 32 one-hundredths of 1 percent during the 1950s, according to estimates by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

About 4,200 stoppages involving 1.8 million workers started in 1966 with a loss of 19 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total working time. The 1965 worktime loss was 18 one-hundredths of 1 percent, with 1.5 million workers participating in 3,963 stoppages, the report showed.

Union Given Support On Appeal to Negroes

The National Labor Relations Board has rejected a company challenge to a union-won election on the claim that the union's appeals to the workers were improperly racial in character.

In a case involving the Baltimore Luggage Co., the workers were told that historically Negroes have received lower wages than white workers and that they could improve their economic situation by joining the union.

Civil rights leaders participated in the pre-election campaign, and the union literature distributed by the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers urged that collective bargaining was a method Negro workers could use to meet their special economic problems.

A speaker during the campaign assured the workers that they would face no "dogs" or "fire hoses." He continued, "All you have to do is go down to your place of work" and vote. "There will be none of the pressures that these people had to face."

The company refused to bargain with the union after NLRB certification, arguing that references to racial issues were improper. The case went back to the NLRB on stipulation of the facts, the company stating tht it wished to pave the way for judicial review of this question.

A three-member NLRB panel unanimously held that the theme of "Negro solidarity through unionism," as a method of breaking barriers to economic equality, was a "lawful method of concerted action."

The board does not "compile lists of topics which may be either proscribed or permissible," the decision noted.

"We only undertake to evaluate, in each setting, the propaganda used," to determine that the legitimate bounds have not been passed and that "a fair and free election has been held."

The board cited a recent Labor Dept. report declaring that "the keys to advancing Negro achievement . . . are work at a living wage for all who want it, equal advancement opportunity and equal work."

The NLRB commented: "The choice of racial basis for concerted action has been made, not by the victims who seek redress, but by those who use race as a basis to impose the disadvantage."

No Bias Seen

The decision also pointed out that the organizing activity included no suggestion that "white workers should not be permitted the same rights as the Negroes" and urged votes for the union as votes "for better working conditions, not . . . against the white race."

The board panel rejected the employer's claim that a precedent had been established in previous cases in which the NLRB had set aside elections lost by a union in the face of "inflammatory" appeals based on race used by management.

"We did not lay down the rule that parties would be forbidden to discuss race," the decision observed.

The elections were set aside because management made "an appeal to animosity rather than to consideration of economic and social conditions and possible actions to deal with them," an appeal "setting race against race," the board said.

Board Orders New Vote at A & P, Blasts Anti-Union Tactics in Florida

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc., used a company "thrift plan" as a weapon with which to undermine a union organizing campaign in A&P's Jacksonville, Fla., area stores, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The big chain store firm also illegally timed employe wage increases to coincide with election petitions filed by the Retail Clerks during a 1965 organizing campaign, the board held.

A three-member panel, upholding a trial examiner's findings in part and reversing them in part, set aside a tie-vote election on the ground that the company unlawfully interfered with it. The panel ruled that no new election is necessary because the union had a clear majority of eligible employes in the company's Wauchula, Fla., store, as of Sept. 7, 1965 when it asked for recognition, and ordered A&P to bargain collectively with the union. Management also was directed to embody any resulting agreement in a signed contract.

In its decision the board related that on Aug. 13, 1965, shortly after the union began organizing in Jacksonville, the A&P vice president in charge of area stores announced that the company thrift plan was being improved and urged them to participate. The employes, however, were also reminded that workers represented by a union were "automatically ineligible" for the plan —an arrangement under which employe savings would be invested in U.S. bonds or A&P stock.

Later the Wauchula store manager told a store employe that she would lose her thrift plan credit if the store "went union." The board concluded that, in view of the timing of the company announcement, the manager's remark at a time when the union had just requested A&P to recognize it and bargain, and other unfair labor practices, "we are of the opinion that the thrift plan was one of the weapons used" by the company in its anti-union campaign.

'Flagrant' Misconduct

Shortly after the start of union activities, the company launched a course of action comprising a "consistent and flagrant pattern of unlawful conduct" having a significant impact" on all employes, the NLRB found. When the union filed its representation petitions and requested bargaining, A&P's unlawful conduct "intensified both in frequency and content."

It noted that each Wauchula store employe got a 25 percent wage increase on Sept. 11, 1965, four days after the union request for recognition, and that the increase was retroactive to Sept. 6. During the same month, the store manager made statements to employes clearly conveying that the "selection of the union would result in unfavorable working conditions and possible discharge," the report stressed.

The board ordered A&P to stop refusing to recognize RCIA Local 1636, and to bargain with it, to stop maintaining a thrift plan that excludes union members, to stop enforcing any rule prohibiting union members from soliciting employes on behalf of Local 1636 in non-public, nonworking areas during the non-working time of both, and to stop granting benefits to employes to induce them to withdraw their support from the union.

Progress Under LBJ

AMERICA IS NOW beginning to reap the harvest of the great social legislation advanced by the Johnson Administration and adopted by the 89th Congress. It is a record unsurpassed in any period of democratic government. We are proud of the role played by the AFL-CIO, which initiated the fight for many of these programs and which actively supported them in the Congress.

On the first of February, the new minimum wage bill—the most effective anti-poverty legislation yet—became law. With that new bill, 9 million more Americans gained the protection and benefits of that law. One billion dollars a year of new purchasing power was pumped into the economy.

The record of social progress during the Johnson Administration extends into many other broad areas of constructive action, for the welfare of all Americans:

1. Three million older Americans have received hospital care and 5.5 million have received physicians' services under medicare just through Jan. 31.

2. More than 19 million older Americans are protected under the hospital insurance part of medicare, and 17.5 million have also signed up for supplementary medical insurance.

3. An additional million persons are receiving social security benefits today, as a result of the 1965 and 1966 amendments, who would otherwise not be receiving any benefits.

4. All 23 million social security beneficiaries are receiving monthly cash benefits at least 7 percent higher as a result of the 1965 amendments.

5. The Elementary & Secondary Education Act is helping more than 8 million disadvantaged children through special programs in over 17,000 communities.

6. Library books, text books, and other educational materials have been provided for 49 million school children and 2 million teachers under the Elementary & Secondary Education Act.

7. More than 135,000 needy college students are being helped to continue their education through the new program of educational opportunity grants initiated last fall, and 198,000 students who could not otherwise afford to go to college are being aided through part-time jobs under the college work-study program.

8. Measles vaccine for 4.5 million children has been made available to state and local health agencies under the 1965 amendments to the Vaccination Assistance Act.

9. During the last four years there has been a $9.3 billion, 72 percent expansion in federal programs which directly combat poverty and assist the poor. More than 1,000 local communities have been mobilized for the war on poverty.

10. More than 1 million needy children have been helped by Head Start, Neighborhood Youth Corps and other programs.

11. More than 1 million persons are currently receiving training and new avenues of opportunity under Manpower Development & Training programs.

Satisfying as this record is, much more remains to be done before America can afford to pause on its march forward in the social welfare field.

We are confident the President shares that view. He has already asked the Congress for broader programs and additional legislation in this area. For ourselves, we want to make this clear: The AFL-CIO will be working day in and day out to achieve the kind of society we seek—one in which insecurity, poverty and injustice no longer exist in our land. Nothing less is worthy of America.

—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 21, 1967, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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Coast to Coast

Executive Council Statement On Social Security, Welfare

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 20, 1967, Bal Harbour, Fla.

THE AFL-CIO strongly supports the President's recommendation for an over-all 20 percent increase in social security benefits. The President's proposal would have the immediate effect of increasing benefits for all present and future recipients and pulling 1.5 million poor now receiving social security benefits out of the mire of poverty. It also includes a number of other significant improvements in the social security program.

On the other hand, the Republican proposal for a mere 8 percent increase in social security benefits is grossly inadequate. While it has the surface attraction of avoiding increased contributions, benefit levels would still be so low that very few beneficiaries now below the poverty level would be raised above it.

We consider the President's proposal as a significant down payment on the needed 50 percent rise in benefits and other improvements in social security, including disability insurance and medicare, called for by the last AFL-CIO convention. Such further improvements should be achieved as soon as possible. The 50 percent goal would require some financing from general revenues which we believe is necessary and desirable. But we believe the President's proposal represents a substantial first step toward that goal, which can be enacted now without imposing a burden on the general revenue.

In addition to the improvements recommended by the President, we believe that the legislation should also provide that both benefit levels and the earnings base on which both contributions and benefits are determined should be kept up-to-date by periodic adjustment, keeping them in line with the incomes of those still working. In this way the elderly and other Americans dependent on social security will be able to share in the nation's economic progress.

We endorse the President's recommendation to extend medicare to the disabled. While we favor the eventual extension of medicare to all social security beneficiaries, the disabled clearly deserve special priority as a group burdened by unusually high medical costs at a time when they can least afford them.

The AFL-CIO unreservedly rejects the vicious campaign of false charges aimed at slashing public welfare programs throughout the country. To the contrary, we insist that public welfare must be extended and improved to adequately meet the minimum needs of those among the poor who are either ineligible for social security or whose social security payments are too low to meet even rock-bottom minimum requirements.

To this end we endorse the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare for an expanded national effort and a new pattern of federal-state cooperation to provide as a matter of right adequate financial aid and social services to all in need. Until such time as an adequate national standard of need can be established for public assistance, we strongly support the President's recommendation that in their public assistance payments states be required to meet their own definition of need which should be kept up-to-date annually as conditions change. We urge elimination of the outmoded and unjust categorical approach so that welfare payments would be based on the only appropriate test, need.

We especially urge federal action to abolish the "man in the house" rule and other senseless and cruel penalties imposed on needy families in some areas which are a blot on American traditions of compassion and social justice.

The general objectives of the President's proposals for revision of the tax structure for the elderly are based on the fact that the present structure is both unduly complex and lacking in equity.

However, we find one major fault in the particular mechanism the Administration has proposed for achieving these objectives. We particularly oppose the aspects of the Administration's recommendations which involve taxation of social security and Railroad Retirement benefits.

Social security payments under federal programs have always been tax-exempt while the incomes on which contributions to the social insurance funds have been based have been subject to tax. This should continue to be the guiding principle.

Morgan Says:

Public Television of Some Kind May Really Be Headed Our Way

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THE UNITED STATES, McGeorge Bundy reminds us after he left the White House to become president of the Ford Foundation, is the only "advanced" country in the world without a national noncommercial television network.

There is a cutting irony in the accuracy of this statement. Television, you may remember, was going to be a boon, the greatest contribution to culture and learning since the invention of the printing press. Its potential is still there but it is languishing and the dreary truth of the matter is that today it is less of a boon than a bust.

Morgan

Still, somebody will ask, who needs another network when we already have three big, healthy commercial ones operating from border to border and coast to coast, plus more than 600 individual TV stations in or near virtually every sizable community in the land.

Theoretically nobody would need another under such saturated and competitive circumstances. Most other countries have only one network—almost invariably controlled by the government—although some, if you can stretch your mind to imagine such a state of civilization, don't have any TV at all.

Most in this category are among what we call the have-not or underdeveloped nations. Some of them may find to their sorrow that to have may be less of an enriching experience than to have not.

The trouble with American television is very simple. It is over-commercialized. The industry, basically, is run by highly skilled salesmen to sell products. Selling products is as American as apple pie—especially if you can take what mother used to make and merchandise it by the millions to the masses.

Squeeze a little fluffy entertainment in between the sales pitches for the pie and you have the standard recipe, only slightly over-simplified, for commercial TV programming as it exists in the U.S. today. But this pie-in-the-sky, delicious as it may be, can become dangerous as a steady diet, depriving the population of the vitamins and other balanced nourishment it needs to grow into maturity.

It's as if the advertising and broadcasting executives were off on a huge kick of feeding everybody salted peanuts and now nobody can stop. Commercial TV has some good things; some superb things. Theodore H. White recently did a 90-minute report in depth on China that certainly must have been one of the most valuable documentaries in the history of broadcasting. Even the commercials were inobtrusive.

But the Madison Avenue people simply can't let well enough alone. They won't even put the ads at the beginning and the end as they used to do at the local theatre in the silent movie days. The other evening I caught a first-class film on TV but on just one of the recurring commercial breaks I counted pitches for five separate products plus a promotional ad for the station.

But now, back to McGeorge Bundy. Even before he joined it, the Ford Foundation had done more to try to lift television from the slums of mediocrity than any other organization in the country by granting large sums to educational projects. But the effort has been like hanging a Rembrandt in a supermarket—unusual but hardly noticeable among all the picturesque bargains.

BUNDY HAS PROPOSED an ambitious fourth network, hitched together by beams bouncing from a domestic satellite and paid for, in effect, by a kind of fee system which the commercial networks would pay for the use of the same satellite. The February issue of Fortune magazine describes the uproar this caused.

Both the semi-public corporation Comsat which is reaching for the domestic satellite business, and American Telephone & Telegraph, which handles most of broadcasting's transmission lines, attacked the concept as "economically unsound and socially undesirable."

Broadcasters complained they should not be the only ones taxed if noncommercial TV is going to be subsidized. Stations did not mention something which Bundy did: The incalculably valuable national asset which they already get free in the use of the public channels and frequencies assigned to them once they are licensed to broadcast.

Broached only after long research and consultations with experts including Fred Friendly, former president of CBS News, the Bundy idea obviously faces rough going. But public television of some kind seems really on the way.

Pres. Johnson in his State of the Union message gave an important commercial for educational TV as a "vital national resource." Another foundation, the Carnegie Corp., unveiled a report which cost half a million dollars and took 14 months work. It recommended NOT a network, but a collection of autonomous community public TV stations to be financed by an excise tax on new television sets. The tax has already provoked a row but the momentum for a major non-commercial TV service may be too strong to stop.

Culture can be its own commercial. Wouldn't it be funny if for millions deprived of uninterrupted quality programs it turns out that that's where the action is?

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

GOV. ROMNEY of Michigan—a prime candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year—ran into trouble about Viet Nam with 30-odd political reporters touring with him to six western states. The reporters wanted to know what, if anything, he would do about Viet Nam that is different from what Pres. Johnson is doing. Romney took the viewpoint that GOP candidates had options for a "fresh approach"—committing himself to nothing.

It became clear, as the reporters tried to pin him down, that Mr. Romney has no settled ideas of his own on what this country should do—about Premier Ky's government in Saigon, about bombing in the North, about the Viet Cong's political arm, the National Liberation Front.

Mr. Johnson had made "mistakes," and he was "locked into" them—this was about the extent of the governor of Michigan's comments. He added a charge that the President was motivated by "political expediency," but refused to give a specific example.

It is wholly understandable that a state governor with no experience in foreign affairs, with no compulsion in the past to deal with the hard yea-and-nay options that confront a President, finds himself fumbling when asked for specifics about Southeast Asia.

The fumbling, however, is a deficiency in the arena of presidential politics.

In the White House, the buck-passing stops at the desk in the President's oval office, as Harry S. Truman used to observe. In campaigning for the presidency, buck-passing by the use of such generalized phrases as "political expediency" to describe the incumbent's policy and conduct may strike many citizens as a mere expedient.

* * *

THE GOP, it was observed after the Nov. 8 elections, emerged with strengthened forces and a variety of young fresh faces in the Senate—Charles Percy of Illinois, Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, Mark Hatfield of Oregon, Howard Baker of Tennesse.

Nothing has happened since then to project any of these new senators into a leading role as a potential candidate for the presidency.

The leading figures are Gov. Romney, largely on the basis of the fact that he was smashingly re-elected, and former Vice Pres. Nixon.

There is a count against both of them. Mr. Nixon, as observed in this space last week, has his basic potential convention delegate strength among the southerners who formed the hard core of Sen. Barry Goldwater's support in 1964. Goldwater is for him, too—or at least is against Romney, who refused to support the Arizona senator two and a half years ago.

Gov. Rockefeller of New York, who may prove a potent force, is for Romney, according to unquestionable reports. So is former Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania. But Romney suffers his own built-in handicaps that reveal themselves as he campaigns—an insularity, it might be described most charitably.

* * *

THE CHARGE that Mr. Johnson's Vietnamese policy, with its griefs and bloodshed, is pursued as a matter of unworthy "political expediency" is reminiscent of the George Romney who just a few years ago ran for public office as some sort of self-described independent rather than an avowed Republican.

Men who come belatedly to a party identification have been elected to the White House. Gen. Eisenhower was one, Herbert Hoover was another. But they had behind them clear records of public service on a national and global scale, and their names were household words on the basis of this service.

The Romney western-state tour, in any case, seems not to have proved a total joy to the governor of Michigan. His path to the GOP nomination does not seem to be smooth and straight, nor his path to the White House in case he should be nominated.

Labor News Conference:

Wages Termed 'Small Factor' In World Trade Competition

AMERICAN WAGE STANDARDS are "only one small" factor in U. S. industry's competition for world markets, an AFL-CIO research specialist pointed out in a recent radio interview.

International trade involves "sales of products for prices," not "sales of wages and hours and conditions of work," said Elizabeth Jager of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research on the AFL-CIO-produced program, Labor News Conference.

Wages are just one of many cost items to an employer, she noted, pointing out that executive salaries and non-production expenses are often lumped with workers' wages as labor costs.

Furthermore, she observed, the prices employers set on their products are "not always determined" by costs.

Profits are also a factor in prices, she said, and "the profits of American corporations from their investments, both in the United States and in other countries . . . have been going up rather rapidly" and are "extremely high."

"NEITHER WAGE RATES nor unit labor costs have risen as rapidly in the United States, yet every problem is posed, it would seem, in terms of the wage rate, not even the labor costs comparison," she said.

Mrs. Jager pointed out that the AFL-CIO is concerned with trade policies because "we are concerned about keeping the American standard of living as high as it is, and if possible, improving it . . . and also anxious for the standard of living of other countries to improve."

Reporters questioning her on Labor News Conference, a weekly feature of the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post, and Maarten C. Bolle, Washington correspondent for radio, television and newspapers in The Netherlands.

U.S. WAGE RATES are only "one small factor" in world trade competition, Mrs. Elizabeth Jager (center) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research pointed out on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO public service program heard on the Mutual radio network. She was questioned by Maarten C. Bolle (left), Washington correspondent for Belgian and Dutch newspapers, radio and TV, and Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post.

How to Buy:

Home Owners Warned to Guard Against 'Improvement' Gypsters

STRONG WARNINGS about deceptively-sold home improvement jobs have been issued recently by both Better Business Bureaus and the Federal Trade Commission.

Especially prominent have been exaggerated claims and misleading quotations for aluminum siding. Sometimes low quotes have proved to be for unpainted aluminum. While the contractor does paint the siding before or after installation, this finish is not as durable as the anodized or the enameled kind.

Other misleading statements have been observed in respect to the amount of siding needed. In some instances, homeowners have been fooled by what seems to be low quotations based on lineal feet. The Akron O. Better Business Bureau points out that in the past, it has been customary to quote prices on the basis of a "square." This is 10 feet by 10 feet, or 100 square feet. (It takes 15 lineal feet of material, or 50 percent more, to equal one "square.")

Another fooler may be the guage or thickness of the aluminum. As the St. Louis BBB explains the practice of high-pressure sellers, the company may agree with its salesmen that it will advertise .015 guage siding at $299 for 1,000 square feet, but the salesmen are instructed not to sell it.

"Complicating" improvement jobs with additional features is a frequent device for inflating prices used even by some of the more established contractors, reports John Cherveny, general manager of Ferndale, Mich., Cooperative Home Modernization, Inc.

"Here is a typical three-bid job," Cherveny says. "The specifications were for siding, 16 squares, no trim but with backerboard. The actual cost to the contractor for labor and materials for this job is $864. Company A bid $1,490; Company B, $2,850; Company C, $1,195. Company B sold the job with 'trim work' and 'styrofoam backer,' plus storm windows and stone base around the house. Many times the customer does not need the stone base costing $300. If the customer would insist on a breakdown of the total price, item by item, the high pressure salesman would not have a chance."

The Ferndale co-op is a contracting organization started and operated by homeowners in the Detroit area to protect themselves against overcharges. Cherveny reports that the average home usually needs 14 squares of aluminum siding. He advises that .024 or .025 siding without backerboard is the best buy.

THERE IS great variation in quality, with low-quality siding, storm windows, enclosures and other materials often selling for the same price as good quality. All things being equal, good-quality siding costs the contractor $54 a square including labor and materials, Cherveny reports. The co-op sells it for $70 a square. Three leading companies in the Detroit area charge $90 to $125 a square.

Cherveny warns that a tremendous amount of new siding material is entering the market, such as vinyl siding, which has not been fully tested for temperature changes, weatherizing, and other long-range stresses.

One of the most frequent areas of exploitation is smaller jobs such as gutters and roofing. Cherveny cites a charge by one contractor of $321 for 88 feet of aluminum gutters. That works out to about $3.60 a foot. The contractor's cost including labor and materials is 85 cents. Even with the usual markup of 100 percent, the price should have been no more than $1.70.

Homeowners even must make sure to insist on 5-inch gutters. Otherwise they may get the inadequate 4-inch, Cherveny advises.

As serious as are inflated contract prices, heavy financing charges can double them again. An increasingly-used device of high-pressure contractors is to minimize costs not merely by quoting so much a month as stores like to, but even "pennies a day," Cherveny reports. "Take 50 pennies a day, times 30, times 12, times 20 years, and a contract price of $1500 becomes $3600."

Significantly, the more the cost is built up, the longer it takes to pay, and the more the interest charges pyramid the ultimate price.

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'Tea Break' Is Now Part Of British Common Law

London—Something new was added to the great mass of British common law recently when a Berkshire court ruled in its majesty that the tea break is implicit in every worker's contract—even if it isn't spelled out.

The course of the legal action was a circuitous one. It started when a thirsty worker operating a mechanical digger was told by his foreman that he could take his tea break if he wasn't gone too long. The nearest cup of the traditional beverage was four miles away, so that worker naturally decided to travel by his digger, according to an account in the Trades Union Congress' information broadsheet, Labor.

So the worker headed for the town and, once there, parked within a crosswalk. The bobbies nabbed him and charged him with a wide variety of infractions. They attached the greatest degree of culpability to the allegation that he drove without insurance, since he was using the vehicle for pleasure and not work.

The defense claimed he was too working, stressing the point about the right to the tea being part of every labor agreement written or unwritten.

The court, after giving the matter due consideration, agreed with the defense, Labor reported.

'Drastic' Cuts Urged:

Metcalf Book Assails Electric Rate Abuses

RESIDENTIAL and commercial users of electricity will be overcharged to the tune of $11 billion by 1980 if some action isn't taken on electric rates, Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) believes.

He is asking that "drastic reductions be made in the rates charged by giant Investor-Owned-Utilities—IOUs—and to a lesser extent by the consumer-owned power systems."

In his new book, "Overcharge," which he co-authored with his executive secretary, Vic Reinemer, Metcalf charges that private electric utilities "exploit and mislead the public."

He uses facts and figures to back up his point. For example, the average residential rate for customers served by municipal power systems is 1.57¢ per kilowatt-hour. For customers of IOUs on the other hand, the average rate is 2.33¢ per kwh.

Not only are residents or areas served by private utilities paying far more for their electric power, Metcalf says, but they frequently find their local taxes are higher, too.

"Many public power systems," he writes, "finance city improvements thus permitting decreases in local taxes. Swimming pools, ball parks, schools and hospitals, street lighting—the full range of community services—are financed in whole or in part by utility revenues, rather than by taxes, in many cities or towns that operate their own power systems."

The argument of private utilities that they pay taxes which make up much of the difference is deflated by the authors. They say that city-owned and private utilities pay the same percentage of their operating revenues in local and states taxes. IOUs pay federal taxes, too, but Metcalf and Reinemer list the federal tax breaks the private utilities receive, showing that their customers really pay most of these taxes.

THE AUTHORS point out that: "IOUs have the right to eminent domain; that is, the right to take private property upon making reasonable compensation. Free enterprise business does not.

"IOUs supply an indispensable service on a monopoly basis, with government protection; free enterprise does not.

"Customers can choose which free enterprise business they will patronize but cannot select the company from which they purchase power.

"A free enterprise businessman makes money only if he can keep his costs low enough to make a profit at selling prices fixed by competition. IOUs operate on a cost-plus, sole-source basis. Government virtually guarantees IOUs all expenses, including taxes and salaries, plus profits."

Aside from the financial picture though, the authors charge that part of the private utility industry finances right-wing movements including the John Birch Society.

A minute description is provided, too, of the richly-financed publicity campaigns, the roadblocks that undermine the state and federal regulatory agencies, and precisely how the IOUs counter their greatest enemy—competition. **(PAI).**

"Overcharge," by Sen. Lee Metcalf and Vic Reinemer. David McKay Co., New York. 338 pp. $5.95.

From Soup to Nonsense:

That Going, Going, Gone Stuff Sometimes Can Really Send You

By Jane Goodsell

AN AUCTION combines many of the best (and almost as many of the worst) elements of a horse race, a prize fight, a gold rush, a rummage sale and a poker game. Almost anything can happen, and something nearly always does.

It is this unpredictable, wild and wooly quality which makes auctions irresistible to those of us who can't stay away from them. In an age in which riots are rehearsed, demonstrations are time-clocked and TV programs are taped and edited to eliminate the possibility of bloopers, an auction is live entertainment at its liveliest.

It is also one of the best sites for people-watching because people at an auction reveal themselves as they are, only more so. You can learn a lot of surprising things about human beings, including yourself, by watching how they behave when they're bidding.

Some bid like poker players without changing expression. Others chew their knuckles and bite their lips. There are secretive types who bid by nodding or winking or scratching their noses, and expansive extroverts who wave their hands and shout.

I once observed a diffident, immaculately dinner-jacketed gentleman with a small mustache (he looked like the very model of a modern major-general) shout "Yippee!" and dance a jig when an English brass handbell was knocked down to him for $26.

BUYING SOMETHING at an auction is not at all like a shopping expedition when you can dash from store to store, comparing prices, checking warranties and taking merchandise home on approval. Auction-buying is more like dipping into a grab bag, and that (at least for those who are hooked on them) is what makes auctions so tantalizing. The marble-topped washstand, knocked down to you for $75, may be worth twice as much —or half as much—as you paid for it.

Auctions operate on the principle of caveat emptor, but many of us buyers forget to beware in the pulse-racing excitement of bidding. There are endless ways of losing one's head. Some people will raise any bid to get something that has taken their fancy, while others will buy anything if it's cheap enough.

Any auction buff can tell almost as many tales as Scheherezade, and probably some of them are true. Go to an auction and see for yourself. But beware. When you hear the auctioneer chanting "Going, going, gone!" you may find yourself gone, too.

CLC Hits Ignorance, Prejudice:

Canada Government Urged To Spell Out Policy on Labor

Ottawa, Ont.—A clear declaration of policy on labor-management relations was urged on the federal government by the Canadian Labour Congress in the annual presentation of its views on legislation and administration to Prime Minister Lester Pearson and members of the cabinet.

The CLC spokesman was Pres. Claude Jodoin, who was accompanied by other CLC officers and a representative group of members.

Jodoin bluntly charged members of Parliament and the press with both an ignorance of and a prejudice against unions, and accused Minister of Labor John R. Nicholson of urging "restrictive legislation which would deny the right to strike."

"We believe very strongly that it is no solution for your government to restrict or deny to workers the right to withdraw their labor and to compel them to work against their will," the 16,000-word statement said.

"This is a formula familiar to every authoritarian government the world over but one which is inconceivable here."

Labor's Role

The CLC declared the country needs "a more genuine acceptance of trade unions and the role they play in a free society" rather than new legislation. It tartly observed that "there is apparently no proper time when trade unions should seek wage increases," and added:

"Both you as the government and the people of this country must face up to the inevitable fact that trade unions will continue to press for wage increases and that they will engage in strike action if necessary in order to achieve their objectives."

Jodoin expressed the CLC's conviction that the federal government has a "role to play" in developing mature labor relations, and added that "doing this properly may enable you to carry out your other responsibilities more sucessfully."

"We think that there is an onus on you to enunciate a clear and consistently held policy toward this end," he said. "Industrial peace is not an unattainable goal but it cannot be imposed by force."

The CLC renewed its opposition to compulsory arbitration and the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and urged clarification of labor's right to picket. If labor relations legislation is to be enacted, the brief said, "it should not end up as a convenient tool for the employer to use against the trade union of his employes but as a mechanism for resolving disputes fairly and objectively."

The CLC stood firm against any dilution in its representation on the Canada Labor Relations Board, as has been proposed, to allow representation for the Confederation of National Trade Unions. It also rejected the CNTU's effort to change bargaining patterns from national to regional scales, which it called "a system alien to this country." The bulk of CNTU membership is in the province of Quebec, where it is outnumbered by CLC members.

Jodoin warned that Canada's economy is in a "very precarious state" and "in the absence of corrective economic measures," there is "every likelihood" of an increase in unemployment and possibly a trend toward the "sluggish" economic growth and high joblessness of the period from 1957 to 1962.

Expansion Urged

In calling for "appropriate expansionary policies," the CLC urged the easing of monetary restrictions, expansion of social security programs, a "critical evaluation" of the level of construction expenditures and repeal of the 11 percent tax on building materials.

The statement deplored the lag in housing construction. It urged "vast expansion" of the public housing program with greater participation of the provinces and asked the federal government to make additional funds available—noting that a boost in the National Housing Act interest rate to 7.25 percent had failed to meet the need.

It also proposed the establishment of an agency to investigate price increases as part of a program of consumer protections, an old age security pension of $100 a month at age 65 without a means test, an increase in the federal minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.50 an hour and an overhaul of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The Canada - U.S. automobile trade agreement has produced price increases in both countries and "severe" unemployment in the auto and auto parts industry of Canada, the CLC said in challenging the federal government to help workers adversely affected by the pact.

In the section dealing with international affairs, the CLC made a strong plea for increased foreign aid as part of a "bold, imaginative program."

It asked the government to be "more forceful and imaginative" in seeking ways to end the conflict in Viet Nam; strengthening of the United Nations; support of sanctions against Rhodesia, and "complete general and controlled disarmament of all nuclear chemical, bacteriological and conventional weapons by treaty."

PRESIDENT'S MEDAL of St. John's College High School, Washington, was bestowed on former Under Sec. John F. Henning (center) for his "many contributions to the labor movement." The presentation was made by Brother Bernadine Graham, F.S.C. (left), president of the school. At right is Joseph T. Geuting, r., president of the Men of St. John's. The presentation was made earlier than scheduled because of Henning's departure soon to serve as U.S. ambassador to New Zealand.

Pay Hikes, Full Rights Urged for Farm Labor

The key to ending rural poverty is higher wages for farm workers and guarantees of basic rights to end their "bondage," AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach declared in testimony before the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty.

"It is the AFL-CIO view that the single most important step in raising millions in rural America above the level of poverty is to raise the standards of our 3 million fellow citizens who work in commercial agriculture for wages," he said.

Farm workers nationwide averaged $1.18 an hour as of last October, he pointed out, but "substandard farm wages . . . and under-employment are not the only factors responsible for the depressed state of farm laborers."

"Non-wage benefits and working conditions generally are deplorable, too," he added. "And these conditions exist despite the fact that in agriculture, productivity has been rising almost twice as fast as in industry."

In his six-point program Fernbach proposed that farm workers:

- Be covered by the National Labor-Management Relations Act.
- Be fully covered under the minimum wage, maximum hours and child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.
- Be covered under the provisions of all unemployment compensation laws.
- Be covered by all state legislation, including workmen's compensation laws, enacted "to raise the status of those who work for wages."
- Be protected from the "inevitably adverse effect" of labor-import programs by terminating them.
- Receive the attention of government at all levels and private groups in greater efforts to improve housing standards, educational opportunities and health protection, "particularly in behalf of migrant workers and their families."

To back up this program, Fernbach urged additional steps such as higher commodity crop allotments for marginal farmers; minimum federal wage, workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation standards to end the exploitation of factory workers in rural areas, and the encouragement of off-farm job opportunities—but not by pirating industry from other parts of the country.

He suggested special study of the problems that beset minority groups —particularly Negroes, the Spanish-speaking and Indians—and also the difficulties of "the so-called boxed-in people," the low-income older rural residents.

MOST IMPORTANT single step in raising millions of rural Americans above the poverty level is to improve the wage standards of the nation's 3 million farm workers, AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach told the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty at a hearing in Washington.

Teachers to Challenge Jailing of Organizers

New Brunswick, N.J.—The American Federation of Teachers secured the release from Middlesex County Jail of two union organizers fined for leading a teachers' strike and announced it will ask higher courts to revoke the sentences pronounced on AFT Local 822 and 11 members.

Superior Court Judge Leon Gerofsky ruled 11 union leaders guilty of criminal contempt for not complying with a Jan. 16 injunction ordering Woodbridge Township teachers back to work. AFT Rep. Joseph Cascella was fined $1,000 and ordered to serve three months in the county workhouse; union Pres. Charles Richards, who is also on the staff of the New Jersey State AFT, was fined $1,000 and ordered to serve one month; Local 822 was ordered to pay a $1,000 fine. Sentences were suspended for nine other teachers but $500 fines were imposed on each.

AFT Pres. Charles Cogen wired funds to pay the fines and Superior Court Judge Mark A. Sullivan, Jr., stayed the jail sentences until Feb. 23 to give Cascella and Richards time to raise a $10,000 appeal bond. They were released after a few hours when the AFT came to their aid.

Cogen said the jailing was the first for striking teachers in the union's 51-year history. Almost all other injunctions have been dissolved after a strike settlement because, he said, "nothing is gained by vindictive use of court power after agreements have been reached."

Pres. Albert Shanker of AFT local 2, New York City, called the sentencing a "bitter example of the lack of genuine bargaining rights for teachers" in New Jersey. Cogen and Shanker promised full assistance to the Woodbridge teachers.

Strike Won

The teachers' strike ended in January with the help of mediator Theodore Kheel. The strikers held out until they achieved what the AFT called a "good settlement." They won wage hikes of $500 to $1,200 a year and other contract improvements.

Judge Gerofsky sentenced the strike leaders after the settlement, saying that defiance of restraining orders "constitutes a challenge to authority"and a "seditious attempt against the life of the courts."

Elsewhere in New Jersey 500 teachers continued a campaign to get the Jersey City Board of Education to bargain with AFT Local 752 on wages and classroom conditions. The union stopped picketing in compliance with a court order, but high schools were closed and elementary schools also were affected by a "stop work" drive. Union Pres. Phil Washington said the union is ready to negotiate whenever the city agrees to do so.

On-Job Injury Rate Remains Unchanged

Chicago—Last year's on-the-job death rate remained unchanged at 20 per 100,000 workers despite an increase over 1965 in both deaths and injuries, the National Safety Council reported.

Deaths from accidents on the job rose 400 to 14,500 in 1966 and disabling injuries jumped 100,000 to 2.2 million—increases of 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively—but employment rose more than 4 percent, explained Henry J. Hoeffer, assistant general manager of the council.

Unions to Aid Job Placement For Disabled

New York—The New York City AFL-CIO's labor rehabilitation liaison project has received a $220,000 grant from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration for a three-year union-based program of selective job placement of disabled workers.

The city central body is matching the grant, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., said.

The project is based on the conviction that selective job placement is the key to the vocational rehabilitation process and that the overall rehabilitation effort may be nullified by failure to put the disabled worker, within a reasonable time, into a job he can fill.

The council said the labor rehabilitation liaison project has found "serious inadequacies" in existing placement resources. It noted that the labor movement is ready to assume a more active part in this work and declared that "the time seems ripe for a bold new selective placement program functioning primarily under labor union auspices."

The job opportunities project and the existing labor rehabilitation liaison project will be interwoven.

NATIONAL SEMINAR in Chicago marked a new stage in the Lithographers & Photoengravers program of making uniform craft training and retraining available to all members. The week-long session drew 167 delegates from 54 locals who not only heard lectures but attended workshop demonstrations and visited area graphic arts operations.

LPIU Seminars Open Craft Training Program

Chicago—The first of a series of annual national seminars aimed at turning craftsmen into instructors at the local level was held here by the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

The week-long sessions of lectures, workshop demonstrations and visits to graphic arts facilities in the Chicago area marked a new stage, LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown said, in the union's program to make uniform craft training and retraining available to all members.

Attending were 167 representatives of 54 locals who, it is expected, will be administering local schools and conducting courses at which their fellow-union members will sharpen old skills and develop new ones demanded by the changing industry.

2 Instructors

Instructors included Dr. Hobart H. Sommers, regional representative of the Labor Dept.'s Division of Vocational & Technical Education, and Prof. Hector H. Sutherland, director of the Rochester Institute of Technology's School of Printing.

The facilities toured included the Chicago Lithographic Institute, the color separation studio of Printing Developments, Inc., and the Cadillac Printing & Lithographing Co.

The basic cost of the over-all training and retraining program is met by payments of 25 cents per member per month voted by the members effective in January 1966, combined with payments for craft training negotiated by various locals with their employers.

The emphasis is on decentralization, Brown said, rather than on a central facility which would require a craftsman to leave home and job. He added that the whole concept is one "that brings the training to the student apprentice and journeyman where he lives and works."

The union's goal is to establish union-employer schools in 20 major graphic arts centers in the United States and Canada, Brown said, and to set up training programs in smaller localities that would use employer facilities during non-production hours.

"Given the present rate of technological change," he observed, "it is reasonable to assume that a craftsman will have to be trained and retrained two or three times during his working life if he is to remain employed in the graphic arts as a master of his skills and the tools with which he works."

Vocational Act Is 50 Years Old

The 50th anniversary of the signing of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act of 1917, the first legislation authoring federal aid to education, was observed Feb. 23.

The day was marked by special observances in several states, including the dedication of a number of new vocational schools constructed with the aid of federal funds appropriated under the act.

The U.S. Office of Education also announced the allocation of $265.4 million to strengthen state vocational education programs. The money was appropriated under the Smith-Hughes Act, the George-Barden Act of 1946 and the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

National Airlines Union Voting to Strike by 10-1

Chicago—Members of the Air Line Employes on National Airlines were voting by a margin of more than 10-1 in a nationwide referendum to authorize a strike at the big carrier's three dozen locations. The deadline for ballot returns is Mar. 6.

The vote was authorized by ALEA's airline executive council when 11 months of negotiations and a series of three mediation efforts by the National Mediation Board failed to resolve issues in a dispute involving 2,800 passenger service and clerical employes.

The union said that National is "one of the most successful and profitable of U.S. trunk air lines" but has "adamantly refused" to agree to wages, fringe benefits and working conditions on a par with those of other major trunk lines. Instead it has "consistently and unrealistically tried to compare itself with the local feeder air lines."

ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert said:

"Labor trouble is nothing new to National. Its disputes with all its employe groups are historic."

The fact that National is now the "most profitable of all U.S. trunk air lines" has not changed its approach to personnel problems, Herbert observed.

The National Mediation Board announced Feb. 3 that it had exhausted all efforts to resolve the dispute and that further mediation would be useless. The union will be free to strike at the close of a 30-day "cooling-off" period called for by the Railway Labor Act. The period ends March 17.

ALEA is an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots. A strike would affect passenger service in Washington, New York, Miami, New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other major cities.

Pulp-Sulphite Workers Name Two to Staff

Fort Edward, N.Y.—The Pulp-Sulphite Workers have announced two new staff appointments. Pres.-Sec. Joseph P. Tonelli named Benjamin Wyle as the union's legal adviser and Richard A. Estep as public information director and editor of the Pulp & Paper Worker.

Pulp-Sulphite Wins Big Unit At Scott Paper

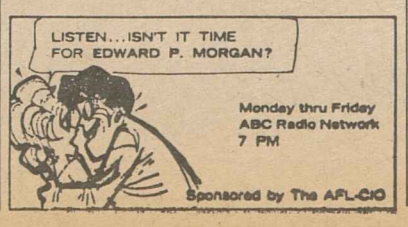
Chester, Pa.—A major holdout against unionism in Delaware County was removed when workers at the Scott Paper Co. plant voted to be represented by the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

The vote was 952-642 in a National Labor Relations Board election. It reversed the outcome of elections lost by unions in 1963 and 1960, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. George Craig said. In 1963, Pulp-Sulphite won the right to represent 400 Scott workers at nearby Eddystone, Pa., and their contract gains, though limited because the main plant was non-union, gave impetus to the Chester workers, Craig reported.

Recently the Curtis Publishing Co. plant in Delaware county, a major objective of printing trades unions, was organized after 50 years of effort through a concerted drive by unions in the industry.

"These two victories will change the economic and political climate in this area and add greatly to the strength of the local labor movement," said Dir. William L. Kircher of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

The Scott Paper drive was conducted by Pulp-Sulphite representatives, with the aid of an in-plant organizing committee and members of other AFL-CIO unions.



No Rise in January:

Prices Hold Steady First Time in Year

The Consumer Price Index in January remained unchanged for the first time in a year, the Labor Dept. reported, with declines in prices for food, apparel and automobiles offsetting increases in charges for services.

The rise for the three months from November through January, two-tenths of 1 percent, was the lowest for any comparable period in the last year and a half, the report showed.

The CPI stood at 114.7 in January, the same as in December. The reading means that the price of a package of goods and services that cost $10 during the 1957-9 base period remained at $11.47.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Arthur M. Ross said the slowdown in the price climb was "encouraging." But he stood by the prediction he made in January that the CPI will rise about 2.5 percent during 1967. That still would be an improvement over 1966, when the over-the-year increase was 3.3 percent.

The December-January drop in food prices was led by beef, poultry and eggs, and was attributed to larger supplies. Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables went up, as did those for restaurant meals, but the over-all decline was three-tenths of 1 percent.

New cars dropped 1 percent, a more-than-usual decline reflecting a rise in inventories in relation to sales. Used cars declined 1.1 percent or about in line with seasonal expectations, the report showed.

Medical care continued to pace the rise in costs of services with an increase of nearly 1 percent. Hospital costs jumped 2.8 percent, health insurance rose 1.1 percent and doctors' and dentists' fees climbed by one-half of 1 percent.

Further price rises were posted for various household and personal services and also for residental rentals. Electric bills were four-tenths of 1 percent above December.

Apparel was down about 1 percent in spite of a continuing rise in the price of footwear, which went up one-tenth of 1 percent. The drop was less than usual.

During the 12-month period ending with January more than half of the 3.3 percent rise in the CPI was caused by a 5 percent jump in consumer service charges, the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed in an analysis.

Food prices were 3 percent higher than a year ago but down nearly 1 percent from the 1966 high, reached in October.

Footwear Up 6%

Apparel prices showed a 3.7 percent jump, with footwear more than 6 percent higher than in January 1966; textile housefurnishings were up more than 2.5 percent and gasoline prices more than 3 percent—with another sharp increase due unless the Administration succeeds in persuading the refiners to rescind the latest hike.

The BLS said the most stable prices over the year were those of consumer durables except furniture. While they averaged less than 1 percent higher than in January 1966 and appliance prices eased down by one-half of 1 percent, furniture costs were 4.5 percent more than a year ago.

The rise of only two-tenths of 1 percent in the CPI over the previous quarter precluded any wage increases for the more than 1 million workers in the auto, auto parts, farm and construction machinery and aerospace industries whose rates come up for review in January under their contracts. However, about 400,000 trucking industry employes normally would be entitled to 11 cents based on the change over the year.

In a separate report the BLS showed that although factory workers' hourly earnings rose between December and January, there were drops in gross average weekly earnings, because of a dip of six-tenths of 1 hour in the workweek, and in net spendable earnings or take-home pay after deduction of social security and federal income taxes—partly because of a rise in the social security levy.

Hourly earnings rose 1 cent to $2.78. Gross weekly earnings dropped from $114.40 to $113.15. Net spendable earnings went from $93.13 a week in December to $91.96 in January for the worker with no dependents and from December's $101.09 to $99.87 in January for the worker with three dependents.

"Real" spendable earnings, or purchasing power after allowing for changes in the CPI, also declined. For the employe with no dependents, the drop was from $81.19 to $80.17 in January. For the worker with three dependents, the weekly figure sagged from $88.13 in December to $87.07 in January.

Guild Affirms Independence In Fund Use

The Newspaper Guild has used its international affairs program solely "to deliver its trade union message" and "no one has sought to have it do otherwise," the Guild declared in a statement by its officers.

It has "no knowledge" that any of the $1 million furnished since 1960 by five foundations "came from the Central Intelligence Agency or any other U.S. or other governmental source," the statement said.

It will investigate allegations about the foundations, "immediately terminate its relationship with any found linked with the CIA" and "seek alternative sources of financial assistance" for its international program, the statement added.

The Guild officers include Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Newspaper stories, developed after a Ramparts Magazine article revealed CIA financing of the National Student Association, said that House committee hearings in 1964 had identified various foundations as "conduits" for the transfer of CIA funds.

The union's international affairs activities, centered largely in Latin American countries, "consist primarily of seminars on journalism and trade unionism, production and distribution of associated publications, and . . . staff assistance to carry out these activities," the Guild statement emphasized.

All receipts of funds were regularly reported in Newspaper Guild financial statements, in reports to conventions, and in stories in the Guild Reporter, it added.

For Your Family's Security
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Goldfinger Warns:

'Imbalances' Peril Economic Growth

The U.S. economy in the past three years registered major gains but "imbalances" have continued to develop that may undermine future growth, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Among the "significant" achievements of the 1964-66 period, Goldfinger listed an annual 5.5 percent growth rate in national output, an annual 2.5 percent increase in employment, an annual reduction of eight-tenths of 1 percent in joblessness.

An underlying problem has developed, however, he warned, "in the continuing lack of balance between employe compensation, wages and salaries, on the one hand, and profits and dividends, on the other."

Goldfinger spelled out the statistics:

● Corporation profits "skyrocketed" in the decade of the Sixties by 60 percent before taxes and 80 percent after taxes. Even these figures "understate the extent of the bonanza enjoyed by business" because they do not take account of changes in accounting procedures that raised total cash-flow—profits plus retained depreciation—to 21 percent of corporation net worth.

● Dividend payments to stockholders rose 56 percent.

● Factory workers' take-home pay rose by only 24 percent—in terms of buying power only 13 percent because of rising prices.

● The price level has been rising "regardless of what happened to labor costs per unit of production"—and faster than any temporary increase in unit labor costs.

● The increase in wages and salaries, in terms of buying power, has lagged behind even the 3.2 percent guidepost urged by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Goldfinger told the committee, which is headed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), that the "profits explosion" had fed a "dangerous and unsustainable superboom" in business investment, which expanded more rapidly than the output of the economy (Gross National Product). He appeared, with other economists, to comment on the President's Economic Report.

The tax reductions provided for business — depreciation speed-ups, the 7 percent investment tax credit, the reduction in corporation taxes from 52 percent to 48 percent—were "dangerously overdone," the AFL-CIO research director said.

Goldfinger also expressed "disturbance" at what he termed the Council of Economic Advisers' "apparent acceptance of a 4 percent unemployment rate" as equivalent to the goal of "full employment."

In the past, he said, the CEA has treated a 4 percent joblessness rate as merely an "interim target" but now treats that rate—which is about the current level of unemployment—as "essentially full employment."

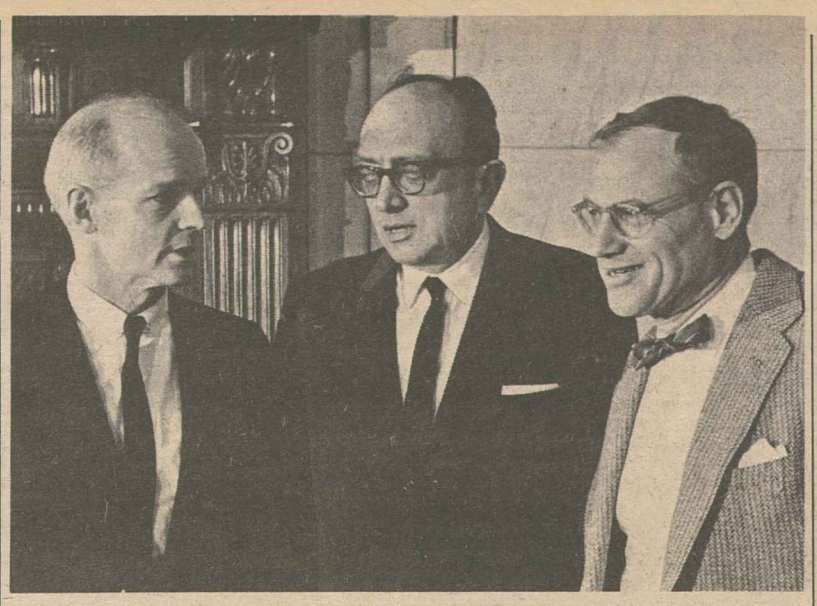
"Full employment, in the context of American society, is considerably less than a 4 percent unemployment rate," Goldfinger commented, pointing out that in the immediate past such a rate has been marked by "very high levels of joblessness for Negroes, youngsters and unskilled workers."

He took issue, also, with what he called the CEA's "apparent insistence" that the growth rate potential of the economy is only 4 percent a year.

A number of other studies, he said, indicate that the CEA estimate is "selling America short." The staff of the Joint Economic Committee has itself projected an annual growth rate of 4 to 4.5 percent as "realistic," he pointed out, had also estimated that the 4.5 percent expansion of production would cut the unemployment rate to 3 percent.

The National Planning Association, Goldfinger noted, had also projected an annual growth in output of 4.5 percent—with a 5 percent yearly expansion in Gross National Product as "entirely feasible" but threatened by perhaps too modest an expansion in spending for public facilities and services.

"Restoration of balance between wages, prices, profits and business investment is esssential to provide a sound foundation for sustained economic growth" and "a more equitable distribution of income," Goldfinger told the committee.



LABOR'S VIEWS on the economy were presented to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger. He is shown with Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), left, the committee chairman, and Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), a House member of the joint committee.

Shopcraft Unions Urge Substantial Pay Hikes

Substantial wage increases for 130,000 railroad workers were urged by six shopcraft unions in a final statement filed with an emergency board appointed by the President.

The unions filed a brief summing up the evidence they presented over an eight-day hearing period. They told the board that sizable wage boosts are needed to catch up with rising living costs and to close a growing gap between their pay and that of other skilled workers in "outside" industry.

The six craft unions—Boilermakers, Railway Carmen, Int'l. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Firemen & Oilers—presented their arguments through Edward J. Hickey, Jr., their counsel. Management, represented by J. E. Wolfe, its chief negotiator, argued that shopcraft skills are "not comparable to those in other industries."

The board will make recommendations by Mar. 13, and each side must maintain the status quo until Apr. 12. Board members are David Ginsberg, chairman; Dean Frank J. Dugan of the Georgetown University law school, and Pres. John W. McConnell of the University of New Hampshire.

As the hearings ended, IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman issued a statement strongly supporting the case for a 20 percent wage hike. Saying that the union is "behind its 22,000 railroad members every step of the way," Freeman asserted:

"Our railroad brothers have constantly fallen behind our other members until now, what used to be one of the best jobs for an IBEW member is one of the worst."

A review of a cross section of the 1,250 skilled craft agreements on file at IBEW headquarters shows that 97 percent of the workers have a better wage rate than railroad workers, Freeman said.

Approximately 76 percent of all the agreements surveyed showed a wage rate higher than the one a 20 percent increase would effect, Freeman observed.

"Our people are entitled to a substantial increase," he declared. "Our members went along with substandard wages during the years when railroad profits were down. Now the economic picture has completely changed."

Net profits of Class 1 railroads in the first nine months of 1966 were 21.5 percent higher than for the like period in 1965 and the figures for 1965 were good, Freeman pointed out.

Freeman noted that the Labor Dept.'s city workers' family budget, as updated by AFL-CIO economists, calls for a wage of $3.27 an hour 52 weeks a year to meet current living costs. The railroad management offer of a 5 percent raise would bring the IBEW rail workers to $3.20—seven cents under the minimum income needed, Freeman said. He added:

"We will not settle for a substandard wage like this. It is high time our railroad brothers caught up. Their brotherhood will back them all the way."

$50 Million Paid By ABC Welfare Fund

The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union & Industry National Welfare Fund has paid out nearly $50.2 million in benefits in its first nine years, according to a report to members.

In addition, the ABC Union & Industry National Pension Fund in the same period has paid more than $15.7 million to retired members and survivors, the report said.

Both funds were established soon after the ABC was chartered by the AFL-CIO in December 1957. They were set up to make sure no member would lose any of the benefits to which he was entitled because of shifting his affiliation to the ABC after the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union had been expelled from the AFL-CIO on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

The welfare fund payments include more than $10.4 million in disability benefits to help maintain the home when a member is unable to work because of illness.

Pension benefits, the report showed, are being paid to about 4,000 retired members and survivors. The benefits have increased sharply since the fund was established, with about 45 percent of the recipients receiving $150 or more a month and some getting as much as $200.

About 44,000 members are protected by the two funds, the report indicated; with dependents, at least 125,000 persons share the coverage of the welfare funds.

TWUA Urges Mills in South To Raise Pay

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America called on southern textile employers to give all their workers the same wage increases they recently gave their lowest-paid employes in compliance with the new $1.40 federal minimum wage law.

The union's executive council directed its appeal to those employers who, unlike most northern employers under contract with the TWUA, have made no move to increase wages in 1967. These are mainly non-union employers in the cotton-synthetics, hosiery and knitgoods, tufted rug and yarn segments of the industry.

Citing employer complaints of labor shortages, the union said it is "time the industry took steps to make wages more attractive to potential employes." It noted a record profit total of $1.3 billion in the year ended last September—a rise of 13 percent. Cash dividends to stockholders were $218 million, an increase of 17 percent, it stated.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said there is "no question about the industry's ability to grant a general wage increase." Unless it does so, wage differences between the lowest-paid workers and other workers will be narrowed or eliminated, he declared.

Gompers Papers Donated To Library of Congress

The AFL-CIO has given to the Library of Congress the papers of Samuel Gompers, founder of the former AFL and its president from 1886 to his death in 1924, except for one year.

The gift, announced by the library, includes more than 300 volumes of letter books covering the period from 1883, when the movement that led to formation of the AFL got under way, to 1924.

The correspondence reflects every phase of the rise and growth of the labor movement over the 41-year period. The library announcement said the collection "will be an indispensable primary source for the study of trade unionism in this country." It is open to qualified researchers in the library's Manuscript Division.

Gompers was born in England and came to this country during the Civil War. He joined the Cigarmakers Union in New York, attended lectures at Cooper Union and learned from the books, papers and journals that cigarmakers purchased through pooled funds and had read to them as they worked.

He helped reorganize his union, making it a model other unions followed, and spent the rest of his life pressing the claims of labor.

One of the letters in the correspondence the AFL-CIO donated to the American people is a request to Pres. Woodrow Wilson, shortly after his election, urging that unions be exempt from prosecution by the Justice Dept. under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The letter declared that when the courts applied the law to unions, they "created an offense never intended by the makers."

In another letter, Gompers rejoiced in Wilson's re-election in 1916 as a vindication of the New Freedom.

"Despite the most desperate efforts of intrenched power as represented by wealth alone with its blinded followers," he wrote, "the common people have stood the test. . . . The cause of labor, justice, freedom, American patriotism and humanity has been vindicated. The people of our republic are to be congratulated on your re-election as President."

The papers include documentation of Gompers' work on the Council of National Defense during World War I and on the Commission on Intl. Labor Legislation at the Paris peace conference.

Graphics Merger Vote Falls Short

A proposal for merger of two graphic arts unions failed to receive the required two-thirds support in a referendum conducted by the Stereotypers.

Members of the Lithographers & Photoengravers endorsed the plan by a nearly 3-1 margin. A majority of Stereotypers voted for merger, but the margin was short of the two-thirds needed under the union's constitution.

Officers of both unions had strongly supported the plan to merge into a new Graphic Arts union and expressed the hope that an acceptable formula for merger could still be worked out.

David Feller to Join Law School Faculty

David E. Feller, a former general counsel of the Steelworkers and legal representative for a number of unions, has been appointed to the faculty of the law school of the University of California at Berkeley.

Feller became associate general counsel for the USWA in 1949 and was named counsel in 1961.

Pragan Appointed To Institute Board

Assistant Dir. Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has been named by Pres. Johnson to the nine-member board of trustees for the new Washington Technical Institute.

The institute and a new Federal City College were created by the last Congress to fill a void in Washington's higher public education facilities. Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver also was appointed an institute trustee.

On Heels of New Mexico Defeat:

'Work' Law Beaten 210-0 In Massachusetts House

The Massachusetts House voted unanimously against a bill to outlaw the union shop. The 210-0 vote was a smashing rebuff to the National Right to Work Committee's attempt to carry its anti-union campaign into northern industrial states.

A few days earlier, the New Mexico House decisively rejected a "right-to-work" bill. New Mexico has been a perennial target of the open shop drive, carried on under the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b), and over the past 20 years "work" bills have been defeated 12 times in the legislature and once in a statewide referendum.

In Wyoming, an attempt to repeal the state's four-year-old "right-to-work" law narrowly failed as the legislature adjourned with a House-passed repeal bill bottled in a Senate committee.

Here's what happened in the three states:

In New Mexico, the House voted 40-30 against a "right-to-work" resolution introduced by a Republican legislator and 14 co-sponsors. It would have put the proposal to prohibit the union shop to a referendum.

At a committee hearing several businessmen and clergymen, including a spokesman for Catholic Archbishop James Peter Davis, of Santa Fe, joined union leaders in opposing the union shop ban.

After a five-hour hearing, the House Labor Committee voted 7-3 to put a "do not pass" recommendation on the bill.

On the House floor, 37 Democrats and three Republicans voted to concur in the committee report and against "right-to-work." Voting for the "work" proposal were 22 Republicans and eight Democrats.

Wyoming Battle

Despite two efforts to force a "right-to-work" repeal bill out of the Senate Labor Committee, the Wyoming Legislature adjourned with the union shop ban still on the statute books.

As was the case two years ago, the House voted to repeal the state's "work" law. Seven Republicans joined with 27 Democrats to put together a 34-27 majority.

The first attempt to bring the bill to the Senate floor lost on a 16-14 vote, when only two Republicans joined the 12 Democrats in voting for the motion. Less than a week later, a third Republican—at labor's urging—introduced a new motion to bring the bill to the floor. Under Senate rules, it required three seconds. It failed when only two Republicans seconded it and Senate Democrats refused to join in the effort.

Rejected in Massachusetts

Massachusetts has never faced a serious open shop threat, but the state was listed this year as a long-range target by the National Right to Work Committee.

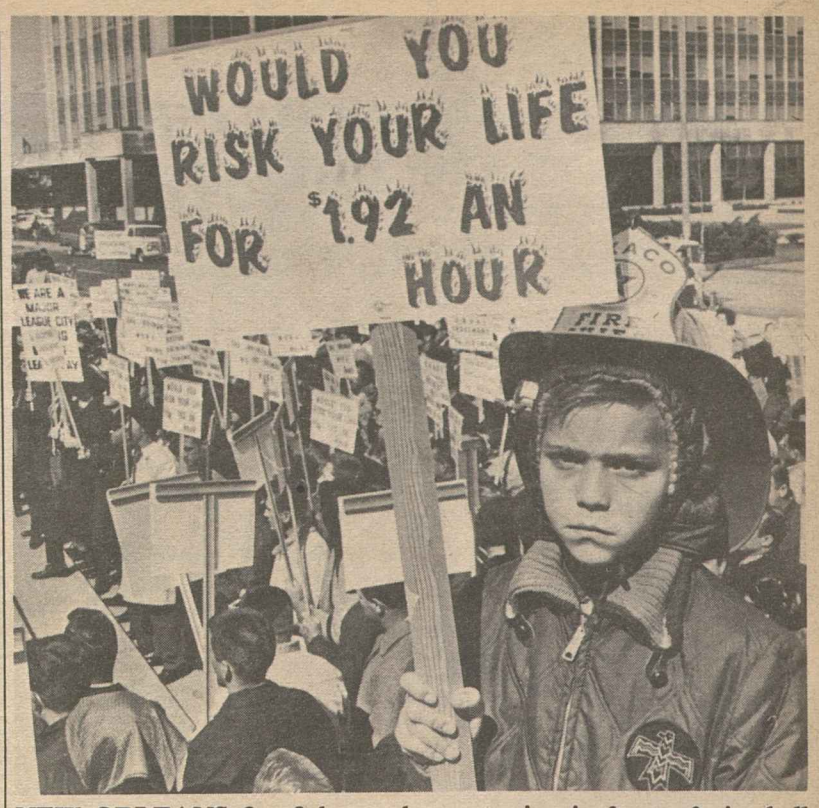
The sponsor of the "work" bill, a Worcester Republican, said he introduced the measure at the request of a teen-age constituent but didn't support it himself.

Neither, it appeared at a committee hearing, did anyone else other than spokesmen of the state "right to work" committee.

More than 1,000 union members from all parts of the state turned out for the one-day hearing, which was moved to the Gardner Auditorium in the State House for the largest turnout ever seen for a legislative hearing.

Democratic and Republican leaders, including a spokesman for Republican Gov. John A. Volpe were unanimous in opposition to the bill and its sponsor told the committee, "I couldn't care less" what happened to it.

The committee's unfavorable report reached the House floor routinely and the unanimous rollcall followed.



NEW ORLEANS fire fighters, demonstrating in front of city hall for pay raises and a reduction of overtime hours, got an assist from 11-year-old Gregory Choina, who came to the rally with his father. The demonstration was called by Local 632 of the Fire Fighters.

Sheet Metal Union Wins 44c Package

Columbus, O.—The Sheet Metal Workers concluded successful negotiations for a first labor agreement.

A new contract with Lennox Industries here will give 608 production and maintenance employes a full union shop, a 44-cent economic package over a three-year term, including four months' retroactive pay; strong wage incentive protections and many other benefits. The plant produces heating and air-conditioning equipment.

The union ousted a 21-year-old unaffiliated union in a National Labor Relations Board election last September.

Fire Fighters Continue Monoxide Risk Probe

The Fire Fighters have made a $4,000 grant from the union's John P. Redmond Memorial Fund to continue a research project begun in 1962 by the IAFF's Denver local.

The study, directed by Dr. Gerald Gordon of Denver, deals with the toxic effects of carbon monoxide absorbed into the blood stream by fire fighters in the course of their work.

Announcement of the grant was made by Pres. William D. Buck and Vice Pres. William H. McClennan, chairman of the Redmond Fund, established to honor a former president of the union. The fund is supported by contributions from the union's locals.

Two of Denver's busiest fire companies will be subjects of the latest phase of the study—involving evaluation of blood samples and electrocardiograms taken after every fire involving smoke exposure. Two men on each shift have received training in drawing the blood samples and giving the heart tests.

Earlier phases of the research indicated that the normal blood saturation of carbon monoxide of under 4 percent shot above 20 percent and as high as a near-lethal 46 percent after a major fire. On occasion, it took as long as three days for the excess carbon monoxide to be cleared from the blood.

Monoxide poisoning is considered a particular risk because carbon monoxide cannot be smelled or detected by any of the senses.

The Denver local originated the study with a $15,000 appropriation from the local's treasury.

The union said another nine months of study and an additional $25,000 in grants will be required to complete the project. It said a special appeal will be made to union members "to advance this research which will be of great value in preventing carbon monoxide poisoning, treating it when it occurs and developing better equipment to guard against it."

Apprenticeship Bureau Fills New England Post

Jerome J. Haggerty, Jr., has been appointed New England regional director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. Haggerty has served with the bureau for nearly 20 years and was its state supervisor in Massachusetts. He is a former president of the Springfield, Mass., local of the Bricklayers.

COOPERATION will make the dirt fly at labor-sponsored low-rent housing development in East Pasco, Wash., this picture indicates. Shown at earth-turning ceremony for Benton-Franklin Counties AFL-CIO's $1.3 million housing development (left to right): Council Pres. Lawrence R. King; Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams, Washington State AFL-CIO; State Sen. Michael McCormack and (rear), Arthur Timmel, U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

Enforcement Pledged For New Pay Floors

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz pledged "effective administration" of the wage-hour law "to insure that the 41.4 million workers who have been guaranteed fair labor standards will obtain the full benefit of these standards."

Reporting to Congress on the impact of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Wirtz said the expanded coverage and higher minimums which went into effect Feb. 1 brought the law closer to its objectives "than at any time in its history."

He estimated that more than 3.7 million previously covered workers received pay raises on Feb. 1 to bring them up to the new $1.40 an hour minimum—adding up to $800 million a year in purchasing power. Increases to $1 an hour for 953,000 of the newly covered workers amount to more than $300 million over a year, Wirtz said.

Describing the Fair Labor Standards Act as "an effective weapon against poverty," Wirtz noted that the new coverage brought protection for the first time "to a larger proportion of the nonwhite work force than of the white, and to more women workers than men."

He said it was too soon to judge the impact of the new wage-hour amendments on employment, one of the functions of the annual report to Congress. But he submitted a report of a survey of the retail trade industry, taken last June, five years after the larger establishments had come under the minimum wage law and nine months after the wage floor had reached $1.25.

More Jobs

The report showed that the number of employes in the segment of the industry covered by the law increased 23 percent — from 2.4 million to 3 million—over the five-year period.

Employment of the non-covered segment went up only 9 percent.

The increase in covered employment was greatest in the South—where the application of a minimum wage required the biggest pay raises.

The proportion of retail employes who worked more than 40 hours a week dropped for both covered and non-covered workers. But in June 1966, 36 percent of the non-covered employes worked more than 40 hours as compared with 20 percent of the covered workers.

In other surveys sent to Congress along with the secretary's report, it was disclosed that:

● About one out of eight newly covered laundry workers was paid less than $1 an hour last summer, 90 percent of them in the South. Nationwide, the increase in the hourly wage bill required to bring laundry workers to the $1 minimum for newly-covered employes is about 2 percent. For the South, the figure is 6 percent. Laundry workers on a workweek over 44 hours ranged from a low of 14 percent in the West to a high of 29 percent in the South.

2-25-67

● Almost half of the nonsupervisory employes of motion picture theaters—one of the larger groups still not covered—earned less than $1.25 an hour, and a fourth less than $1 an hour, an April 1966 survey showed. Most employes worked less than a 40-hour week.

● Extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to hospital employes has had only a minor immediate impact, since only 4 percent earned less than $1 an hour as of last July and only 7 percent worked more than 44 hours a week. However, 14 percent of hospital workers in the South received less than $1 an hour and the cost of raising the minimum to $1 is estimated at nearly 2 percent in the South as compared with four-tenths of 1 percent nationwide.

Hearings Slated on Social Security Bill

House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) has introduced the Administration's social security bill and announced that committee hearings will start Mar. 1.

The measure would boost benefits an average of 20 percent for retirees, disabled workers and the widows and children of deceased workers.

Productive Council Session Charts '67 Labor Programs

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LBJ to Join Rallies For Benefit Rise

Pres. Johnson and Vice Pres. Humphrey will join congressional and trade union leaders in launching the AFL-CIO's campaign to rally nationwide support for the Administration's social security bill.

Heart of the measure, which is being fought by conservative business groups, is a 20 percent average benefit hike for retired workers and widows, coupled with increased insurance protection for families of younger workers.

The President will make a filmed address to each of the 15 rallies scheduled by AFL-CIO central bodies, many in cooperation with local senior citizen organizations. Thirteen of them will be held on the afternoon of Sunday, Mar. 12.

Humphrey is scheduled to take part in the Oklahoma City rally at the city's Civic Auditorium.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will address the New York rally at the National Maritime Union Hall and will speak to the other meetings by film.

Speaker lists were incomplete as the AFL-CIO News went to press, but included Senators Gaylord Nelson, Vance Hartke and Harrison A. Williams, Jr., and Representatives Jacob H. Gilbert, Charles A. Vanik, Dan Rostenkowski, Philip Burton and Lloyd Meeds. Also scheduled are former Commerce Sec. Leroy Collins, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Sec.-Treas. Matthew De-More of the Machinists.

Special attractions are planned in several cities, including the appearance at the Los Angeles rally of screen, stage and radio stars of yesteryear.

(Continued on Page 10)

NINETY-MINUTE BRIEFING on foreign policy, national security and economic developments was given the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey during its meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. At its conclusion AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed the importance of safeguarding the economy "in a more peaceful world." **(Story, Page 5.)**

Meany Cites Two Gaps:

Wagner Act Praised At NLRB Milestone

By Eugene A. Kelly

Passage of the Wagner Act in 1935 was a "turning-point for the nation and particularly for the labor movement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at a ceremony marking the casting of the 25 millionth ballot in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The occasion is "well worth celebrating," Meany said. But he called attention to areas where the National Labor Relations Act needs adjustment—to make the nation's agricultural workers "first class industrial citizens," and to restrain employers and industries that deliberately break the law.

The AFL-CIO and the Electronics Industries Association were co-hosts at a Capitol Hill luncheon for industry, labor and government leaders. At an earlier ceremony at the Dept. of Interior auditorium, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey presented a certificate of recognition to Leonard Paul Scheno of Carteret, N.J., financial secretary of Steelworkers Local 7098, who voted Jan. 30 in the election at which the 25 millionth vote was cast.

Scheno, a 39-year-old maintenance technician at the Reynolds Metals Co., Woodbridge, N.J., was guest of honor also at a reception held at the State Dept. NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch introduced Scheno, his wife Grace, and their three children—Geraldine, 13, and twins Nicholas and Grace, 12. The AFL-CIO and the National Association of Manufacturers were reception co-hosts.

Scheno said he accepted the NLRB certificate "humbly and with great appreciation" for himself and his fellow workers at the Reynolds plant. He added: "It is fabulous—what the labor board has done for the workingman." He joined the union—his first—in the new Reynolds plant last September and helped it win the NLRB election.

Humphrey said he spoke for Pres. Johnson in paying tribute to

(Continued on Page 12)

Drive Pledged to Win Johnson Rights Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"The AFL-CIO will do everything in its power to translate" Pres. Johnson civil rights program into law, the federation's Executive Council declared.

It termed the President's special message on civil rights "sound, sensible and achievable" and urged Congress to "swiftly adopt" the legislative package.

The council noted that the "forward momentum" of civil rights progress "has clearly slowed" both as a result of the 1966 Senate filibuster of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans led by GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen and the dismay and confusion of "a significant number of people" because of riots and the cries of "black power."

But the problems remain, and discrimination in schools, jobs, housing and other urban problems affect the very social fabric of the nation, the council said.

The AFL-CIO remains firmly committed to the achievement of full equality in all fields and therefore endorses the President's call for action in the 90th Congress to complete the unfinished work of the last session, the statement declared.

These include equality and jus-

(Continued on Page 5)

Goals of Workers, Nation Pressed

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The trade union movement took a long, hard look at the challenges and problems of 1967—in the world, at home and within organized labor—and came up with a carefully-wrought program designed to insure progress on all three fronts.

In a week of intensive and highly productive sessions, the AFL-CIO Executive Council plotted the course for organized labor for this year and the years beyond, with particular attention to improving the quality and standard of life for all Americans and assuring that all workers secure a fair share of the fruits of their labor.

And despite an all-time record high membership at the end of 1966, the council stressed the need for a continuing emphasis on organizing and updating the policies of the federation in the fields of political action and education and public relations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany characterized the mid-winter sessions at the Americana Hotel here as "very, very productive . . . a fine meeting," with the discussions intensive and at a high level.

In its final sessions the council continued to receive detailed briefings from the top leaders of the Johnson Administration, holding a 90-minute meeting with Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey on foreign policy matters, with emphasis on Viet Nam, and with Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler on the general state of the economy.

Earlier it had met with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Budget Dir. Charles L. Schultze, White House Assistant Joseph A. Califano, Jr., and Federal Mediation Dir. William E. Simkin.

Pollock Elected

The council filled the vacancy in its ranks caused by the resignation of Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther by electing Textile Workers Union of America Pres. William Pollock. **(Story, Page 2.)** It named Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel to head up its Economic Policy Committee.

Meany told reporters at a press conference that in terms of the overriding issue of labor unity he hoped that the UAW would not leave the AFL-CIO and that he would prefer to have Reuther back on the council.

In a series of statements on domestic policies and legislation the council took the following action:

- Reaffirmed its deep commitment to the war on poverty, sharply repudiated attacks designed to cripple or destroy the program and rejected the "mythology" that the nation cannot afford it. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Pledged to do everything in its power to translate Pres. Johnson's civil rights program into law, terming his proposals "sound, sensible and achievable." **(Story this page; text, Page 6.)**
- Called for "immediate and extensive attention" to problems of the American consumer and urged legislation and investigation in six major areas. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Urged amendment of the present draft law to remove inequities and discrimination and proposed an 8-point program of revisions. **(Story, Page 5; text, Page 6.)**
- Recommended postponing a decision on the need for a tax increase until current uncertainties in the economy are resolved in the next few months. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Called for wage increases through collective bargaining to

(Continued on Page 3)

'Justice and Good Sense' Seen in Higher Wages

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Extraordinary profits and rising productivity make possible wage increases to improve worker buying power without raising the general level of prices, the AFL-CIO declared.

American workers are justified in seeking wage increases to offset past price hikes that have washed out part of the buying power of their earnings, as well as to improve their standard of living, the federation's Executive Council said.

Many companies are in a position not only to grant such wage increases but also to cut the prices of their products, the council added. It stressed that the AFL-CIO will support its affiliated unions "in seeking economic justice for their members."

The council's statement on wage negotiations declared that not only are workers entitled to "a more equitable share of the fruits of economic progress," but that an increase in real earnings is needed "for the adequate expansion of consumer markets, the base of the American economy."

The council noted that the AFL-CIO has opposed the Council of Economic Advisers' wage guideline "from the very beginning." It added: "And we likewise oppose the Council of Economic Advisers' new strictures against cost-of-living escalators and other collective bargaining measures to offset the impact of an increased price level on workers' earnings."

(Continued on Page 3)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) met during the Executive Council's session in Bal Harbour, Fla., and heard a report from COPE Dir. Al Barkan (at Pres. George Meany's right).

Stepped-Up Drive Urged to Stem Increasing Air, Water Pollution

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The nation's anti-pollution program "must be speeded up," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement warning that contamination of air and water "constitutes a growing threat to the health and well-being of the American people."

Massive, multi-billion-dollar expenditures by federal, state and local governments and by private industry are needed over the next decade, the council stressed. It warned that the measures taken thus far have been "offset by the increasing volume of waste that is spewed into the water and air."

The council said it is "most urgent" that Congress appropriate the full $450 million authorized by the federal Water Pollution Control Act for grants-in-aid to help localities finance waste treatment plants.

It urged that the pollution control law be strengthened to give the government more effective enforcement powers and to create federal river basin commissions with responsibility over water pollution.

The statement reiterated labor's opposition to "any special federal tax benefits to industry for the costs of controlling water and air pollution from its own operations," noting that "such costs are already covered by federal tax treatment of business investment and depreciation."

At the same time, the council rejected the levying of effluent charges on industrial wastes as the "essential answer" to the problem of pollution control.

It called on AFL-CIO state and local bodies "to urge their state water control boards to establish and enforce adequate water quality standards that will assure a clean water supply."

On air pollution, the council urged amendment of the Clean Air Act to give the government power to set standards over "all sources of industrial pollutants released into the atmosphere" and to establish federal airshed commissions.

One Remedy

The statement noted that "expanded use of electric-powered vehicles would sharply reduce the largest and most rapidly growing source of air pollution." It added:

"Any federal program to develop an economically feasible electric-powered vehicle should provide public domain ownership of all federal patents and a searching assessment by a national commission, with labor representation, of the social and economic impact of a large-scale changeover to the electric automobile."

The council expressed "general agreement" with the goals set by Pres. Johnson in his recent message on air pollution and said his legislative proposals deserve "serious consideration."

'Courageous Struggle' Hailed:

Solid Backing Given Farm Union's Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO pledged its "utmost backing" to the task of building a strong farm worker union—"the crucial element in bringing first class citizenship to farm workers."

It expressed its determination also to back up the union drive with efforts to provide through legislation the rights and benefits enjoyed by other workers under federal and state laws.

The Executive Council adopted a pair of statements emphasizing these approaches and singling out the "courageous struggle" of farm workers to create their own union. They are proving, the council said, "as others proved before them—that workers want and need to organize in order to win a fair share of the fruits of an abundant land they helped to create."

The AFL-CIO, the council said, "has had a constant and active program of organization among farm workers," and the newest phase, the creation of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, is but another step down the road to building a strong union.

Reviewing the history of farm worker struggles in the past two years, the council noted that the emphasis has been on training and development of farm workers to provide the leadership for the union, for the AFL-CIO believes that the most effective union "will be that which is built by farm workers."

The statement stressed that the absence of legal procedure and protection makes the road the farm worker must travel in building his union "one of strike, boycott and harassment." They have proven, the council added, that the difficulties in California and Texas will not dissuade them from building a great union that will take its place "in the family of organized labor."

On the legislative front, while significant gains were made last year, the farm workers are still "the most exploited group in the American labor force," the council said.

It cited the gain of including 30 percent of farm workers under the protection of the wage-hour law and declared that this protection must be extended to all farm workers.

Their exclusion from the protections of the National Labor Relations Act must be ended, they must be included under all unemployment compensation laws and workmen's compensation statutes, and all foreign labor import programs must be finally terminated.

"The substandard status suffered by the three million Americans who work for wages in agriculture can no longer be tolerated," the council declared.

Pollock Elected to Seat On Executive Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America was elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the Executive Council at the council's midwinter meeting here.

He was chosen to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Pollock, born in Philadelphia in 1899, was the eighth of nine children, all of whom became active in union affairs. He left that city's Northeast High School in 1914 to work as an office boy and later became a shipfitter.

When Philadelphia area shipyards closed down during the depression of the 1920s, Pollock got a job in a textile mill as a weaver and immediately joined United Textile Workers Local 25. He became active in the local's affairs, was elected business agent in 1931 and in 1937 joined the staff of the then new Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

He helped set up the TWOC Philadelphia Joint Board and became its first manager. He held the post until 1939, when the TWOC became an international union and he was elected secretary-treasurer at the first constitutional convention, in Philadelphia.

When the late Mariano S. Bishop died in 1953 the TWUA executive board elected Pollock to succeed him as executive vice president. He was elected international president in 1956, succeeding Emil Rieve, and has been re-elected biennially since then.

Pollock was Pennsylvania labor representative for the National Recovery Administration, a member of the former Philadelphia City Labor Board, and served on the Federal Textile Commission during World War II.

He has been a member of the AFL-CIO General Board since the merger in 1955; is a member of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. executive board and the executive committee of the Intl. Textile & Garment Workers Federation, and is treasurer of the recently organized Inter-American Federation of Textile & Garment Workers.

WILLIAM POLLOCK

Disputes Plan Success Laid To Mediation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council received a report on the 5-year history of the internal disputes plan which showed the continuous effectiveness of mediation.

From the plan's beginnings as Article XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution in January 1962 through Feb. 15, 1967, a total of 610 complaints or claims were filed of which more than 60 percent were settled through the mediation process.

There were 210 determinations by the impartial umpire, and violations of the plan were found in 147 cases. The council subcommittee set up under the plan to handle appeals received 70 and denied 58.

Of the 38 complaints of non-compliance received by the subcommittee, compliance was achieved in 21 cases and non-compliance found in nine. Six complaints were withdrawn and two are pending. There are presently six federation affiliates under sanctions provided by the disputes plan.

Expanded Funds Sought To Fill School-Aid Gaps

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A large scale expansion of federal aid to education was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to meet the nation's "pressing needs" for more and better schools, schooling and teachers.

The council praised the legislative breakthroughs of recent years, enacted with labor and Administration support, which established "a significant federal commitment to share in the financial responsibility for education at all levels."

The council proposed a 10-point program calling for both expansion of existing federal aid and "the beginning of new programs which must go far beyond those already enacted."

It asked:

- "At the very minimum," full appropriations authorized under existing law for all educational programs.
- Expansion of existing school aid laws to "substantially increase the authorized federal expenditures" and provide money to help raise the level of teachers' salaries, improve teacher training, and continue the National Teacher Corps.
- New federal funds for school construction "to replace obsolete classrooms, to relieve overcrowding, and to meet future growth in enrollment."

The council suggested this could be done either through new legislation or through broadening the scope of present legislation, which provides funds for school construction in districts with large numbers of federal civilian employes or servicemen.

- A step-up in federal vocational education assistance. The council welcomed Pres. Johnson's proposal to fund new and innovative vocational programs for high school students with special needs.
- Improvement of the "G.I. bill" for present-day veterans to include apprenticeship, on-the-job and on-the-farm training benefits.

The council said the AFL-CIO is "disappointed" that Pres. Johnson's recent proposals failed to cover these fields, but it endorsed Administration proposals for increased allowances for veterans attending school and for permitting veterans to finish high school without using up college benefits.

- Special legislation to improve education in both the inner cities and rapidly-growing suburban areas.
- A new federal program "to encourage the development of tuition-free community colleges."
- Further development of "the full potential of educational television."
- More federal support to expand opportunities for adult education.
- Federal aid to university labor extension programs.

Recent Gains

Legislation of recent years, and particularly the 1965 Elementary & Secondary Education Act, "significantly" improved educational opportunity, the council noted, "after nearly a century of stalemate" over the issue of federal aid to schools.

The statement cited the AFL-CIO's "key part" in developing a formula that allowed "maximum benefits" to children in non-federal schools "without doing violence to the traditional separation between church and state."

It noted the "important part" the trade union movement has played at the local, state and national levels in upgrading vocational education and stimulating the growth of two-year community colleges.

Despite this progress, the council said, there remain "important unfulfilled needs" which can be met only by new federal educational programs.

Council Session Maps 1967 Programs

Presses Goals for Labor, Nation; Spurs Organizing, Rights Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

bolster consumer buying power, noting that extraordinary profits and rising productivity made such wage hikes possible without increasing the general price level. **(Story, Page 1.)**

● Proposed a 10-point legislative program to meet the unfulfilled needs of the nation's educational system with emphasis on full appropriations by Congress authorized under present federal laws and expansion of these laws to broaden their scope and the funds involved. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Urged speeded-up efforts to combat both air and water pollution by assuring appropriations for present laws and their strengthening to make them more effective. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Called on Congress to provide the necessary funds to fully implement the model cities bill, the rent supplements program and low-cost public housing as the beginning of the attack on the total urban problem, rebuilding the cities and providing every American with a decent home. **(Story this page.)**

● Pledged full and complete support to the campaign to secure passage of a common site picketing bill by the 90th Congress. **(Story, Page 5.)**

● Called for immediate pay comparability for federal employes with workers in private industry, as well as improved fringe benefits. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Urged the Administration to review its cutbacks on the highway building program in light of possibly increasing unemployment among construction workers. **(Story, Page 5.)**

● Discussed the proposed merger of the Labor and Commerce Departments and other government agencies and postponed action pending additional data and information on the proposal—first stated in the President's State of the Union message but not yet sent to Congress in legislative form.

Earlier the council had launched major campaigns to win higher social security benefits and effective enforcement of the expanded minimum wage law as well as pledging support for the President's proposals to protect the right of privacy by bans on wiretapping and urging programs to control medical costs, overhaul the unemployment compensation system, modernize the federal budget and create a national health insurance plan.

The council gave its full support also to a new government campaign to spur purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds on the payroll deduction plan and called on all affiliates to join in the drive. **(Story, Page 4.)**

Views on World Affairs

On international affairs the council adopted the following policy positions:

● Strongly reaffirmed its support of Pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam and backed the President in his determination not to call off the bombing of North Vietnamese military targets until some sign of a matching act of de-escalation is given by the Communists. **(Story, Page 9.)** It recevied the thanks of Vice Pres. Humphrey for its unflagging support of U.S. objectives in Viet Nam. **(Story, Page 5.)**

● **Called on the U.S. to refuse all economic and technical assistance to Middle East countries that encourage border warfare or seek to destroy their neighbors, calling particular attention to the attacks against Israel. (Story, Page 9.)**

● Proposed a 4-point program for Africa including a Marshall-Plan approach to lay a solid economic basis for an eventual United States of Africa. **(Story, Page 9.)**

● Voiced its support for the pending consular treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union as serving a "useful purpose." **(Story this page.)**

On internal matters the council received a series of reports from department directors on social security, civil rights, economic affairs, organizing, education, legislation and political activity and took the following actions:

● Pledged its "utmost backing" for the task of building a strong farm workers' union and expressed its determination to provide through legislation the rights and benefits enjoyed by other workers under federal and state laws. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● **Heard a financial report which found the average per capita payments at the end of 1966 establishing a membership of 13,631,885, an all-time record high.**

● Received a report on the 5-year history of the Internal Disputes Plan which showed the continuing effectiveness of mediation procedures. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Postponed action until the next meeting on naming members of the executive committee.

● Ordered a continuing study by a special council subcommittee of the Committee on Political Education of the scope of the problems that labor will face this year and next in preparation for the 1968 elections.

● Instructed the Standing Committee on Public Relations to conduct an intensive study of all phases of the federation's public relations programs to determine if new and different approaches are needed. Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan was named to the committee to fill the vacancy caused by Reuther's resignation.

● Named a subcommittee of Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, David Dubinsky and William Pollock to meet with Pres. Johnson on the question of withholding government contracts from violators of the national labor law and to put an end to industrial bond financing by states and localities.

● Named another subcommittee of Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, Paul Jennings and P. L. Siemiller to analyze the upcoming report on the draft by a presidential commission and report back.

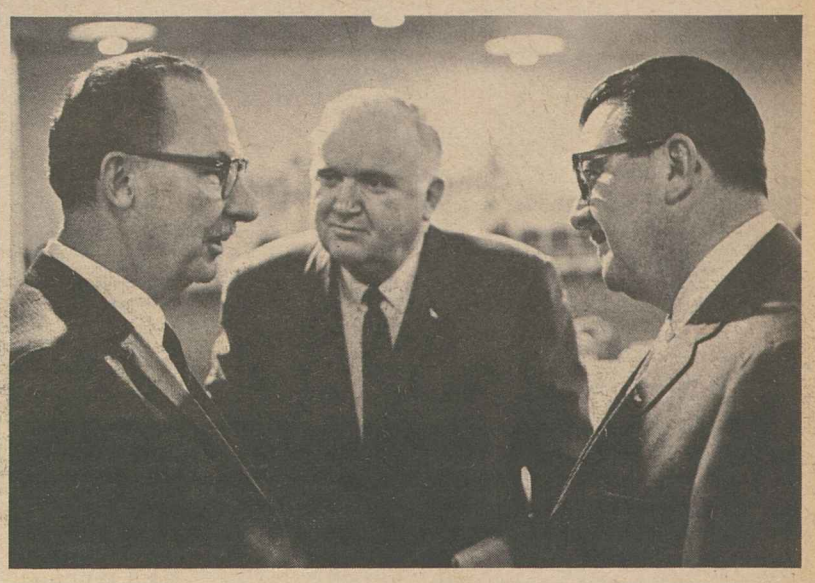
● **Voted funds for a number of organizations including the Afro-Asian Institute run by Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, the American Institute for Free Labor Development for its "impact" projects, the African-American Labor Center, National Planning Association, National Housing Conference, Conference on Economic Progress, National Council of Senior Citizens, Center for Inter-American Relations, National Council on Youth, the U.S. Committee on Refugees, the U.S. Association for the UN and a new farm workers aid organization sponsored by the National Council of Churches.**

● Set the seventh constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO to open Dec. 7, 1967, at the Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour, Fla.

● Set the next meeting of the council for May 8 in Washington.

● Adopted a resolution memorializing the great contributions to the labor movement of the late L. S. Buckmaster, former president of the Rubber Workers and vice president emeritus of the AFL-CIO **(Story this page.)**

Meany announced that the AFL-CIO legal staff would investigate complaints made by locals of the Painters to determine if there is any reason why the complaints should go to the Ethical Practices Committee as requested.



ENGROSSED in discussion during a break in the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting are (left to right) Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, Paul Hall and Lee W. Minton.

Wage Hikes Called Vital, Justified

(Continued from Page 1)

Reviewing the record of 1966 on wages and fringe benefits, the council noted that much of the gains was "washed out" by a 2.9 percent rise in living costs. The buying power of the average factory worker's weekly take-home pay was "actually slightly less" in 1966 than in 1965.

In contrast, business profits skyrocketed and dividend payments rose sharply, the council stressed.

It pointed out that the price level has been rising in recent years "regardless of what happened to labor costs per unit of production." In the years 1960-65 unit labor costs dropped but the wholesale price level of manufactured goods increased. In 1966 unit labor costs rose 1.7 percent as a result of increased employer contributions to social security and the attempt by workers to catch up with rising living costs, but wholesale prices of manufactured goods jumped 2.8 percent.

Citing the role of collective bargaining as the "major mechanism" for achieving needed increases in real earnings, the Council said that "both justice and economic good sense support trade union efforts to raise the buying power of workers' wages." They are "justified in seeking wage increases to offset past price increases that have washed out part of the buying power of their earnings and they are justified in seeking to improve their standard of life."

U.S. Education Office Observes Centennial

The U.S. Office of Education, established as a "department" under a bill signed by Pres. Andrew Johnson on Mar. 2, 1867, observed its centennial with a brief ceremony on the plaza in front of its headquarters in Washington.

Consular Treaty With USSR Backed

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO voiced its support for the consular treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union as serving a "useful purpose" and providing additional protection to U.S. citizens and diplomatic representatives abroad.

The federation's Executive Council adopted a statement noting the gains to be had from the enlargement of U.S. consular relations with the Soviet Union, adding that the "small increase of Soviet representatives within the U.S. "can be accepted accompanied by adequate security measures."

The treaty signed by the U.S. and the USSR is currently before the Senate where a two-thirds vote is necessary for ratification.

Adequate Funds Urged To Attack Urban Needs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Current legislation sets up "minimum practical goals" for a "significant start" toward solving the problems of the nation's cities, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in a statement calling on Congress to appropriate adequate funds.

The council listed:

● The model cities program, authorizing the spending of $412 million in fiscal 1968 to begin a "comprehensive, coordinated approach to the problems of the people who live in our central cities."

● The rent supplements program, requiring a $40 million 1968 appropriation for an "imaginative, new approach to rental housing for low-income families."

In addition, the Executive Council said, full amounts authorized for annual contributions under public housing "must be granted lest programs such as urban renewal be set back for lack of homes" into which displaced persons can move.

● Full use of authorized and funded programs such as the 3 percent loans for cooperative, nonprofit and limited dividend organizations.

"Central of all housing efforts," the council said, "is the ready availability of financing. The decline in interest rates from last year's all-time high is a welcome sign, indeed.

'Significant Step'

"The Administration's action to make more funds available for mortgage financing has been a significant step. Even greater efforts must be made, however, if interest rates are to be rolled back to the point where there is an adequate flow of money into housing construction."

The country's domestic issues focus increasingly on cities, the council observed, because of their rapid rate of growth. The probability is that by 1985 double the present 135 million urban dwellers will be living in cities—on 10 percent of the nation's land area.

"Sheer population pressure has strained available facilities beyond earlier planned needs," the Executive Council noted.

"The random sprawl of metropolitan areas has produced water shortages, air and water pollution, inadequate mass transit, overcrowded schools, inadequate housing with cancerous slum ghettos, hard-pressed health facilities and acute shortages of recreational areas and cultural facilities."

It is to "these immense, complex urban needs," the council pointed out, that the comprehensive Model Cities bill of 1966 was directed, with its "multi-phased" series of programs that included special assistance for metropolitan area program planning.

Central to all the programs, the statement emphasized, is the "fundamental human right to a decent home." It continued:

"To meet the needs of a growing population and to eliminate existing substandard housing requires construction of 2.5 million residential units a year. Last year the rate of non-farm housing starts fell to 826,000 in October.

"Even today's rate of 1.07 million is less than half the need."

Eulogy Lauds Buckmaster's Labor Service

Bal Harbour, Fla.—L. S. Buckmaster's dedication to the welfare of workers and to the preservation of freedom and democracy "will stand as a living monument to his memory," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council adopted a resolution noting the recent death of the former president of the Rubber Workers and vice president emeritus of the AFL-CIO. It cited him as among those "who helped achieve unity in the American labor movement." The council said "we are saddened by his loss and we shall not forget him" or the service he rendered to the cause of workers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that the council had voted $5,000 to the University of Akron Scholarship Fund in his memory. Buckmaster had served on the university's board of trustees.

Petrochemical Unit Formed in Canada

Toronto, Ont.—Six international unions with some 75,000 members in Canada's petrochemical industry have agreed to establish a council which will seek to develop a joint approach to bargaining and organizing problems.

The council was set up after a year of talks led by Exec. Vice Pres. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress. Affiliates are the Textile Workers Union of America, United Textile Workers, Glass & Ceramic Workers, Chemical Workers, Oil Workers and Rubber Workers.

Council Backs Federal Pay Comparability

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal employes should attain immediate and complete pay comparability with workers in private industry as well as improved fringe benefits, the AFL-CIO declared.

In a statement adopted by the Executive Council, the deficiencies in the government's union-management relations program were spelled out and a 5-point program to correct inequities was urged.

There has been a failure of postal and other federal workers to achieve salary comparability despite the gains under the executive order applying collective bargaining principles and pay legislation voted by Congress, the council said.

To correct the situation, it called for:

- Salary adjustments for postal and classified employes to attain immediate and complete pay comparability, including needed changes in the salary systems covering these employes.
- Revision of the labor relations program to insure genuine collective bargaining.
- Revision of the Hatch Act to permit employes to exercise greater political responsibility.
- Improvements in benefits and government contributions to the life and health insurance systems and liberalization of the Civil Service Retirement Act for government employes and dependents.
- Retirement credit or payment for sick leave unused at the time of an employe's retirement or death.

LABEL CLIP signifying participation in the new Savings Bond campaign was presented to all members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler during the Bal Harbour, Fla., meeting. Here AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph accepts his symbol.

New Support Pledged Payroll Bond Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "unqualified support" of organized labor was given the Treasury Dept.'s intensified drive to step up purchases of savings bonds by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting here.

"We call upon all union members to help make this campaign a success," the council added, stressing the payroll deduction plan.

The bonds as investments offer absolute security with adequate interest, it pointed out, and can be cashed at any time though "by their nature they encourage longer-term saving against major outlays anticipated in the future—buying a home, for example, or sending a child through college."

"Thus the bonds not only draw interest themselves, but can save the payment of interest on loans that would otherwise be necessary," the statement said.

"But more important than all these considerations is that of simple patriotism. The U.S. is engaged in a painful war in defense of freedom—the freedom of a nation to seek its own destiny, secure against aggression. Each day, Americans give their lives to that cause. By supporting the bond drive with dollars, we at home can demonstrate in at least a small way our willingness to do our part."

The council directed the AFL-CIO headquarters staff to help the Treasury Dept. prepare materials for use by the labor press; to arrange for continuing liaison between field staff members and area offices of the department's Savings Bond Division, and to help train volunteer savings bond representatives.

"We also request each affiliated union to carry forward an active bond promotion program," the Executive Council said, "stimulating participation by local union officers, activating shop stewards and otherwise encouraging the growth of payroll savings plans."

At a press conference AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler described the new campaign for the Executive Council and gave details of the "Freedom Share U.S. Savings Note" to be sold only to those buying Series E bonds on payroll deduction or bond-a-month plans.

Need for Tax Hike Held Clouded by 'Soft Spots'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The economy's performance in the next several months will indicate whether or not a tax increase is needed and the AFL-CIO will review the issue as the trend becomes clearer, the Executive Council declared.

Whether or not the President's proposed 6 percent surtax on individual and corporate income to take effect July 1, 1967, "will have a beneficial impact on the economy . . . will be clearer in May or June than it is at present," the council said.

The council noted that the President's proposal exempted lower income families from the tax giving recognition to the principle of taxation geared to the ability to pay. But if such a tax increase is imposed later in the year, the council added, "a greater increase should be levied on the extraordinarily high profits of business, than on individual incomes."

The American economy, the council said, is currently undergoing a series of adjustments with "soft and weakening spots" being offset by strengths in other areas. The soft spots are the tight money that threw the building industry into a severe recession in 1966, the failure of workers' buying power to rise last year, the increase in idle productive capacity stemming from large-scale installations of new plants and equipment and the build-up of excessive inventories in many businesses.

On the plus side, the council found the sharp rise of federal government expenditures and the continued increase in state and local government spending.

Administration actions have halted the sharp drop in home building, the council pointed out, and the increase in the minimum wage has bolstered purchasing power. Bargaining gains in 1967 should add further strength to consumer markets, it said.

The nation could easily afford a substantial expansion of domestic programs within the present tax structure were it not for the war in Viet Nam, the council said, in explaining the President's proposal for a tax increase. It stressed that the cost of the war "should not be absorbed by freezing or cutting expenditures for such essential domestic programs as housing and the rebuilding of our cities, aid to education, the war on poverty, the achievement of clean air and water."

The council urged the government to continue programs to reduce joblessness, "to move on to the achievement of job opportunities for all Americans who are able to work and seek employment." It noted that unemployment was at 3.8 percent of the labor force in 1966.

The council commended the President for taking steps to plan coordinated economic policies "for the eventual leveling off or decline in military spending. America must be prepared with detailed plans to substantially step up government investments for public facilities and services as soon as the objective of an honorable settlement of the Viet Nam conflict becomes a reality."

Vote Won by UAW At Mobile Home Plant

Shreveport, La.—A National Labor Relations Board election at the plant of Ritzcraft-Southern, Inc., mobile home manufacturers near here, was won by the Auto Workers, 36-16. Organizers for the UAW and the AFL-CIO cooperated with a plant committee in the drive, Regional Dir. E. H. Williams said.

High Praise Voiced For Mrs. Peterson

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Esther Peterson, the consumer's voice in the Johnson Administration, "has done a terrific job," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a press conference here.

Questioned on his views on Mrs. Peterson, assistant secretary of labor and presidential adviser on consumer affairs, Meany noted the criticism she had been subjected to from industry, pointing out that it was a real measure of her effectiveness.

"I don't think there is anyone in government who knows more about (consumer affairs) than Esther does," he said.

President's Message Hailed:

Top Attention Urged To Aiding Shoppers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The problems of the American consumer demand "immediate and extensive attention" from the 90th Congress, the AFL-CIO declared as it called for legislation and investigation in six major areas.

Noting that the 13.5 million-member federation is "probably the largest organized group of consumers in the nation," the Executive Council hailed Pres. Johnson's "far reaching message" on consumer affairs and declared that this Congress can and should "become the consumer-conscience Congress."

Consumers need and should have adequate protection against fraudulent practices, assurance that the products are safe to use and that product and price information is adequate and accurate, the council said.

In light of these standards, it added, congressional action and concern is needed in the following areas:

1. Action to remedy the exploitation of consumers by those who provide consumer credit. This includes enactment of the long-standing "truth-in-lending" bill to require the true annual interest rate and the dollar cost to be stated to the borrower; an end to misleading price advertising on credit sales; "breathing spell" legislation to protect consumers from high-pressure door-to-door salesmen; a comprehensive study by Congress of consumer credit laws and practices.

2. A general investigation by Congress of the insurance industry in all its aspects. The council noted mounting evidence of excessive charges for credit life insurance, fraud in the sale of mail order insurance, and automobile insurance that is "over-priced, often capriciously cancelled, and of consumer losses from liquidations of 'high risk' insurers." The entire industry, the council said, should be brought under federal regulation.

3. Action on over-pricing of key consumer products. An investigation of the pricing of prescription drugs is needed to curb excessive costs to the public as well as attention to the over-charging and over-prescribing by physicians with a direct financial stake in the products they prescribe. A thorough review is needed also, the council declared, of food prices, with special emphasis on the effect of "excesses in advertising games, trading stamps and other promotional gimmicks."

4. Legislation to provide consumers with unbiased product information. to aid in the wise purchase of consumer products and to end misleading, false or fraudulent information about products, including the sale of land. The authority and the appropriations of the Federal Trade Commission should be strenthened and increased and a compulsory consumer grading system for basic food products should be set up under the Dept. of Agriculture. Increased government efforts to make consumer information available are a necessity.

5. Swift action to insure the safety of consumer products and to prevent accidental death and injury to those who buy them. A tightening of the Food-Drug Cosmetic Act is needed along with inspection of all meat and poultry, whether or not it crosses state lines, and updating of the law covering flammable fabrics. The council called for creation of a National Commission on Product Safety to study the need for standards in the design of household equipment and appliances.

6. Establishment of government machinery to give consumer problems major attention including the formation of consumer subcommittees in Congress and the creation of either a Dept. of Consumer Affairs or an Office of Consumer Affairs.

Anti-Poverty Program Wins Renewed Support

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Strongly reaffirming its deep commitment to the war on poverty, the AFL-CIO sharply repudiated attacks designed to cripple or destroy the campaign and rejected the "mythology" that the nation cannot afford it.

The Executive Council also voiced its opposition to the proposal of a federal charter for a profit-making, war-on-poverty company, declaring "we view with skepticism and misgiving other proposals for profit-making business ventures in the Office of Economic Opportunity and related programs."

The statement expressed its conviction "that no segment of our society should seek to profit from the special services it renders to the war of poverty program."

Urging the Administration and Congress to continue the anti-poverty programs, the council called also on all AFL-CIO affiliates and state and city central bodies to expand their activities in community programs.

It called in addition for the staff of the AFL-CIO to review various proposals for income guarantees and report back with its findings, noting that the President has proposed to establish a commission to examine this type of proposal.

The AFL-CIO, the council said, "is fully aware of the problems that have arisen" as the OEO programs have developed, but added that "it is our firm conviction . . . that such problems . . . are not due to inherent deficiencies in the program itself."

The statement reviewed the strong AFL-CIO support for anti-poverty programs, including the broad range of social welfare legislation and civil rights which are directly involved in the war on poverty. It noted the involvement of hundreds of AFL-CIO members on community action boards and committees and the active sponsorship by AFL-CIO unions of anti-poverty programs—and called for more.

The council reaffirmed its belief that anti-poverty programs must be based on job opportunities for the millions of impoverished, with adequate social security benefits for the aged, and adquate income maintenance through a much-improved and overall system of public assistance for those who are not self-sustaining due to the absence of the family breadwinner, disability or other causes.

Warning against a retreat in the war on poverty through a failure to appropriate adequate funds, the council urged the 90th Congress to provide the monies that will permit the continuation and expansion of programs designed to eliminate urban and rural poverty.

8-Point Plan Proposed:

Steps Asked to End Draft Act Injustice

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"The present draft law is inequitable and should be amended by the 90th Congress," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council proposed an 8-point program that would "go a long way toward answering present selective service criticisms without requiring either a major policy change during a war period or a substantial increase in federal expenditures." **(Text, Page 6.)**

The council's proposals would:

- Reverse the present procedure by giving priority to the drafting of younger men—starting at 18 years and six months.
- Give selective service examinations as soon as possible following the 18th birthday.
- Expand the present policy aimed at making disadvantaged youth eligible for military service.
- Give top priority draft status to men between the ages of 18 years and six months and 21 years.
- Provide for annual projections of military manpower needs with state and local draft boards making similar projections.
- Provide more clear-cut guidelines for local draft boards and make them more truly representative of their communities.
- Eliminate educational deferments as such.
- Allow deferments only to cover critical manpower needs and acute family hardships.

The council declared that educational deferments under present draft policy "clearly discriminate against sons of low income families." Even for those fortunate enough to secure deferments, existing policy makes it impossible for the individual to plan intelligently for the future, the statement observed.

Another major fault, the council said, was draft priority for older men causing an interruption in career planning and the breaking up of young families.

Looking at the various proposals now being suggested, the council found them all wanting. Elimination of the draft and substitution of a volunteer army would mean costly new enlistment incentives and would pose the problem of a professional military force which "has serious social implications," the council said.

Universal military training, it pointed out, runs contrary to military needs, and the national service concept raises serious practical problems as well as a tremendous cost factor. There is a real question whether 1.4 million "national service" jobs can be created annually, it said.

The council said it "is convinced that the present draft law can—and should—be revised by the 90th Congress." Under its 8-point program, it added, every 18-year-old would know whether he is eligible to serve and could plan accordingly, including the possibility of enlisting immediately and securing the benefits of the Cold War GI Bill of Rights.

"These proposals," the council said, "would satisfy military manpower needs and provide maximum input at the age level considered best by the Defense Dept. They would eliminate the economic discrimination now built into the present law. They would permit a higher degree of individual planning."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members viewed a demonstration of anti-submarine and anti-air warfare weapons from the guided missile destroyer USS Charles F. Adams during a break in the AFL-CIO leadership's meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. Shown on deck are, from left, Capt. Merle C. Brite, commanding officer of Destroyer Division 62; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Cdr. Roy F. Hoffman, the destroyer's skipper, and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, Richard F. Walsh and A. J. DeAndrade.

Congress Urged to Vote Foreign Aid Extension

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Prompt and overwhelming" support by Congress of the President's proposal for $3.1 billion in new funds for 1968 foreign aid was strongly urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council sharply rejected the "notion that the foreign aid program is a wasteful give-away or policy of futile philanthropy. . . . Our country has a better chance of attaining broadly-based stable prosperity in a peaceful world not weighed down by impoverishment, ignorance, illness and dictatorship."

Reviewing the history of foreign aid since the inception of the Marshall Plan, the council statement noted the shift so that today some of the nations the U.S. once aided are now in turn aiding newly developing countries.

In 1965, the council pointed out, foreign aid constituted only three-tenths of 1 percent of the U.S. Gross National Product and 2 percent of the federal budget. The AFL-CIO believes, it said, that annual foreign aid authorization should equal at least 1 percent of the GNP.

"It is in our own national interest, "the statement added," to do everything to reduce the gap between the richer and the poor nations by aiding the latter's industrial development and enhancing their prosperity."

The council specifically backed the President's proposal for foreign aid authorization covering a two-year period and his emphasis on the responsibility of developing countries in aiding their own development. It noted that the AFL-CIO has always insisted that foreign aid be directed and administered "in such a way as to help the growth of democratic institutions, like free trade unions and cooperatives." It continued:

Labor's Role Cited

"We are proud of the role the AFL-CIO and organizations like the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the African-American Labor Center have played in this work and we intend that it shall be continued and expanded."

It would be wrong, the council concluded, "to approach foreign aid in a narrow business sense. Our humanitarian traditions, democratic heritage and our deep concern for the kind of world in which our children will live do not permit the American people to revert to any policy like scuttling foreign aid, which would—in effect—be isolationist. We help others not because we seek their gratitude. We help others because our highest ideals and most vital interests require a world free from tyranny, poverty and war."

Site Picketing Bill Overdue, Council Says

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO pledged its "full and complete support" to the campaign for passage of a common site picketing bill by the 90th Congress.

The federation's Executive Council declared that after 16 years of long and exhaustive consideration of the issue it's time for action to restore to the building trades unions the same rights enjoyed by other unions in a labor dispute.

It recalled that in the 89th Congress a situs picketing bill was reported favorably by the House Labor Committee and reported out for House action by the Rules Committee, but that on the eve of the vote the bill was withdrawn from the agenda "by the then chairman of the House Labor Committee," in a "wholly undemocratic action which has never happened before in the history of the U.S. Congress."

This failure can be overcome by prompt action by the House Labor Committee and the House and expeditious handling in the Senate, the council declared.

Job Impact Cited In Highway Cutback

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The recent cutback in the federal highway building program could cause "serious economic trouble," the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned.

Unemployment among building and construction workers is high and a further increase would mean "real hardship for these men and their families," the council said.

It urged the Administration to take "another sounding" on the highway program and "if it finds growing unemployment" to restore the cutback in highway building so as to avoid "further deterioration of employment opportunities."

The Administration later announced that $975 million in frozen highway construction funds will be released, possibly within a few weeks, and that the entire authorized amount will be restored by July. The assurance was given by Budget Dir. Charles L. Schultze at a joint session of the House and Senate Public Works committees.

Vice President Reports On 'Planning' for Peace

Bal Harbour, Fla.,—The Johnson Administration is "looking forward to and planning for the day" that peace comes to Viet Nam, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here.

Humphrey devoted an hour and a half to briefing the council on foreign policy and national security problems, as well as military, diplomatic and economic developments.

Later he told reporters that the Administration is planning for the day of peace.

"After peace in Korea apathy set in and social problems went unmet," Humphrey told reporters later. "We are calling upon the AFL-CIO to get behind efforts to think ahead to the next decade and to consider what will be done with these fabulous resources which we have."

He said that the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research is already devoting time to considering five to ten years ahead.

A high level presidential task force is assigned the job for the Administration. The Budget Bureau and the Office of Economic Planning are concentrating efforts to determine just how much money will be needed to run the government in the post- Viet Nam period, the Vice President said.

The Administration, he reported, "is looking into fiscal policy, tax adjustment, public works, what we will be doing with people in education, job training and the war on poverty."

Humphrey noted that he has been meeting with various labor groups in recent years to keep them abreast of national and international developments.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he declared, "that the activities of American unions in building a free labor movement in South Viet Nam, Asia, South America and other areas is of great significance."

Asked about allegations that some unions were receiving money from the Central Intelligence Agency, Humphrey declined to comment because he did not have the information.

"I want to say, though," he continued, "that our labor movement is mighty generous with its own resources in the international field in building democratic trade unions."

He stressed the work done in housing, medical care and in cooperatives.

"Much of what the trade union movement is doing is with AID (Agency for International Development) funds," the Vice President added.

AID contracts are openly negotiated and are accounted in full in the budget report of the President.

Redstone Arsenal Unit Picks AFGE

Huntsville, Ala. — The Government Employes won exclusive bargaining rights for 6,875 employes of the Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal by a majority of better than 4-1.

It brings to 12,000 the number of Redstone employes represented by AFGE Lodge 1858.

The vote at the missile command was 3,993 for AFGE to 879 for no union.

Drive Pledged To Enact Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tice in the courts, greater protection for those exercising their civil rights and "a solution to our housing problems that will enable every American regardless of color to have a decent home of his choice."

The federation, said the council, is committed to its own campaign against discrimination in unions, in employment, and in the community and will continue to work for these objectives until "discrimination is only an ugly footnote in history."

But the establishment of equal opportunity under law requires social and economic conditions to make such rights a reality. This includes the need for a full employment economy, education and training for better-paid jobs, funds for quality education in schools North and South, elimination of slums and discrimination in sale and rental of housing, and rebuilding the cities to make them decent and healthy places to live.

"No one can honestly pretend that the road to fulfillment of civil rights and equality of opportunity is an easy one," the council concluded, "but it is a road that America must follow to the end. It is the road that the AFL-CIO intends to follow to the end."

The Road To Follow

SWEEPING CHANGES have taken place on the American scene in the area of civil rights over the past few years but the forward momentum has clearly slowed.

Congress enacted civil rights laws in 1964 and 1965. In 1966, after a substantial House majority had passed a bill which extended civil rights coverage in several needed areas, the Senate was blocked from voting by a filibuster planned and executed by a coalition of southern Democrats and conservative Republicans. This same coalition led by Sen. Dirksen earlier defeated an attempt to repeal Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act by the same tactics.

Moreover, a significant number of people dismayed and confused by riots and cries of "Black Power" have temporarily abandoned their demands for further progress.

Yet the problems of civil rights remain and continue to affect basic components of our social fabric—schools, jobs, housing and other urban problems.

In his special message on civil rights to the Congress, Pres. Johnson has gone to the heart of the matter. He has proposed sound, sensible and achievable measures, and we trust the Congress will swiftly adopt the President's legislative package. We in the AFL-CIO will do everything in our power to help translate these proposals into law.

We shall watch carefully that existing laws be enforced with both determination and intelligence and that adequate funds and competent staff be made available to those government agencies entrusted with carrying out the objectives of the law.

Furthermore, we of the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions have committed ourselves to our own campaign against discrimination. Before the law became effective, we stepped up our campaign to eliminate discrimination in unions, in employment and in the community. Our state federations and central bodies have been directed to work with other organizations to obtain compliance in the communities where their members live. The AFL-CIO shall continue to work for these objectives until discrimination is only an ugly footnote in history.

But this is only part of the job. It has become increasingly clear that for the achievement of equal opportunity under the law the establishment and enforcement of rights is not enough. Social and economic conditions which foster the fulfillment of these rights are a prime necessity.

The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the achievement of these social and economic conditions.

Equal opportunity in employment requires full employment and the education and training needed for higher skilled and better-paid jobs, in addition to the elimination of discrimination.

Equality of opportunity in education requires that enough funds are provided to raise the quality of our schools North and South to meet present-day needs as well as that these schools be integrated.

Equality of opportunity in housing requires that we eliminate slums and build the homes that are needed for all of America's population, in addition to eliminating discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.

Indeed we must make our cities a healthy and decent place to live and repledge ourselves to the elimination of poverty.

The challenges before us are great. No one can honestly pretend that the road to the fulfillment of civil rights and equality of opportunity is an easy one, but it is a road that America must follow to the end. It is the road that the AFL-CIO intends to follow to the end.

—Excerpts from the statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 26, 1967, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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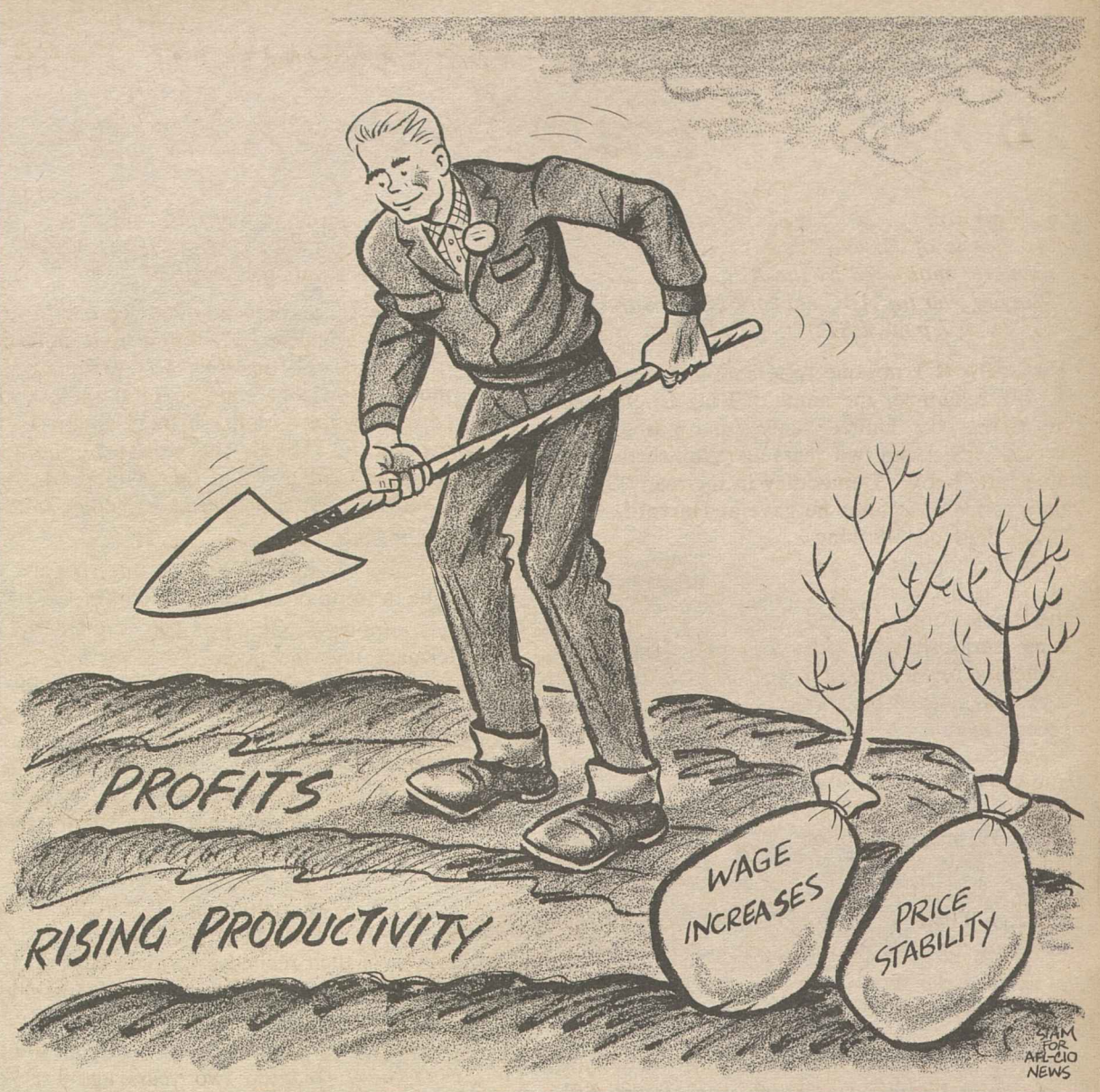
Fertile Ground



Executive Council Statement On Selective Service Policy

Excerpts from the statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the Universal Military Training & Service Act, Feb. 27, 1967, Bal Harbour, Fla.

ORGANIZED LABOR is deeply concerned with the future of the Universal Military Training Service Act, due to expire July 1, 1967. Along with many other Americans, we are convinced that the present law is inequitable and should be amended by the 90th Congress.

Educational deferments, under the present draft policy, clearly discriminate against sons of low-income families. These deferments are of no value to those who cannot afford higher education or who must drop out of high school to help support their family. Discrimination also occurs—in reverse—against youths in the low-income groups, who seek military service as a step upward, but are excluded by present admission standards.

We have considered the various major proposals now being suggested as alternatives to the present law and would like to comment, briefly, on each of them.

Elimination of the draft and the substitution of a volunteer army would require the establishment of costly new enlistment incentives. Estimates of this cost have ranged from $4.5 billion to $20 billion annually. The formation of a professional military force also has serious social implications.

Universal military training would eliminate discrimination, but runs contrary to military needs. It has been estimated that even if UMT was limited to a six-month training period, it would add $2.5 billion to the budget.

The national service concept raises serious problems from a practical viewpoint. If the idea is to be explored, it requires detailed further study, not immediate enactment. In addition to the tremendous cost increase required by all of the present national service proposals, an artificially low pay rate will result in the emergence of a large manpower pool unfairly competing with the remainder of the labor force.

With the military taking 700,000 youths annually and an estimated 2.1 million boys reaching age 18 by 1974, there is a real question of whether 1.4 million "national service" jobs can be created annually. Further complicating the problem is the educational background and training required to perform useful functions for such organizations as the Peace Corps, Teacher Corps and VISTA.

For the above-mentioned reasons, the AFL-CIO Executive Council does not support any of these alternatives to the draft. The AFL-CIO Executive Council is convinced that the present draft law can—and should—be revised by the 90th Congress. Our proposals for such revision are designed to eliminate many of the law's inequities. We propose:

(1) Reversal of present procedure with priority given to the drafting of younger men—starting at age 18 years and six months.

(2) Selective service exams to be given as soon as possible following the 18th birthday.

(3) Expansion of the Defense Dept.'s present policy aimed at making disadvantaged youth eligible for military service. In addition to required training, this program should include the correction of minor physical defects that—unless remedied—prohibit entrance into the military.

(4) Top priority draft status to cover individuals from the age of 18 years and six months through the 21st birthday.

(5) Defense Dept. to make annual projections of military manpower needs—with state and local draft boards to make follow-up projections.

(6) National Selective Service to provide more specific and clear-cut guide lines for the local draft boards and these local boards to be composed of members more truly representative of their home community.

(7) Elimination of educational deferments as such.

(8) Deferments allowable only to cover critical national manpower needs and acute family hardships.

UNDER THESE PROPOSALS, every 18-year-old would know, following his examinations, whether he is eligible to serve. By consulting with his local draft board—based upon its manpower projection—he could estimate his chance of being called. He would have six months to plan accordingly. He might choose to enlist immediately, to avoid interrupting his future career and to secure the benefits of the Cold War GI Bill. He might choose to "gamble."

If not called during 2.5 years at the top of the manpower priority list, he would be placed at the bottom of the manpower pool—thus gaining more assurance that he will not be drafted unless there is a national emergency.

These proposals would satisfy military manpower needs and provide maximum input at the age level considered best by the Defense Dept. They would eliminate the economic discrimination now built into the present law. They would permit a higher degree of individual planning.

Morgan Says:

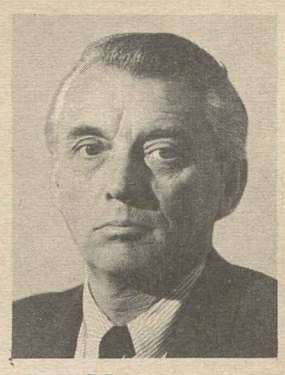
'Rare and Vital' Statesman Lost In Death of Bonn's Fritz Erler

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

PROBABLY not one American in half a million will remember the name of Fritz Erler though he visited the United States many times after World War II and two years ago published a valuable little book, "Democracy in Germany," based on a series of lectures he gave at Harvard.

He died on Washington's Birthday at the age of 53 at his home near the Black Forest. He had been seriously ill with leukemia for more than a year. If he had been in sound health he would have been one of the top ministers of the new coalition government in Bonn. He was the deputy chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic party. There was a special session of Parliament to honor him and he was given a state funeral.



Morgan

Fritz Erler was a statesman in the true sense of the over-used word, and without unnecessary flourishes. His statesmanship stemmed from the clarity of his mind, the honesty of his actions, not from his manner, which was almost diffident for a German; or from his personal magnetism—although the integrity of the man almost shone through slightly bulging blue eyes under his glistening baldness.

In its obituary the New York Times quoted a colleague as saying only two men could hold the undivided attention of the Bundestag, Bonn's lower house: Erler, "with his clear, seemingly unassailable arguments, pointed gestures and piercing wit," and Kurt Kiesinger, the new chancellor.

It is a significant commentary on the evolution of German politics that it was Kiesinger, a conservative Christian Democrat and one-time member of the Nazi Party, who ordered the nation's current tribute to this Socialist whom Hitler's minions nearly murdered.

After seven years in Nazi prisons Erler escaped in March 1945 from a prison train headed for the concentration and extermination camp at Dachau.

Erler was firmly critical of the government for not prosecuting culpable Nazis more aggressively (only recently three ex-officials were convicted in Munich of the murder of Anne Frank and thousands of other Jews in Holland). But he firmly believed there would be no return of a Hitler-like regime.

The cause to which he was most deeply committed, along with contemporaries as Jean Monnet and Robert Schumann of France, was that of a stable, united Europe, not a continent cracked into fragments of nationalism, through the crevices of which two world wars had erupted.

But Erler was an unusual man who combined realism with idealism. He knew that politics was the art of the possible. His pragmatism, enormous knowledge and careful judgment earned him respect in the highest councils of Europe and the U.S. He was trusted by top officials in the Pentagon and the State Dept.; he knew both John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson personally.

I remember sitting with him on the left bank of the Rhine in Bonn one June afternoon in 1963.

Then, as now, a major problem was how to fit the Germans into the nuclear age so they could share its benefits without scaring the world to death with their finger on the trigger of a hydrogen bomb. Erler fully understood that fear. Germany, he said, does not need nuclear weapons, and Chancellor Adenauer does not want them but, he added perceptively, he also does not want "that others say Germany must not have them."

HE FELT Washington didn't sufficiently appreciate the need for a more balanced partnership in NATO. He then recited a formula which I underlined in my notes: "not everyone must have everything but everything must serve everyone."

When he and Willy Brandt, now foreign minister, were in Washington two years ago I asked Erler what was wrong with the western alliance. Two things, he said: it still has no major strategy and there is still no provision for the non-nuclear powers to participate in nuclear weapons strategy.

He wished Pres. Johnson would speak out on these matters. Whether he and Brandt emphasized the points when they went to the White House I don't know. I do know their meeting with the President was a little extraordinary. Their midday appointment had to be postponed till the end of the day because the President suddenly flew out to inspect flood and tornado damage in the Midwest.

Mr. Johnson returned looking very tired, but Erler was impressed with the President's questions about German reaction to U.S. policy in Vietnam. A roomful of senators was kept waiting while the President took the two German Socialists on a personal tour of the White House. Erler remembered an earlier incident of personal attention. He and Brandt had come to the U.S. in 1954 on a lecture tour which included Texas. They met the then Sen. Lyndon Johnson and he carefully had their speeches inserted in the Congressional Record.

Whether the president himself remembers that now, Fritz Erler will be remembered as one of that rare and vital breed of men capable of looking beyond the narrow bounds of nationalism and working for the general good.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE NATION'S capital city is, if the truth must be acknowledged, a "ho-hum" town right now. The President has delivered major messages to Congress on a variety of major themes—education, health, air and water pollution, social security, the central cities.

Congress is sluggish, however, and the mood of Congress often determines the tone of events or, as in this case, of non-events.

The committee work is barely beginning. There is evidence that Democratic committee chairmen may have great difficulty in advancing Administration bills after the great burst of creative activity from 1961 through 1965.

Republican election gains last November are a large part of the explanation; the Democrats no longer have the liberal majorities they once had.

Republicans are cannily looking for chances to disrupt any Administration program either by cutting appropriations or by refusing action on new authorizations. But the news from the GOP arises from outside Congress; it is in the presidential possibilities of Gov. Romney, former Vice Pres. Nixon, Gov. Rockefeller.

Thirty-odd national political reporters trailed Romney on his western tour, which apparently was designed to establish the governor's western bona fides as well as impress the reporters. Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., the congressional leaders, couldn't get that much coverage in six months of coast-to-coast campaigning.

* * *

THE SENATE is crowded with Republican members who fancy themselves as potential vice presidential nominees—Percy of Illinois, Javits of New York, Hatfield of Oregon, Brooke of Massachusetts. The House has Ford and Rep. Melvin Laird of Wisconsin.

But there isn't a genuine presidential possible in the carload. The presidential possibles, so far as can be observed this much in advance, are Romney, Nixon, Rockefeller, with the enigmatic Gov. Reagan of California as a long, long shot.

The action, for the Republicans, has moved out of Washington.

Mr. Ford, it is reasonable to assume, has some hopes of a Republican majority in the House next year, in which case he would become speaker. We haven't had a Republican speaker since Joe Martin in the 83rd Congress of 1953-54. But it is the presidential candidate—not Mr. Ford—who will determine how well the GOP does in the congressional races next year.

* * *

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES for Congress run behind the party's presidential candidates, generally speaking.

It was the weakness of GOP congressional candidates—and the strength of Democratic candidates—that pulled Mr. Truman through in 1948.

Mr. Kennedy barely nosed out Mr. Nixon in 1960 but the Democratic congressional vote, across the nation, was substantially larger than the Republican vote, and the majorities in the House and Senate reflected it.

Mr. Johnson could conceivably be beaten in 1968, but a better judgment is that Republicans may well have won everything they can in Congress in 1966, and that they are in short supply, really, in the realm of the presidency.

Congress maneuvers, in the vacuum, with nobody in charge of events, but with Mr. Johnson in charge of foreign policy, the first field of a President's concern.

Labor News Conference:

High Doctor Fees, Direct Billing Hardship To Medicare Patients

HAVING LOST its battle to block medicare, organized medicine is "trying to wreck" the program, an AFL-CIO spokesman charged.

Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Community Services Activities said that fast-rising medical fees and physicians' insistence on billing elderly patients instead of the designated medicare agencies are creating hardships for the people the law is designed to protect. His statements came during Labor News Conference, a weekly AFL-CIO produced public affairs feature on the Mutual Radio Network.

Perlis said direct patient-billing forces people with already inadequate incomes to undergo the additional hardships of filing claims and enduring long delays in reimbursement of medical costs. And because of illness or other reasons, "there are many people in that age group who are simply incapable of filling out these forms."

Instead of cooperating with medicare, organized medicine condones, rationalizes and excuses such practices, Perlis said, noting that "too often, the doctor has benefited more from the insurance protection than the patient."

Overcoming these and other problems in the full implementation of medicare is on the agenda of the 12th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, to be held Apr. 16-20 in New York City, Perlis said.

MORE THAN 500 local union representatives and observers from public and voluntary agencies are expected for the five-day session.

Presentation of the annual Murray-Green Award to Dr. Albert B. Sabin for his contribution to the development of the oral anti-polio vaccine will highlight a dinner meeting Apr. 20. The award, named for the late presidents of the former Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor, respectively, was established in 1956 to honor achievements in health and welfare.

Reporters questioning Perlis were Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl.

FAST-RISING MEDICAL FEES and physicians' insistence on billing patients instead of the designated medicare agencies are creating hardships for older Americans, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis (center) said on Labor News Conference. Reporters Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl. questioned him on the Mutual Radio Network's weekly public affairs feature.

How to Buy:

Low March Food Prices Due To Vanish by Next Summer

By Sidney Margolius

EAT WHILE YOU CAN. Food prices in March will be at a relatively low point for the year, particularly if you concentrate on the more reasonable buys.

But you can expect that food will jump up this summer, and that housewives will be out protesting again, especially now that the boycott groups have organized into the United National Consumers Association.

Other good values have developed while some basic expenses continue to rise. The worst crisis is developing in medical costs. These jumped 8 percent in 1966 over 1965, and will go up even more in 1967, Blue Cross officials are warning. They attribute the leaping costs not only to better wages for low-paid hospital workers, but to expensive new equipment and the higher-paid technicians required to operate it.

Leaping medical costs are hastening efforts to develop comprehensive group care plans. Such facilities, now available in some cities, have shown that they not only hold down doctor costs but reduce hospital utilization. People using these group services get more preventive care.

In fact, a Canadian government committee found after a recent study that the division of work and more effective use of costly diagnostic equipment made possible by group practice result in lower costs, better care and benefits to doctors, too.

Here are tips on March buying opportunities:

NONSTICK PANS: Cooking utensils coated with Teflon have become popular not only because they enable cooking without fats but because they are easier to clean. Foods don't stick. Government authorities say they are entirely safe.

Some have a more durable or "locked-on" coating, and permit the use of metal spatulas. The older type requires more care to avoid scratching, including the use of a wooden spatula. In the non-scratch type, the Teflon is added to the metal, not merely coated on the surface. Unfortunately there is no way you can be sure a utensil provides a truly non-scratch finish, since there are no standards. Those brands which indicate they are coated by the Boeclad process, or that the finish is locked on, are more dependable.

DURABLE PRESS SHIRTS: More price cuts on polyester-cotton blend shirts with durable or permanent-press finish have brought down the price of the advertised brands to as low as $5, and some private brands to $4 in recent sales.

But look for the information in the ads and on the labels which tell you the proportion of the different fibers in the blend. Some durable-press shirts have more cotton than polyester. For some purposes this is all right, especially for shirts not heavily used. In fact, the higher proportion of cotton may look dressier and provide more opaqueness, but the shirts with a higher proportion of polyester are considered more durable. The finishing process does tend to "tenderize" cotton fiber.

TV, APPLIANCE SALES: Retailers and manufacturers are still cutting prices on "home entertainment" products—notably, stereo phonographs and color TV. The price cuts are biggest on the costlier console sets.

Stores sometimes try to persuade customers seeking portable or table-model TV sets to buy costlier consoles by saying the latter are easier to service. This is not so.

Families in the market for washing machines or vacuum cleaners can find outstanding values in March sales. Full-size tank-type cleaners with such features as roll-about wheels, protective bumpers and automatic cord rewind are available for $40 or less. Values in automatic washers also have improved, with full-size two-speed washers available in leading brands under $250.

FLOOR TILES: Prices have been reduced on vinyl asbestos tiles. This type has fair resiliency underfoot and ability to recover from dents, and is usable both for basements and above-grade installations. The even more comfortable and resilient all-vinyl tile usually is usable only above grade.

While tile is popular for do-it-yourself projects, more families are turning to sheet vinyl. This requires professional installation but eliminates some of the problems of tiles, such as working loose on above-grade floors. Prices of sheet vinyl have not been reduced.

FOOD-BUYING CALENDAR: Eggs are the buy this month and can be used in many ways to supplement meat and hold down costs. Poultry prices also are lower—on turkeys as well as broilers and roasters. In red meats, pork prices are still relatively low. So is beef chuck. But veal and lamb are expensive.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

All Right, Fellas, Let's Go Ahead And Invent Something—or Other

By Jane Goodsell

INVENTIONS I wish somebody would hurry up and invent:

A record player that produces sounds inaudible to the adult ear even when played at top volume.

Or else a Top Twenty Tune that parents can hear for the 16th consecutive playing without having to resort to tranquilizers.

No-cal french fried potatoes.

A birthday book with an alarm mechanism that rings, buzzes or vibrates to alert you to take it out of the drawer and look at it because today is somebody's birthday.

A camera that retouches photographs before they are developed.

A Geiger counter for finding lost car keys.

Peanut butter flavored toothpaste.

An eighth day of the week for doing things that didn't get done during the other seven.

A size 10 that will fit a size 14 figure.

A new game that can be played with those 51-card decks that everybody has around the house.

A FIRM called Listeners, Inc., which employs people who, for a reasonable fee, will listen with rapt expressions and without interrupting to accounts of operations, vacation trips, cute sayings of children and peculiar dreams.

A rabbit's foot luck charm that comes with a money-back guarantee.

A pen with a shut-off valve that prevents it from writing a misspelled word.

Newspapers printed on only one side of the page for husbands whose wives clip out recipes and for wives whose husbands work crossword puzzles.

Popular prices that really are.

A new miracle diet that people can actually stick to.

Or else new miracle people who can stick to the diets we've already got.

Keyed to Consumers:

Drug Industry Tries To Block PAI Column

By Press Associates, Inc.

EFFORTS by the powerful drug industry to block the publication of a consumer-interest column distributed to the labor press by Press Associates, Inc., have come to light.

Recently, PAI decided to extend its services to labor editors to include a new column entitled "Good and Welfare." The plan was to carry sound facts in such areas as food, medicines, drugs, health and social security. The source for such facts would be government agencies.

Initial columns carried came from the Food & Drug Administration.

On Jan. 18, Dr. James L. Goddard, FDA commissioner, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Consumer Interests of the Elderly and said:

"We have embarked on an every-other-week service to the press of short newspaper articles that have special interest for the older American. These articles are being written for us by Mr. Theodore Schuchat, a Washington writer with nearly 20 years of experience in the field of retirement and the aging.

"The bi-weekly columns written, by Mr. Schuchat under contract to FDA, are titled 'Good and Welfare,' a common agenda item heading on many union local agendas. The columns are, of course, available to any and all publishers or publication syndicators. The first organization to begin distributing 'Good and Welfare' is Press Associates, Inc., of Washington, D.C. It distributes news and feature materials to over 400 employe newspapers in major industries. They have an estimated readership of several million. PAI considers the column to be especially helpful to the pre-retirees."

FDC Reports or the "Pink Sheet," a publication of the food, drug and cosmetic industry, immediately contacted PAI for additional information. On Jan. 23, it carried a four-page article, including copies of four columns being sent out by PAI.

The columns dealt with vitamins and the fact that they should not be taken indiscriminately; the care that should be taken in using cosmetics without knowing their ingredients; the dangers of false advertising of drugs and the necessity for care in the use of prescription drugs.

The "Pink Sheet" sourly observed that these followed "a straight FDA line." This is highly unpopular with the drug industry.

SUBSEQUENTLY, both PAI and FDA received numerous telephone calls from private pharmaceutical and public relations firms with drug accounts. They all had the same tone: was the article exclusive with PAI; how much was PAI receiving for carrying the articles; how was FDA identified as the source of the articles.

PAI editors explained that the articles were not exclusive, that it received nothing from FDA for carrying the column and that FDA was quoted and spelled out as the source in almost every paragraph of the column.

Representatives of the drug industry told PAI "off the record" that the industry was trying to apply all the pressure it could to stop the columns. However, since few, if any, labor papers take pharmaceutical ads there was no leverage for them to use pressure.

So the only gimmick was to "smear" FDA and Goddard.

On Feb. 15 the Washington Post carried a lengthy article under the heading "FDA Views Circulated with Source Unstated." The lead read:

"The Food & Drug Administration, which normally believes that products should be fully labeled, has financed news articles being distributed to millions of readers who are unaware that the agency is a source."

Buried in the story is a quote from PAI that in every paragraph of the article FDA is identified as the source and also they state that "FDA approved the form in which Press Associates distributed the articles."

The story was picked up by the Washington Star and the wire services.

Actually, PAI is handling the column in no way different from the way all news services and editors handle press releases from government agencies or from any other source. They quote the source.

PAI met with FDA officials and decided that nothing would be changed. Press Associates and FDA were not submitting to pressure.

"We are pleased that so many labor editors are using this column," PAI editors said. "So many publications which take advertising apparently are fearful of carrying such copy. We are pleased that the labor press does not knuckle under to the special interests.

"As long as FDA and other government agencies supply us with sound facts we intend to continue to send out the column to labor editors."

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

President Backed:

Council Reaffirms Stand on Viet Nam

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO strongly reaffirmed its support of Pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam and backed the President in his determination not to call off the bombing of North Vietnamese military targets until some sign of a matching act of de-escalation is given by the Communists.

The Executive Council unanimously adopted a statement noting the campaign to secure a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam and the Administration's favorable response to all peace appeals.

In contrast, it emphasized, there has been "negative and unfavorable" response from Hanoi, Moscow and Peiping. These rejections, it said, "show clearly that they are waging a war of Communist conquest of South Viet Nam and not a war for national independence."

In limiting air strikes in North Viet Nam to military targets, the statement pointed out, the U.S. "has paid dearly in the loss of planes and pilots" because of deliberate efforts to come as close as possible to the targets so that civilian losses could be reduced to a minimum.

In light of the continuing developments in Viet Nam, the council reaffirmed the position unanimously adopted by the 1965 AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco and the policy of the Administration of being ready to negotiate for an "equitable settlement of the conflict while simultaneously waging an unrelenting fight" for the freedom of South Viet Nam and the peoples of Southeast Asia.

Bombing Pauses

Reviewing the history of the two bombing pauses by the U.S., the council said that on both occasions the Communists exploited the suspensions for their own military advantage and for preparing new offensive actions against South Viet Nam. Therefore, the council added, the AFL-CIO "unhesitatingly supports" the President in his determination not to call off "unilaterally the bombing of North Vietnamese military targets until the Communists give some sign that they will reciprocate with a matching act of de-escalation."

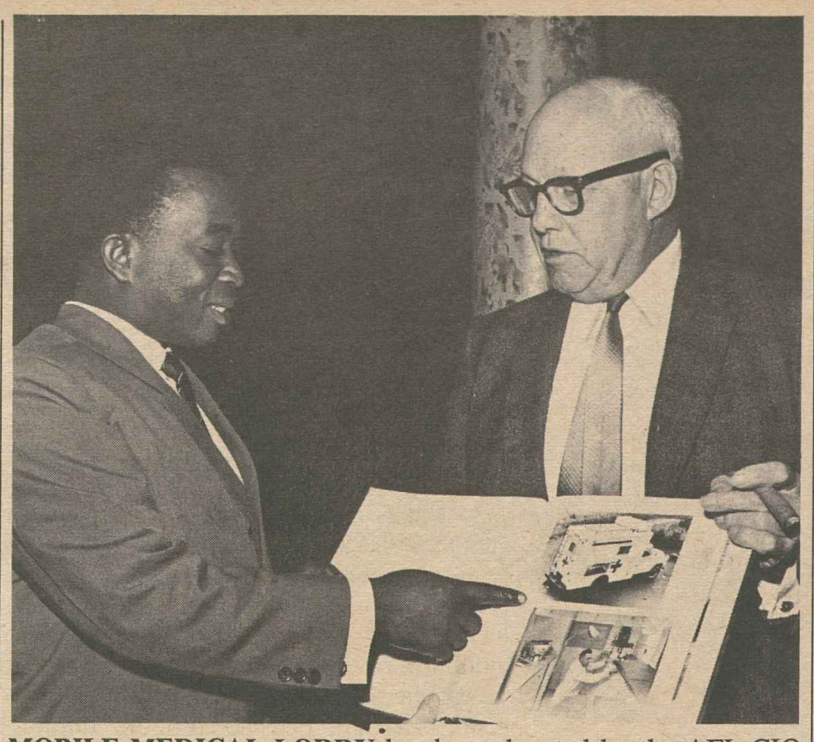
Aid Ban Urged On Mid-East Aggressors

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The U.S. government was urged to refuse "all economic and technical assistance" to Middle East countries that encourage border warfare or seek to destroy their neighbors.

The demand came from the AFL-CIO Executive Council which drew "particular attention to the incitement and menace of border warfare against Israel," including infiltration of its territory and "warlike acts."

The council expressed its "deep concern" with the "systematic intensification of Soviet intrigue in the Middle East during the past year, especially in Egypt and Syria." It cited "repeated acts of aggression" by Syria against Israel which threaten the "security and stability of the entire Middle East," the Egyptian government's gas bombing of a village on the Saudi-Yemen border, and aggressive action by Syria against Jordan.

The statement concluded with a call to the U.S. government "to adopt a strong stand against such aggression and to refuse all economic and technical assistance to those countries sponsoring a policy of encouraging border warfare.



MOBILE MEDICAL LORRY has been donated by the AFL-CIO to the Trades Union Congress of Ghana. During a ceremony at the Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is seen showing a photo to Sec. Gen. Benjamin Bentun of the Ghana TUC. Supplies for the unit are being presented by the Auto Workers.

African Freedom Keyed To Trade Union Status

Bal Harbour, Fla.—One cannot fully appreciate free trade unionism unless he has lived under controlled, state unions.

This view was expressed here by Benjamin Bentun, secretary general of the Trades Union Congress of Ghana, now visiting the United States. He met with the AFL-CIO Executive Council here and plans to visit industrial areas throughout the country.

Not over five feet tall, the 36-year-old former agricultural researcher stands tall in the trade union movement of his country.

After the overthrow of Nkrumah one year ago, he was unanimously elected to his post by some 400 delegates representing 500,000 workers from 16 separate national unions. He estimates that 80 percent of the wage earners of his country are now in TUC affiliates.

Bentun firmly believes that there cannot be freedom in a country without free trade unions.

"Historically," he said, "nearly all African countries evolved as free nations through their trade union movements."

Bentun declared that "the challenge of our time is that the trade union movement will be allowed to act free, a trade union movement that cannot be absorbed, bought or destroyed by the political parties and the government."

Future Charted

The African unionist said that he believed that his country "could evolve a superior system in which the trade union movement will not be tied to the political parties or the government."

Bentun received his initial introduction to trade unionism when he organized his fellow agricultural research workers, starting in 1949. Later his group merged with a general agricultural workers union, and he worked up from national organizer to general secretary and finally was elected chairman of the executive board of the TUC.

He opposed Nkrumah's policies and the rigid restrictions placed on the labor movement. For this he was ousted from his post by Nkrumah. For a year he was unemployed until Nkrumah, fearful of his popularity among workers, forced him to accept a post as minister of forestry.

"All the time I was working for free unions and a free society," Bentun said. "Now, I feel that we are moving in that direction."

CLC Urges Law Requiring Safer Autos

Ottawa, Ont. — Legislation requiring auto manufacturers to produce cars with "optimum mechanical safety" and with a wide range of safety devices as standard equipment was urged by the Canadian Labor Congress in a brief presented to the Committee on Justice & Legal Affairs of the federal House of Commons.

"The hundreds of millions of dollars spent on advertising to condition the public to purchase new models and unimportant accessories," the brief added, "could be used in part at least to educate the car driver to practice traffic safety.

"The excuse offered by the industry is that the public doesn't want safety devices; it wants style. We submit that with the engineering and design skills available today it is possible to have both. . . .

"We wish to see installed in cars as standard equipment those safety devices that would provide better driving aids and greater safety for driver and passengers in the event of an accident."

Factory Inspection

Further to cut down traffic accidents, the CLC urged:

- Federal inspection of vehicles during manufacture.
- Action against the imposition of an "excessive work pace" on auto assembly lines.
- Stiffer examination of applicants for drivers' licenses, including tougher road tests.
- Harsher penalties for the more serious traffic violations.
- Broader driver education in high schools.
- Compulsory periodic inspection of autos.

Marshall-Plan Approach Proposed For Africa

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A four-point program for Africa, including a Marshall-Plan approach to lay a solid economic basis for an eventual United States of Africa, has been urged by the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council recommended that the United States, in addition to implementing Pres. Johnson's economic development policies for the continent, request the United Nations to investigate the "growing Soviet proliferation of arms and military assistance in Africa" and recommend ways of avoiding an all-out arms race.

The council also called for support of democratic nationalist movements through the UN and an end to all assistance to Spain and Portugal "which are using arms to suppress the efforts of the African people seeking to complete the end of colonial tyranny in Africa."

The 37 independent states of Africa, the council pointed out, are faced with the "vital necessity of economic development," which is proceeding at too slow a pace. The need for domestic and foreign capital investment, both public and private, "is most urgent," the council said.

The acceptance by the African nations of "regional, continental planning and integration would open up new vistas for a continent rich in potential," the council commented, urging a greater response from industrially developed nations.

The persistence of colonialism, dictatorship and racial discrimination threatens the stability as well as the peace of Africa and the world, the council said, adding: "We must continue our support to the nationalist movements as well as to the UN in the continuing efforts to achieve real freedom and independence in all of Africa."

The statement warned that the U.S. "should not yield to colonialist pressure and should instead expand the support needed to free the peoples of Southern Africa, Mozambique, Angola, and all territories still under Portuguese and Spanish control and domination."

6 Labor Advisers Added by OEO

Six new members have been appointed to the Labor Advisory Council of the Office of Economic Opportunity and will join 11 others who have served for the past 18 months under the chairmanship of Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

The new members are AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis; Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Civil Rights Dir. William Gary of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; William Lucey, associate director of community affairs for the State, County & Municipal Employes; Pres. Miles Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO and Vice Pres. Rosa McGhee of the American Federation of Teachers.

Pamphlet Explains Wage Law Terms

Application of the minimum wage act to nearly 1 million hotel, motel, restaurant and food service employes brought under federal law for the first time on Feb. 1 is explained in a new pamphlet made available by the Wage-Hour Public Contracts Division of the Labor Dept.

Single copies of WHPC No. 1172 may be obtained free from the WHPC Divisions, U.S. Labor Dept., Washington, D. C. 20210, or from regional and field offices throughout the country.

$5,000 Pay Rise Needed In Schools, AFT Asserts

Public school teachers need "an immediate $5,000 across-the-board wage increase" to bring them up to the income level of other professional workers, the American Federation of Teachers said on the basis of a nationwide survey.

Results of the survey on "The Earning Power of Teachers" were cited by AFT Assistant Research Dir. Donald Burton as evidence of the neglected status of U.S. teachers.

The survey shows that the average U.S. teacher is paid $6,820 a year, Burton told a Washington press conference, citing a recent report by the U.S. Office of Education. This is only $23 per year above the income needed to maintain a modest standard of living for a family of four, Burton said.

$10 Billion Cost

A $5,000 annual increase would cost $10 billion and boost the nation's annual expenditures for education by about 25 percent, Burton said.

The AFT study is an analysis of the economic factors affecting teachers in the school systems of the 50 largest cities—New York to Tulsa—and of 120 selected suburbs with pupil enrollments of 6,000 or more each.

Burton quoted these highlights:

- Big cities generally pay higher teacher salaries than suburban school systems.
- Percentage of newly hired teachers for the 1966-67 school year was 19 in big-city suburbs, 13 in the cities.
- Most teachers are paid, contrary to popular belief, on the basis of a bachelor's degree and not the higher-rated master's degree.
- Nearly half the big-city school systems allow no more than five or six years' credit when they hire teachers from other school systems —a practice the union called an "archaic and demeaning limitation" that should be abolished to attract and reward seasoned teachers.

The survey disclosed also that some big-city systems hire a large percentage of their teaching staffs from the ranks of uncertificated teachers who serve as "permanent" substitutes. Among nine examples, the proportion ranged from 34 percent in New York and Washington, D.C., to 8 percent in Detroit.

Another finding was that "moonlighting" by teachers is widespread. If all teachers were included who coach or teach after school, plus those who work during the summer months, the total of those with "outside" jobs might take in three of every four male teachers, Burton estimated. He added:

"No other class of workers can match this unbelievable record. The waste of teaching talent is tragic."

The study listed average salaries in these metropolitan areas: New York City $8,900 a year, suburban school salaries $8,228; Los Angeles $9,078, suburbs $7,887; Philadelphia $8,420, suburbs $7,232; Detroit $8,296, suburbs $7,920; Chicago $8,290, suburbs $7,708.

Food Chain Bars Struck Farm Goods

San Francisco—The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee achieved a major boycott breakthrough when Purity Stores, Inc., agreed to remove all products of the struck Perelli-Minetti growers from the shelves of 85 West Coast stores.

Committee Dir. Cesar Chavez called the company's decision a "signal victory for the union" after 12 days of picketing by 35 farm workers at a Purity store here. Pres. Bud Ward of Purity Stores has agreed not to sell nor buy Perelli-Minetti foodstuffs, or wines for the duration of the union's effort to get a contract for striking employes of the big grower, Chavez announced.

At the same time Chavez charged that agents of the expelled Teamsters "viciously" beat UFWOC Organizer John Shroyer on the Purity picket line. Teamster violence halted when members of the Seafarers took the strikers' places in the picket line, Chevez said.

Chavez noted that the Teamsters had signed a "back door" representation agreement with Perelli-Minetti after UFWOC members had been on strike at company locations for a year.

The agreement with Purity was the first in this area, and came as the union prepared to picket all company stores in the Bay area and the San Joaquin Valley. Previously Los Angeles food chains had agreed not to offer struck products for sale.

VIDEO TAPE as a teaching tool to instruct graphic arts craftsmen was utilized for the first time at the first annual training seminar of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, held in Chicago. Donald Schmalholtz, instructor in stripping at the Chicago Lithographic Institute, here uses it in demonstrating the preparation of a printing imposition.

House Rebuffs Leaders, Votes to Exclude Powell

The House rejected the counsel of its Democratic and Republican leaders and voted to exclude Adam C. Powell from the 90th Congress.

It substituted the exclusion penalty for the recommendation of a bipartisan blue ribbon committee that the New York Democrat be seated, publicly censured for "gross misconduct," stripped of seniority and docked $40,000 in pay.

Unresolved questions of constitutionality were raised during the debate and Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) said he thought Powell has a "good case" to challenge the House action in court. Celler headed the committee which came to the conclusion that Powell had met the constitutional requirements for office and therefore must be seated before punishment could be imposed.

Powell has represented New York's Harlem district since 1944 and rose through seniority to the chairmanship of the Education & Labor Committee, with jurisdiction over some of the most important Great Society programs.

After a House Administrative Committee found evidence of misuse of congressional funds, the House Democratic caucus at the start of this session denied Powell his committee chairmanship. The full House then voted to defer action on whether he should be seated pending the report of a special committee.

The committee report had the backing of the leadership of both parties, but it was in effect rejected by a 222-202 vote.

On this key vote, 131 Democrats and 71 Republicans voted to support the committee. Defeating the motion was an alliance of 113 Republicans and 109 Democrats.

The House then voted exclusion by a 248-176 tentative vote and confirmed the action by a final vote of 307-116.

Celler attributed the defeat of his committee's recommendations to letters from constituents demanding Powell's ouster. Congressmen, he alleged, "got frightened."

Unless court action intervenes, a special election will be called to fill the vacancy. If Powell should run and be re-elected, the question of his seating presumably would again come before the House.

Johnson, Meany to Lead Social Security Rallies

(Continued from Page 1)

To emphasize that the rallies are the start, not the culmination, of the drive, each person attending will be given a kit with facts, background, letter-writing hints, posters and a petition supporting the social security bill.

A letter from Meany asks that "every AFL-CIO member . . . as a trade unionist and a concerned citizen, take personal part" in building support for the legislation.

"Write to your congressman and senators," Meany asks, "visit with them when they are home, spread the message through your clubs, church groups, fraternal organizations and neighborhood associations."

The letter stresses that "nearly two million older people are on welfare. Nearly half of our single older citizens have total assets of less than $1,000. We cannot pretend that the social security system is adequate when the average monthly insurance benefit is only $84."

Besides Oklahoma City, Los Angeles and New York, Mar. 12 rallies will be held in Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Denver, Indianapolis, Seattle, Daytona Beach and St. Petersburg. The St. Louis rally will be Mar. 10 and the Chicago rally is set for Apr. 9.

House Ways & Means Committee hearings on the bill opened Mar. 1 and are expected to continue for some weeks. Congressional conservatives, while generally agreed on the need for some social security improvements, have served notice they will seek drastic cutbacks in the Administration plan, which will require higher contributions from workers and employers.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting, sharply criticized a Republican substitute proposal for an 8 percent increase as "grossly inadequate." The council pointed out that while the GOP plan has the "surface attraction" of avoiding increased contributions, "benefit levels would still be so low that very few beneficiaries now below the poverty level would be raised above it."

It termed the Administration bill a "significant down-payment" on the 50 percent rise in benefits the AFL-CIO has urged, to be partly financed by general revenues.

The detailed schedule of the labor-sponsored rallies is:

New York, Mar. 12, 2 p.m., NMU Hall, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.).

Boston, Mar. 12, 2 p.m., Hotel Bradford, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Cleveland, Mar. 12, 2 p.m., Manger Hotel, Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-O.) and Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore of the Machinists.

Cincinnati, Mar. 12, 2 p.m., Emery Auditorium.

Chicago, Apr. 9, 2:30 p.m., Plumbers Hall, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.).

St. Louis, Mar. 10, 7:30 p.m., Carpenters Hall.

New Orleans, Mar. 12, 2:30 p.m., Seafarers Hall.

Milwaukee, Mar. 12, 2:30 p.m., U. of Wisconsin, Bolton Hall, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.).

Denver, Mar. 12, 2 p.m., Labor Center.

Indianapolis, Mar. 12, 1:30 p.m., Claypool Hotel, Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.).

Los Angeles, Mar. 12, 1 p.m., Roosevelt Hall, Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.).

Seattle, Mar. 12, 2:30 p.m., Civic Center, Rep. Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.).

Oklahoma City, Mar. 12, 2:30 p.m., Civic Auditorium.

Daytona Beach, Mar. 12, 3 p.m., Daytona Junior College, Leroy Collins.

St. Petersburg, Mar. 12, 2 p.m., Senior Citizens Center, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Machinists Revise Referendum Policy

The requirement of referendum approval for constitutional changes voted by a general convention has been deleted from the Machinists constitution by a referendum vote of 49,288—41,303, Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore announced.

The procedure had become expensive and cumbersome and no longer served a useful purpose because of lack of membership interest in referendum voting, DeMore noted. The deletion does not affect the right of members to initiate changes in the constitution between conventions, or the manner of electing international officers.

Union Action Upheld:

High Court Backs Grievance Ruling

The Supreme Court has reversed a Missouri Supreme Court ruling that a union must pay $10,000 in damages to a member for deciding not to carry his grievance to arbitration, the fifth step of the grievance procedure.

Five justices joined in finding that the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse & Dairy Workers, unaffiliated, and its Kansas City Local 12 did not fail in their duty of fairly representing Benjamin Owens, Jr., now deceased, by deciding not to take his grievance case to arbitration. Union officers said there was insufficient medical evidence supporting Owens' claim that he was well enough to return to work at the Swift & Co. packing plant in Kansas City Mo., after treatment for high blood pressure. A company doctor decided he was not.

Three justices concurred in reversing the lower court but for a different reason. They held that Owens should have carried his case to the National Labor Relations Board instead of the state courts. Justice Hugo L. Black dissented, saying the high court had set up a new rule in fair representation cases and he does not accept it.

Last year the AFL-CIO filed a brief supporting the position of the brotherhood and urging reversal. Though Owens' union is not a federation affiliate, the AFL-CIO has a "profound interest" in the dispute because more than 90 percent of all U.S. union contracts with management have a grievance procedure similar to the one in the brotherhood's contract, the brief noted.

The Supreme Court opinion, written by Justice Byron R. White, recited that a suit filed on Feb. 13, 1962, in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Mo., alleged that Owens had been discharged by Swift in violation of the collective bargaining agreement then in effect and that the union had "arbitrarily, capriciously and without just or reasonable reason or cause" refused to take his grievance to arbitration.

A jury heard the evidence and awarded Owens $7,000 compensatory and $3,300 punitive damages. The trial judge set aside the verdict on the ground that the NLRB had exclusive jurisdiction. The Kansas City Court of Appeals upheld the judge's ruling but the Missouri high court reversed the lower courts on the basis of previous U.S. Supreme Court findings. It directed reinstatement of the jury's verdict but cut punitive damages to $3,000. Meanwhile, Owens died but his estate pressed the legal action.

The facts, related in the Supreme Court opinion, were these:

Took Sick Leave

In mid-1959 Owens, a long-time high blood pressure patient, entered a hospital on sick leave from his job at Swift's. After a long rest his family physician certified him as fit to resume work, but a company doctor examined him and concluded his blood pressure was too high for one doing the heavy work he performed.

Owens got a second authorization from another doctor and a nurse permitted him to resume work on Jan. 6, 1960. Two days later the Swift doctor discovered he had returned and he was "permanently discharged on the ground of poor health," the court related.

Owens then sought the union's help and a grievance was filed. On Feb. 6, 1961, the union sent Owens to a new doctor at its expense to see, as the union put it, "if we could go to arbitration with his case" after management continued refusing to reinstatement. The examination "did not support" Owens' claim and the union executive board decided to drop the grievance. It advised Owens to accept Swift's offer of referral to a medical center. He refused and filed his suit.

The Supreme Court majority concluded that state courts have jurisdiction in this type of case, but that federal law governs and federal standards must be applied. They were not applied in the Owens case, it found in reversing the state supreme court.

Rules of Conduct

A breach of the legal duty of fair representation occurs only "when a union's conduct toward a member . . . is arbitrary, discriminatory or in bad faith," the high court's opinion said. "Though we accept the proposition that a union may not arbitrarily ignore a meritorious grievance or process it in perfunctory fashion we do not agree that the individual employe has an absolute right to have his grievance taken to arbitration regardless of the provisions" of the contract.

Hoffa Ordered To U.S. Prison, Loses Appeals

James R. Hoffa, president of the unaffiliated Teamsters, was ordered to begin serving his eight-year prison sentence as of Mar. 8 on conviction of jury-tampering charges following Supreme Court refusal of a rehearing of its Dec. 12 decision denying review of the case.

Frank E. Fitzsimmons, elected a few months ago as general vice president of the union, was named as acting president by the executive board.

Fitzsimmons is a member of Local 299 in Detroit, Hoffa's home local. The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

Justice Potter Stewart denied two requests from Hoffa's lawyers for a delay in sending copies of the high court's judgment to the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati and the district court in Chattanooga where Hoffa was convicted. Stewart has supervisory jurisdiction over the 6th Circuit Court.

Multiple actions were still contemplated, according to the lawyers, in an effort to overturn Hoffa's conviction. They included:

- A motion before District Judge Frank W. Wilson for a new trial, charging that Hoffa's constitutional rights were violated by illegal government wiretapping. The Supreme Court rejected claims of new evidence of wiretapping.
- Two appeals to the 6th Circuit asking a stay of execution until the appellate court decides allegations of prejudice by Judge Wilson and certain jurors and of spying by the government on Hoffa's attorney.

Hoffa was sentenced by Wilson to two terms of four years each to be served consecutively, upon his conviction of jury-tampering in an earlier trial of conspiracy charges.

He was also sentenced to five years on conviction in a Chicago U.S. District Court of defrauding union pension funds. The conviction was upheld by a 2-1 vote of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Johnson Voices Concern:

Conference to Study High Medical Costs

Pres. Johnson expressed strong concern at the soaring costs of medical services and directed the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to summon a National Conference on Medical Costs.

Physician fees rose almost 8 percent last year, hospital costs jumped 16 percent, and the President said a new government study "indicates that medical costs will almost certainly continue to rise."

Johnson said the conference "will bring together leaders of the medical community and members of the public to discuss how we can lower the costs of medical services without impairing the quality."

His announcement came in a message to Congress reiterating the government's commitment to "adequate medical care for every citizen" and calling for new and expanded federal aid programs.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had called on Congress and the Administration to adopt a program to control medical costs. It declared that "access to high quality health services at costs they can afford is the right of the American people."

The President asked Congress to expand and finance the Partnership for Health program it enacted last year, giving states new flexibility to use federal health grants to meet local and regional needs. He asked supplemental appropriations for planning programs this year and $161 million—an increase of $41 million—for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Johnson called for a strengthened "partnership with labor, industry, medicine and government" in the occupational health and safety fields.

More Research Funds

He asked a 25 percent increase in federal funds to expand research and training programs in occupational health and strengthen state and local job health programs.

Johnson also directed the Labor Dept. to "improve and strengthen health production and safety standards for workers" through federal-state programs.

The President asked a major step-up in biomedical research and said a lung cancer task force will be set up to supplement existing cancer research.

He called for more money for training health workers to relieve critical shortages, proposed doubling the number of neighborhood health centers in poor areas, asked expansion of community mental health programs and proposed establishment of a new National Center for the Deaf and Blind.

Johnson said federally-supported programs will train 224,000 health workers this year—an increase of nearly 100,000 over 1966—and will also provide refresher training for 30,000 previously-inactive nurses and technicians.

The President said he will name a National Advisory Commission on Health Facilities to consider the future of the Hill-Burton hospital construction program, which expires in 1969, and to make recommendations for "financing the construction and modernization of health facilities."

Johnson recited the "spectacular progress" in medicine and health care and noted that during 1967 the federal government "is investing more than $440 million in the construction of health facilities, $620 million for health manpower education and training, $1.1 billion in biomedical research, $7.8 billion to provide medical care."

But calling for an expansion of these efforts, the President stressed "the unfinished business" in the health field. He told Congress:

- "Infant mortality is far higher than it need be.
- "Handicaps afflicting many children are discovered too late or left untreated.
- Grave deficiencies remain in health care for the poor, the handicapped and the chronically ill.
- American men between the ages of 45 and 54—which should be the most productive years of their lives—have a death rate twice that of men of the same age in a number of advanced countries.
- "We still search in vain for ways to prevent and treat many forms of cancer.
- "Many types of mental illness, retardation, arthritis and heart disease are still largely beyond our control."

26-EPISODE Profiles in Courage television series, based on Pres. Kennedy's book, will be sponsored in the Detroit area by Retail Clerks Local 876. The 23,000-member local will show the episodes without commercial interruption. Signing the contract are E. C. Metcalfe, manager of Station CKLW-TV, Jerry M. Lench of the Leonard Shane Agency, Local 876 Sec.-Treas. Herschel Womack and Jaques Leibenguth of NBC Films.

Morse Re-Elected To Top ILO Post

Geneva—Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization has been re-elected for a new five-year term to begin in September 1968, at the conclusion of his current term.

Morse, who was U.S. under secretary of labor during the Truman Administration, was the unanimous secret ballot choice of the Governing Body. He was first elected to a 10-year term as director-general in 1948, and was re-elected to five-year terms in 1957 and 1962. His 18-year span as head of the ILO is regarded as unprecedented among international organizations.

Boot and Shoe Wins 1st Pact In Maine Strike

Pittsfield, Me. — An 11-week strike by the Boot & Shoe Workers won a first contract for more than 300 employes of the Northeast Shoe Co. here, a division of Penobscot Shoe Co.

The settlement includes union security for Local 815, which won bargaining rights last October.

The agreement provides a grievance procedure, arbitration, payment for waiting time, call-in pay and other standard union conditions.

Insurance coverage is improved and wage increases totaling 18 cents an hour over the contract period are added to 6 cents granted by the company before the strike. The contract runs to October 1968.

Minimum wages at the plant are to be raised to $1.70 an hour and the company agreed to recall all striking workers within 10 weeks.

Company Charged In Rights Act Suit

Raleigh, N. C. — The Justice Dept. has filed its first suit against an employer under the equal employment opportunity section of the Civil Rights Act, asking the U.S. District Court here to direct the Dillon Supply Co. to end all racially discriminatory practices.

The Justice Dept. charged it with assigning Negroes to menial, low-paying jobs and keeping them there regardless of qualifications while promoting white workers who are no better qualified.

Illinois Parley Spurs Consumer Protection

Chicago—Creation of a state agency to represent consumers and protect shoppers from ruthless credit practices was urged by 200 persons attending the first Illinois Consumer Conference here.

The resolution listed a wide variety of functions such an agency could perform: recommending legislation, advising the governor and state boards on consumer interests, helping to enforce consumer protection laws and promoting consumer education.

Other resolutions:

- Authorized Conference Chairman Abner Mikva, attorney and former state representative, to name a steering committee for a permanent Illinois Consumer Conference.
- Urged federal legislation to Consumers and praised Mrs. Esther Peterson, special presidential assistant for consumer affairs, for her work in winning a voice for consumers.
- Requested more effective consumer education programs in elementary and high schools.
- Supported old credit reform legislation pending in the Illinois General Assembly. Two sets of bills await action in Springfield. Thirteen proposals to protect the interests of people who buy on credit have been sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents, a division of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. This program is backed by the administration of Gov. Otto Kerner (D.). The Republican Party has sponsored its own bills.

The conference was sponsored by unions, voluntary agencies, cooperatives and credit unions. The Chicago AFL-CIO and Illinois State AFL-CIO were among sponsors. Others were the American Federation of Teachers, Auto Workers Chicago Local 1, Steelworkers, State County & Municipal Employes Dist. Council 19, Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Communications Workers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

David Caplovitz, associate professor of sociology at Columbia University, said in his keynote speech that consumers across the nation are awakening to their problems and are organizing to find solutions.

"The problems we speak of are those of the low-income consumer," he said, "but we must remember that middle-income consumers face similar problems. Our concern is how the poor spend what little they have."

The conference divided into four workshop groups to discuss consumer education, consumer protection, consumer action and consumer representation.

Canada's Civil Servants Given Right to Bargain

Ottawa, Ont.—Some 200,000 Canadian federal employes were given the right to collective bargaining—including the right to strike—as a result of three bills passed by the House of Commons.

The first, the Public Service Staff Relations Act, extends the right of bargaining to civil servants at the national level except for some areas where the government retained control—such as promotions and seniority rules for layoffs.

A second measure, the Public Service Employment Act, repeals and replaces the old Civil Service Act and establishes a Public Service Commission to succeed the Civil Service Commission. The commission's primary responsibility remains in the areas of recruitment and promotion.

The third bill amends the Financial Administration Act to make the Treasury Board the employer bargaining agent for all federal departments and agencies except for a scattering of semi-autonomous bodies such as the National Film Board.

Each bargaining unit is authorized at the start of negotiations for a contract to make a choice between the right to strike and the right to final and binding arbitration of any issues that cannot be settled at the bargaining table. The choice remains in effect until the start of bargaining for the following contract.

Nearly 150,000 of the 200,000 federal civil servants are represented by affiliates of the Canadian Labor Congress. The largest are the Public Service Alliance, which joined the CLC only recently, and the Postal Employes.

The legislation specifies that unions representing operations workers—general labor, crafts and postal groups—conclude their bargaining by Mar. 31, but Treasury Board spokesmen were doubtful that the schedule could be met.

Scientific, technical and professional categories can conclude their contracts on or after Dec. 31. Administrative, foreign service and administrative support employes were authorized to sign pacts after Mar. 31, 1968.

Ramsey Clark Named As Attorney General

Ramsey Clark, acting attorney general since Nicholas B. Katzenbach was named under secretary of state, was appointed to the top Justice Dept. post by Pres. Johnson. His father, Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, promptly announced he would retire from the court at the end of its current term in June.

Meantime, Justice Clark said, he would review the high court's docket so as to screen himself from participation in any cases where an issue of conflict of interest might arise because of Ramsey Clark's involvement in Justice Dept. activities.

The Senate Judiciary Committee gave swift and unanimous approval to the nomination and Senate confirmation followed the same day.

Ramsey Clark was appointed to the Justice Dept. in 1961 as an assistant attorney general by the late Pres. Kennedy. He was promoted to deputy attorney general under Katzenbach after Robert F. Kennedy, now a New York senator, resigned from his Cabinet post.

A graduate of the University of Chicago Law School, the new attorney general, 39 years old, is known as a strong defender of civil rights legislation, a champion of anti-trust law activities, an opponent of electronic eavesdropping by prosecuting authorities and an opponent of capital punishment.

His father was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1949 by Pres. Truman. He has been a member of the court's conservative wing.

Urges Funds for 5,500:

LBJ Asks Expansion Of Teacher Corps

By David L. Perlman

A strong bid for expansion of the Teacher Corps highlighted Pres. Johnson's education message to Congress.

The Teacher Corps trains teams of experienced and novice teachers to work in slum area schools that request their services. Last year Congress only voted enough money to train 1,200 volunteers and the President said the government has had to turn away 10 times that number, including "some of our brightest college graduates," because of lack of funds. Requests for Teacher Corps trainees, he said, "exceed by far" the number available.

Johnson asked funds for a build-up to 5,500 teachers in the corps by the start of the 1968 school year.

"The schools in our nation's slums deserve a fair share of our nation's best teachers," the President declared. The Teacher Corps, he said, "has become a symbol of new hope for America's poor children and their parents—and for hard pressed school administrators."

To ease some earlier objections, the Administration's new bill requires state approval of a local school district's request for volunteers and permits the local school system to reject any volunteer it finds unacceptable. It also reduces the salary paid teacher-interns. Presently they receive the starting pay for teachers in the district to which they are assigned. The proposed legislation would change this to $75 a week plus $15 for each dependent or the local school salary, whichever is less.

Another section of the message called for "legislation to aid secondary schools and colleges to develop new programs in vocational education, to make work part of the learning experience and to provide career-counseling for their students."

The secondary school program would include grants to plan and carry out "innovative occupational education programs which may serve as models."

On the college level, he asked amendment of the college work-study program so that federal funds could be used to help support "cooperative education" programs which permit students to alternate periods of study with periods of employment.

Johnson called for extension this year of three major education programs scheduled to expire in 1968 and early action on appropriations for aid to schools and colleges so that they can plan ahead.

He asked more money for teacher training and broadening of training authority to cover educators other than classroom teachers.

Johnson also asked a four-fold increase in funds to help states and communities carry out school desegregation.

Aid to Handicapped

Other presidential proposals called for new programs for teaching the handicapped, money for an in-depth evaluation of how existing federal aid programs are working, and a 50 percent increase in adult literacy and basic education programs.

He said the $44 million appropriation the Administration seeks "will help new projects, sponsored by both public agencies and non-profit groups, to train volunteers for work in adult literacy programs and to establish neighborhood education programs reaching beyond the formal classroom."

Johnson said his fiscal 1968 budget requests for all educational purposes amount to $11 billion, a 10 percent increase over the current year and a 175 percent rise since 1963.

Hearing Slated On Rights Act Report Forms

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has called a Mar. 21 public hearing on its proposed wording of two non-discrimination report forms involving unions and apprenticeship programs.

According to the commission announcement, Form EEO-2 is to be filed annually "by all joint labor-management apprenticeship committees in all industries, and by employers and labor organizations in the construction industry which operate apprenticeship programs other than labor-management programs."

The other form, EEO-3, is to be filed by all unions subject to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee is scheduled to review the proposed forms before the hearing and submit its recommendations to the commission.

Copies of the proposed forms are available for inspection at the EEOC's Office of Research & Reports.

Public Television System Proposed by President

A new form of federal aid for educational television—"absolutely free" of federal controls over programs—has been proposed by Pres. Johnson.

The President asked Congress to create a Corporation for Public Television which would use both public and private funds to improve non-commercial television and radio. It would be governed by a 15-member board named by the President from "leaders in education, communications and the creative arts."

One of its first tasks, Johnson said, would be to study the practicability of using communication satellites to establish an educational television and radio network. It would operate as a foundation, making grants to help stations overcome present "serious shortages of the facilities, equipment, money and staff they need to present programs of high quality."

Johnson asked an initial $9 million federal appropriation to set up the corporation. He also urged Congress to boost federal construction aid for educational stations to $10.5 million, more than triple the current appropriation.

CAKE-CUTTING CEREMONY joining management and labor in recognition of 25 millionth ballot cast in National Labor Relations Board elections brought together, left to right: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Leonard P. Scheno of the Steelworkers and Chairman William F. May of the National Association of Manufacturers' industrial relations committee. Scheno was chosen by NLRB to symbolize 25 millionth voter.

Labor and Industry Join NLRB In Celebrating 25-Millionth Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

a ballot-box process that has "helped millions to achieve better pay, shorter hours, and improved working conditions" while aiding in the creation of a more just society and the advancement of industry.

"On behalf of your President and the nation, I congratulate you all," the Vice President said. "We still place our faith in the ballot, and hope to see it become a universal practice throughout the world."

Scheno, who spoke briefly, was escorted by USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony and Board Chairman R. S. Reynolds, Jr., of Reynolds Metals. Other speakers included NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, U.S. Appellate Court Judge J. Warren Madden, first NLRB chairman; Leon H. Keyserling, former assistant to the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-N.Y.); Acting Under Sec. of Commerce J. Herbert Hollomon; Rep. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-O.) and NLRB Regional Dir. John A. Penello, Baltimore, who accepted an award for regional office staffs who have conducted more than 200,000 elections since the first one.

At the Capitol Hill luncheon members of the Senate and House Labor committees spoke briefly along with James D. Secrest, executive vice president of the Electronic Industries Assoc., and William F. May, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the NAM.

May declared that compulsory arbitration can only "significantly undermine" collective bargaining and the time has come to "reaffirm the need to preserve rather than destroy" the bargaining system.

'Unions Accepted'

He said "unions are accepted as an important economic force in our industrial society," and that "management recognizes the need for constructive and responsible approaches and for exercising a greater degree of social responsibility."

Meany recalled that the Wagner Act was passed in a period of industrial strife involving "some of the best known and most powerful corporations in America." Today, except for routine elections at new plants, many of these corporations are seldom mentioned in NLRB proceedings and "they solve their problems through collective bargaining," he said.

This is clear evidence, Meany declared, that "truly responsible employers" have come to accept unionism and collective bargaining as a normal part of the American way of life—"and a good way, for themselves as well as their workers."

But labor, too, Meany observed, can be "proud of our record in observing the onerous restrictions of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin" amendments to the Wagner Act.

"Seven separate types of 'unfair labor practices,' some with numerous subdivisions, are forbidden to unions," Meany said, while "employers must follow only five simple mandates. The clear assumption seems to be that unions are more apt to go wrong." Yet, he declared, only 18 percent of all unfair labor practice complaints were issued against labor organizations in 1966.

Meany called for extension of the labor law to agricultural workers, who are "encountering all the techniques of jungle warfare from which most workers have long been protected by the Wagner Act." Their plight, he said, is a "national disgrace."

Deliberate lawbreaking by employers, particularly in the South, accounts in part for the fact that "nearly two-thirds of the unfair practice charges filed against employers in fiscal 1966 involved the discharge of workers for union activity," Meany continued.

8-4-67

Civil Rights Leader Ties Racists to 'Work' Drive

San Francisco—"Right-to-work" laws to ban the union shop are aimed at the destruction of collective bargaining and would keep Negroes "at the bottom of the economic ladder," Bayard Rustin told the California Negro Leadership Conference here.

The veteran civil rights leader, who is chairman of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, charged that the "right-to-work" campaign is backed "by practically every racist in the country."

It is "no accident," he said, that most of the states which prohibit the union shop "are the poor, segregationist, reactionary states with weak labor movements and disenfranchised Negroes."

Speaking in rebuttal to an officer of the National Right to Work Committee, Rustin said the leaders of the "work" drive can be found "on every right-wing letterhead" and "have by and large, been opposed to every social and economic reform that would benefit Negroes and workers."

Rustin told the Negro leaders that "there is still discrimination in a minority segment of the American labor movement." He added:

"This is a scandal, however, that is being vigorously fought by every unionist, black or white, who is worthy of the name. I myself am, in my own capacity, committed to end the vestiges of discrimination in the trade union movement, but I absolutely refuse to conduct the battle along lines that will ultimately injure the labor movement."

Rustin stressed that "a great measure of the Negroes' economic progress is the result of their membership in the labor movement." Both labor and Negroes have walked together "the bloody road to labor dignity and industrial democracy" and have been "brothers in blood, in sweat and in tears."

He termed the phrase "right-to-work" a "deceptive and insidious" slogan.

Only full employment assures a "genuine right to work," Rustin said, and "the only way to guarantee this kind of right to work is for Negroes and the unions to work together. We cannot do it by ourselves, and the economy cannot do it without us. We both have to weld a great coalition to solve the problems of jobs, education, housing."

New NLRB Ruling Blasts Textile Chain

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Meany Calls for Enactment Of 20% Social Security Rise

Board Hits Stevens in 2nd Order

The National Labor Relations Board has added a new remedy to the three it previously prescribed to undo the "massive and deliberate unfair labor practices" and "flagrantly unlawful conduct" of J. P. Stevens & Co.

In a unanimous order, all five board members ruled that the big textile chain must furnish the Textile Workers Union of America with the names and addresses of all the workers in its 27 North and South Carolina plants.

Firings Cited

The board cited repeated threats, firings and discrimination against union-minded employes in the company's Rock Hill and Greenville, S.C., and Roanoke Rapids, N.C., plants. It declared the usual remedies against management violations to be insufficient and found, in a case involving the firing of 18 union members, that "it is essential that each employe be made individually aware" of his legal rights.

The board declined, however, to grant TWUA's request for an order directing the company to recognize and bargain with the union. It said that, although it is possible the union might ultimately have won majority status except for Stevens' unfair practice, it has not done so.

"We have serious doubts," the board said, "that the policies of the act require or permit the issuance of a bargaining order where ma-

(Continued on Page 2)

DEPT. OF LABOR posts are filled in swearing-in ceremonies in the East Room of the White House. Sec. W. Willard Wirtz administers the oath to Thomas R. Donahue, new assistant secretary, as new Under Sec. James J. Reynolds and Pres. Johnson look on. Donahue formerly was executive assistant to the president of the Building Service Employes.

6 Months in Advance:

Armour Unions Win Landmark Contracts

Chicago—Two AFL-CIO unions representing 12,000 Armour & Co. employes have signed new contracts with substantially improved benefits six months before the expiration of existing agreements.

Wage and benefit increases totaling 66 cents an hour for the average Armour worker will take effect as soon as members of the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters vote to ratify in the 47 U.S. plants involved.

In a joint statement, management and union negotiators voiced "satisfaction" over "reasonable and realistic . . . landmark agreements."

The new pacts provide 34 cents in wage increases over the term ending Aug. 31, 1970; and another 32 cents in pension, health and welfare, holiday, vacation and separation pay improvements.

The joint announcement said they were notable also for these reasons:

- They will permit Armour employes "not only to be protected against increases in the cost of living and of health care, but to enjoy a substantial share in the benefits of rising productivity."
- They will "permit management to plan more efficiently and precisely for the company's future on the basis of a schedule of costs clearly defined in advance."
- They reflect a mutual concern to avoid work stoppages and to maintain peak production at a time of "high and increasing demand" for Armour meats and other food products.

Current contracts were due to expire next Aug. 31. Under usual procedures the two unions, which have cooperated closely in their

(Continued on Page 2)

LBJ Slates Revisions in Service Draft

Pres. Johnson told Congress he plans major revisions in the selective service system, including drafting of 19-year-olds before older men are called and establishment of a lottery system to assure impartiality on call-ups.

The President said frankly that he hadn't made up his mind yet on whether student deferments should be abandoned. There were good arguments on both sides, he declared, and invited Congress and the nation to debate the issue further. He did

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Testimony Spells Out Support

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on Congress to write a new ending to the "grim story" of poverty among millions of elderly Americans subsisting on inadequate social security benefits.

Meany told the House Ways & Means Committee that Pres. Johnson's proposals for a 20 percent average benefit hike, coupled with major improvements in other sections of the program, "are a long step toward the kind of social security system the American people should have."

Promise, Not Peril

The Administration bill, he said, would bring the nation closer to the era "in which old age is a promise instead of a peril, in which illness or premature death are personal tragedies rather than family catastrophes."

Labor regards the proposed 20 percent rise as "a substantial down payment" towards a needed 50 percent increase, he said.

"Social security is not just an old folks' program," he noted. "It protects the widows and children of breadwinners who die. It protects the younger worker who is disabled and those who have depended upon his earnings. These are vitally important safeguards that are too often overlooked, especially by the younger generation of workers, who need them most."

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U.S. 'Initiative' Urged On Slave Labor Pact

The United States should assert "moral leadership" by ratifying an international convention that would abolish the use of forced labor in the world, the AFL-CIO urged Congress.

Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the federation's Dept. of Legislation said the proposal, which was adopted by the Intl. Labor Organization ten years ago, "goes to the heart of the struggle between democracy and communism." Ratification, he said, would emphasize to the world our commitment to the realization of human rights not only at home but also abroad.

Biemiller told the Senate Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Human Rights that a decade of U.S. inaction on the convention has had an adverse effect on uncommitted countries as has our "refusal of recognition to millions of persons still denied human dignity in slave labor camps."

For too long, he said, "the United States has supported the charter of the United Nations and its human rights principles without agreeing to give these principles real meaning and force."

Ratification would amount to a declaration by the United States

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Court Urged to Dismiss Suit to Block Wage Law

The AFL-CIO has asked a federal district court to throw out a suit by the State of Maryland designed to prevent enforcement of federal wage-hour standards for the protection of employes of public schools, hospitals and bus lines.

In a brief filed with a three-judge court in Baltimore, the federation cited the "compelling interest" it felt in the issue.

"Affiliates of the AFL-CIO represent a substantial number of employes" who would be affected by the outcome of the suit, the brief declared, and the federation "was active" in persuading Congress to provide protection of the workers in 1966 amendments to the wage-hour law.

It also quoted Pres. George Meany as saying that improvement of the law was "the greatest single victory in the war on poverty" and pointed out that the federation has set up machinery for a nationwide drive to secure effective enforcement.

Maryland asked the court to declare the amendments unconstitutional as they relate to state em-

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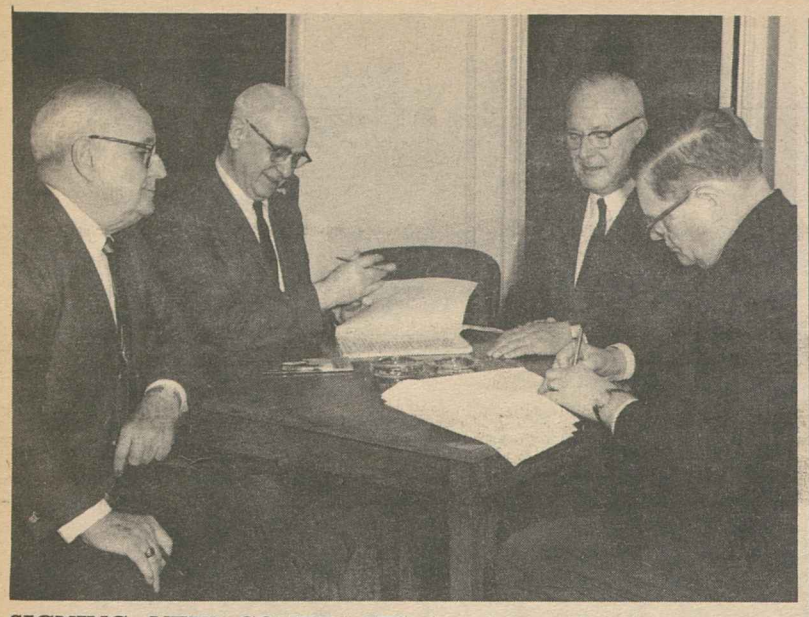


SIGNING NEW CONTRACTS benefiting 12,000 workers at Armour & Co. plants are (left to right): Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers, Vice Pres. Harold Brooks of Armour and Vice Pres. Russell E. Dresser, Meat Cutters. Signed six months before the expiration of former contracts, the new pacts increase current benefits by an estimated 66 cents an hour over their 42-month term.

Armour Workers Win 66 Cents in Early Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

dealings with the big meat-processing firms, would have drawn up their contract proposals in late spring and negotiations would have begun in midsummer.

The early opening of negotiations was attributed by the parties to the existence of a joint Armour Automation Committee. They acknowledged the value of the committee in fostering an atmosphere in which the idea of an early agreement could be considered, and said it would be continued under the new agreement.

The committee was set up eight years ago to improve communication between labor and management away from the bargaining table.

'Gratifying' Result

Achievement of new contracts, the joint statement said is, "gratifying to all of us" not only because of the contract improvements but also as renewed evidence of the effectiveness of collective bargaining.

Under the new pacts, a wage boost of 12 cents an hour now will be followed by 11-cent increases in September 1968 and again a year later. The present cost-of-living clause is retained but the unions agreed to forego any adjustment that might be due next July 1.

Workers in three Texas plants will get an additional increase of 10.5 cents this year, and another 8 cents next year, to eliminate or reduce remaining wage differentials among Armour workers. The plants are at Houston, Lubbock and San Angelo.

Workers in southeastern plants and master agreement distribution centers will get additional increases of 8 cents an hour effective Sept. 1, 1968, and another 8 cents a year later.

Pension benefits will be increased from $3.25 a month to $5 for each year of service effective Jan. 1, 1968, but applicable to all those retiring after Feb. 22, 1967. This will permit retirees with 30 years of Armour service to get a monthly pension of $150 exclusive of social security, instead of the present $97.50 a month.

Employes may retire at 62 without actuarial reduction of the pension benefit, instead of the present 65. Full vesting of pension rights is provided after 10 years of service regardless of age. Also provided are pensions for disabled workers after 10 years of service and full payment for retirees' hospital, medical and surgical insurance by the company as of next Dec. 1.

Armour agreed to increase company-paid life insurance coverage for employes from $2,700 to $5,000; and to cover 80 percent of "major medical" costs not covered under the basic plan.

Medical coverage for those with mental or nervous illness was extended from 30 to 365 days. Vacations and holiday clauses were improved and in the event of plant closings, workers will be given six months' advance notice instead of the present three-month notice.

Steel Union, Mine-Mill Sign Canadian Pact

Toronto, Ont.—The Steelworkers and the Canadian arm of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers have entered into a mutual aid agreement and a USWA spokesman said talks exploring the prospects for merger are continuing.

The assistance pact prohibits inter-union raiding and provides for cooperation in collective bargaining and in working for better labor and social legislation.

A merger would duplicate the course of relations between the two unions in the United States. The mutual aid agreement signed last summer was a prelude to a merger approved by a special Mine-Mill convention in January. The Canadian section of Mine-Mill was not covered by that action, however.

Mine-Mill leaders in Canada have scheduled a special conference for discussion of merger and have tentatively set a national convention for September to act on affiliation with the USWA.

Mine-Mill was expelled from the former Canadian Congress of Labor in 1949, shortly before its U.S. unit was expelled from the former CIO because of Communist domination.

Reuben Block Dies, ACWA Official

Philadelphia—Vice Pres. Reuben Block of the Clothing Workers, manager of the union's Eastern Pennsylvania and South Jersey joint boards, died at 70 following a heart attack. He was on his way to a meeting of the ACWA executive board when stricken at the Philadelphia Airport.

Block had been a board member since 1948. He joined the union more than 50 years ago in Chicago, was active in the Chicago clothing strikes of 1915 and 1919, and served the ACWA as an organizer, business agent and manager in several cities. Last rites were held in Allentown, his home city.

In 27 Carolina Mills:

NLRB Orders Stevens Firm To List Employes for Union

(Continued from Page 1)

jority status has never been attained."

The order was the second such board finding—in addition to four examiners' findings—against Stevens, a firm headed by Robert T. Stevens, former secretary of the army under Pres. Eisenhower and a major government contractor. Besides the usual remedies for illegal practices, including reinstatement of the 18 fired workers, the NLRB ordered Stevens to:

- Direct its supervisors to read the board's "Notice to All Employes" to the workers in their departments, "thereby directly placing the imprimatur of recognizable supervisory authority on the notice."
- Mail copies of the notice to all workers to "ensure that employes who are sick, on vacation or otherwise absent when the notice is read" can be "adequately informed of the respondent's intention to refrain from" unfair labor practices.
- Give the union and its representatives "reasonable access" to Stevens bulletin boards for a period of one year.

The NLRB, reviewing the record of Stevens' conduct since the TWUA began organizing Carolina plants in 1963, summed it up as follows:

The total of unfair labor practices committed by the company in this case and in a 1966 case, involving more than 20 Stevens plants, supports Trial Examiner Horace Ruckel's report of the "systematic, continued determination of this employer" to "destroy the union root and branch by discharging its most active members on any pretext which might come to hand, or could be invented."

In these two cases, the board declared, Stevens "unlawfully discharged 88 employes for their union activity and discriminated against four employes" because of their union affiliation by not permitting them to work overtime.

In addition, the NLRB said, Stevens unlawfully discharged seven employes for participating in NLRB proceedings; it interfered with employe rights by making "at least 30 threats of reprisal and promises of benefit to employes, by engaging in four acts of surveillance, by demanding on two occasions that employes remove union insignia, by posting threatening notices on its bulletin boards and by discriminating against union adherents in the application of a no-solicitation rule."

Record of Unlawfulness

This record, and that of earlier cases, the board noted, is "replete with examples of unlawful attempts by supervisors to wean individual employes away from the union or to prevent them from joining it."

These illegal attempts "involved interrogations, promises and threats that were most often followed by unlawful discharges of union members, carried out by these same supervisors" and reaching massive proportions, the board continued. This individual, face-to-face approach by supervisors was found to have a "greater psychological impact" upon employes than similar remarks made by an employer in a letter to all employes or in a speech to assembled workers.

The record also shows, the NLRB said, that Stevens "carried on a long campaign of illegal intimidation and unlawful discharge of those employes who were actively soliciting for the union."

The company's efforts to eliminate such employes, the board observed, were "largely successful."

In these circumstances, it concluded, a "simple cease and desist order will not suffice. Few if any union supporters are left. . . . The atmosphere of fear generated by illegal threats, interrogations and discharges undoubtedly will hinder lawful propaganda activities during non-working time on company premises."

Less Coercion

The NLRB order that Stevens must supply the union with all employe names and addresses will enable the TWUA to make known its views "in an atmosphere relatively free of restraint and coercion," the board concluded.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock pointed out recently that not one of the 103 Stevens workers fired by management since 1963 has been returned to his job and that the firm's "studied law violations" continue.

In February the AFL-CIO Executive Council directed Pres. George Meany to appoint a committee to meet with Pres. Johnson and seek "effective steps to end this national disgrace" of defiance of the nation's labor laws by government contractors.

There is nothing in the law now to compel government agencies like the Dept. of Defense to cooperate with the NLRB, Meany told a press conference in Bal Harbour, Fla., but this can be changed by a presidential order similar to the order on race discrimination and contracts.

Citing recent findings by NLRB Trial Examiner Boyd Leedom that continued law violations by Stevens stemmed from a calculated program at the top of the management structure, the council declared: "The continued award of government contracts to companies like this is intolerable."

Court Urged to Dismiss Suit to Block Wage Law

(Continued from Page 1)

ployes and to enjoin their application by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce does not include a power to regulate wage-hour conditions in locally situated facilities of a state or political subdivision, the state argued. It also cited the 10th Amendment restricting federal powers of specified subjects.

Twenty-three other states joined Maryland in its attack on the amendments. A constitutional decision by a three-judge court is subject to direct review by the Supreme Court.

States Challenged

The AFL-CIO, in its brief signed by General Counsel J. Albert Woll and Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, challenged both the arguments of the states.

The courts have repeatedly held that the regulation of wages and hours may be applied to so-called "local" employers, including retailers and service industries, under the commerce clause, it was pointed out.

The brief also cited a declaration of policy in the wage-hour law holding that "labor conditions detrimental" to minimum standards "necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being" may spread and perpetuate such conditions in several states and lead to "labor disputes burdening and obstructing commerce."

The intent of Congress, the citation of the policy declaration continued, was "to correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate" substandard conditions.

The brief further pointed out that Supreme Court decisions have established that "state activity as well as private activity which burdens or obstructs commerce may be regulated by Congress under the commerce clause."

In a case involving a state-owned railroad, the courts held that the federal Safety Appliance Act took precedence over California's safety regulations, and in another case ruled that the Railway Labor Act must displace state civil service regulations governing employes.

"We have been unable to find even a single intimation by the court which would suggest that state activities may not be governed by an otherwise valid congressional enactment" under the commerce clause, Woll and Harris said.

The government brief filed by the Labor Dept. and Dept. of Justice in reply to the Maryland suit pointed out that wage-hour coverage was extended to employes of public schools, hospitals and bus lines in the 1966 amendments by the specific removal of an exemption previously existing in the law.

The amendments extending wage-hour protection to employes of schools, hospitals and bus lines, whether publicly or privately owned, establish a minimum wage of $1 an hour the first year, rising in steps to $1.60 an hour the fifth year. Overtime pay of time and a half would be payable after 44 hours of work the first year, dropping to 42 hours and 40 hours the next two years.

Betty Furness New LBJ Aide On Consumers

Betty Furness, television and radio personality, has been named by Pres. Johnson as his special assistant for consumer affairs.

She succeeds Mrs. Esther Peterson, who will devote full time to her post as assistant secretary of labor. Miss Furness in addition will be chairman of the Committee on Consumer Interests and executive secretary of the Consumer Advisory Council.

The 51-year-old grandmother, a movie actress in the 1930s, became widely known for her commercials for Westinghouse Corp. products in the early days of TV. Lately she has had her own CBS radio show, "Ask Betty Furness."

Mrs. Petersen, a former legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, won warm praise from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and bitter attacks from industry for her zeal in promoting consumer interests.

80-Day Injunction Sought:

T-H Law Invoked In Shipyard Dispute

Pres. Johnson ordered the Justice Dept. to seek an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction sending back to work 1,300 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on strike since Nov. 4 against 13 West Coast shipyards.

The President instructed the attorney general to seek the injunction in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco on the basis of an emergency board report on the issues in dispute, and an affidavit by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara that the strike was causing delays in the Viet Nam sea lift.

Board members were: Chairman J. Keith Mann, of the Stanford University law school; Pres. George E. Reedy, Jr., of the Struthers Research & Development Corp., former White House press secretary, and Paul D. Hanlon, Portland, Ore., attorney.

An IBEW spokesman, disputing government claims that the strike imperils the national health and safety, said an injunction would only prolong the dispute for 80 days. He said union members nevertheless would obey a court order if one is issued at the President's request.

The union protested to the board that the shipyard strikers could not return to their jobs under contract terms formerly existing, as required in the usual injunction process, since the IBEW is striking for a first contract. The board referred the question to Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, which assigned Willoughby Abner, special assistant to the service's director, to meet with IBEW negotiators on the issue.

Some 400 of the strikers are working temporarily at "independent" shipyards whose operators have settled with the IBEW for a 57-cent hourly package of improvements but 900 others have been largely unemployed since the walkout began.

The union has signed up many independent operators but has been unable to get the major yards, represented in bargaining by the Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Association, to meet the strikers' minimum settlement terms, said a spokesman for IBEW Vice Pres. W. L. Vinson.

Association members have offered to settle for a pact providing wage hikes of 10 cents an hour for each of three years, plus welfare improvements.

Wages of shipyard electricians are "far below" those paid by non-shipyard employers, said the union. Navy shipyards are paying IBEW members 29 cents an hour more than private yards—a rate based on area wage standards, according to the same source.

"We want a coastwide agreement with the association based on today's prices, not those of 20 months ago," when other unions reached contract agreement, the IBEW said.

Charging that the intent of Taft-Hartley is "to put the weight of federal government pressure behind the employer," the union said the emergency procedures of the act were being invoked just as the strike was becoming effective.

FAMILY of the National Labor Relations Board's 25 millionth voter poses with Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey (left rear) and Intl. Rep. Jack Hurvich (right rear) of the Steelworkers after Humphrey had presented a memento of the occasion to Leonard P. Scheno (right), who cast the symbolic ballot at the Reynolds Metals Co. plant, Woodbridge, N. J. Family members include Geraldine Scheno, 13; Mrs. Grace Scheno, and twins Nicholas and Grace, 12. Nicholas holds a certificate proclaiming "Industrial Peace Through Law."

State Job Service Hit For Rights Act Failures

Ohio's state employment service faces a possible cutoff of federal funds for failure to comply with the Civil Rights Act and with Labor Dept. non-discrimination regulations.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Stanley H. Ruttenberg announced that he has recommended "appropriate action" against the Ohio agency to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. One possible action would be withdrawal of federal funds under Title VI of the civil rights law.

Ruttenberg said Labor Dept. investigations indicated that the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation:

- Made "no significant, purposive, or effective effort to ensure against its servicing employers who discriminate in their hiring practices on the basis of race."
- Continued "to consistently fill job orders from employers who restrict the hiring of Negroes to particular, usually menial, occupations —for example, the hiring by restaurants of Negroes for kitchen jobs but not as waitresses."
- Violated government record-keeping requirements.
- Coerced "state employes to disclose statements made by them in the course of the investigation."

The Labor Dept. released copies of correspondence over several months between Ruttenberg and Willard P. Dudley, administrator of the Ohio agency.

Ruttenberg detailed the corrective actions he thought the agency should take to make sure that the employers it services are following non-discrimination standards in hiring.

Dudley replied in effect that his agency was doing the best it could, disagreed with some of the Labor Dept. allegations and didn't have the staff to permit "100 percent compliance" with Ruttenberg's suggestions.

This reply was rejected by Ruttenberg as lacking "adequate and clear assurances" that corrective actions will be taken.

Carl Griffin Dies; Painters' Official

Orlando, Fla.—Funeral services were held here for Carl E. Griffin, director of the Painters' Dept. of Apprenticeship & Training, who died of a heart attack while attending a meeting of the California Conference of Painters in Los Angeles.

Meany Urges Labor Support For Red Cross

The Red Cross "merits our support as citizens and trade unionists," AFL-CIO Pres. Meany declared in a special report on the agency's activities and needs to the top officers of affiliated unions.

Meany is a member of the ARC board of governors and is vice chairman for labor for the 1967 Red Cross campaign for members and funds.

Total needs for the year, the report shows, are estimated at $118.8 million, the highest since World War II. Included is $47.4 million for services to the armed forces, veterans and their families, an increase of $8.4 million over the previous year because of expanded work in Viet Nam.

The first aid program, through which increasing numbers of union members are being trained, is earmarked for $6.7 million; the blood services program, which has strong labor support, is down for $17.2 million, and the minimum for disaster relief is given as $12.8 million.

AFL-CIO members give most of their contributions to the Red Cross through united appeals. However, some 1,800 of the 3,000 Red Cross chapters raise their funds in campaigns during March. Other chapters conduct educational and recruitment drives during the month, and seek blood donors and students for first aid programs.

LPIU Negotiates Fund For Early Retirements

An employer-financed plan providing for early retirement of members of the Lithographers & Photoengravers has been formally established by a 12-man joint union-employer board of trustees.

The LPIU Early Retirement Fund will make it possible for a covered member to retire at age 60 with the equivalent of full social security benefits which will continue until age 65, when he will receive retirement benefits from the government and from pension plans negotiated by the union.

The trustees announced that more than 21 percent of the LPIU's 52,000 members are now covered by bargaining agreements making them eligible for early retirement.

The union's objective, it said, is to make it possible in the next decade for a member to retire at age 60 and to receive up to 40 percent of his earnings to the age of 65.

LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown described the plan as one that "dovetails into our whole union approach for creating job security in a time of rapid technological development in our industry."

The plan was first negotiated in Chicago and Philadelphia and 10 additional locals have since won coverage in negotiations.

The plan is entirely financed by employers beginning with a one percent contribution of straight time earnings in the first year and growing to three per cent in the third year. The plan initially will have 12 trustees, six from the union and six from management.

St. John's Teachers Get Arbitration Bid

New York—Trustees of St. John's University have offered to arbitrate a dispute over the firing in December 1965 of 29 faculty members. The offer was announced by the university president at a press conference.

Pres. Israel Kugler of AFT College Teachers Local 1460, with 200 members on strike for more than a year in support of the fired teachers, called a week-end meeting to discuss the offer. A union spokesman called the proposal an encouraging "breakthrough" but said it was directed to individual teachers and not the union.

Anniversary Pickets

Union members picketed the university's new Jamaica, N.Y., campus Mar. 6, the second anniversary of the first walkout of 200 faculty members protesting the refusal of the administration to discuss faculty raises and pensions. St. John's—one of the nation's largest Catholic universities—has 12,200 students on its Jamaica and Brooklyn campuses.

Kugler said the union's latest offer to settle the dispute was rejected recently by the current university president, the Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill of the Vincentian Fathers. The university has refused to recognize the union or meet with its leaders, one of whom is the Rev. Peter O'Reilly, a former St. John's teacher.

The American Association of University Professors officially censured the St. John's administration last spring for the firings. In December the Middle States Association of Colleges & Secondary Schools ordered St. John's to show cause by next Dec. 31 why its accreditation to give degrees should not be revoked.

The university now proposes to arbitrate this question: "Whether under all of the circumstances then prevailing the . . . trustees acted reasonably" in dismissing teachers or declining to renew their contract.

Trustees attached these conditions to their offer: hearings shall be conducted in private; each faculty member may be represented by counsel of his own choice; all pending litigation shall be withdrawn "with prejudice" and both sides shall be "protected against libel or slander" in connection with the hearings.

Father Cahill said the university pledges itself to abide by the decision of an impartial panel of arbiters.

Sound Service Aides Win Raise

New York—Sound service engineers in movie theaters throughout the United States get wage increases totaling $10 a week in two steps under a new contract negotiated by the Theatrical Stage Employes and the two major service companies, Altec and RCA.

The first step of $6 is retroactive to Jan. 2, and the remaining $4 is effective on Jan. 2, 1968, when the top straight-time salary becomes $190.43 a week. Meal allowances in connection with overtime were hiked from $1.50 to $2.

IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh said that following past custom, smaller companies in the industry are expected to sign contracts carrying identical terms.

GM Ordered To Bargain on Subcontracts

A three-judge U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington has ruled that General Motors Corp. must negotiate with the Auto Workers on subcontracting of work which has the effect of reducing the number of jobs held by UAW members.

The court unanimously overturned a National Labor Relations Board ruling in favor of General Motors.

GM had hired an outside firm to take over an operation at its South Gate, Calif., plant. The court said this took away the jobs of six UAW members.

"Though these men got similar jobs elsewhere in the plant, the change had an adverse impact on the bargaining unit since it diminished by six the number of jobs performed by its members," the decision said.

General Motors had refused to bargain on the subcontracting issue. It claimed in court that the so-called "management rights" clause in its union contract gave it the authority to revise operations at the factory.

A company spokesman said GM is considering a further appeal of the court ruling.

Make Old Age a Promise, Not a Peril...

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before the House Ways & Means Committee in support of the Administration's social security bill, which has been introduced by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.). Following are excerpts from his testimony:

IT SEEMS TO US that H.R. 5710 offers a wide range of badly-needed improvements in social security benefits; and it offers a sound and equitable program for financing.

We can all agree, I think, that the benefit increases are long overdue. We can all agree, as well, on the reason for the delay. Over the last several years, the major objective of those who are deeply interested in social security was its extension to include medicare.

Now the time has come to return to fundamentals—the basic social security benefits.

Pres. Johnson has made a number of excellent proposals, which are incorporated into the bill. We believe the President's proposals are a long step toward the kind of social security system the American people should have.

This is most apparent when we consider the retirees—the elderly, who depend upon social security pensions for their support.

It is true, and it ought to be emphasized more strongly, that social security is not just an old folk's program.

It protects the widows and children of breadwinners who die. It protects the younger worker who is disabled, and those who have depended upon his earnings. These are vitally important safeguards that are too often overlooked, especially by the younger generation of workers, who need them most.

But the great majority of the 22 million Americans now dependent upon social security are elderly retirees. So let us look at their plight. It is a grim story.

THE AVERAGE monthly social security benefit for a single retired worker is about $84 a month—about $20 a week. The average benefit for a retired couple is about $144 a month or about $33.50 a week. For 2.5 million widows the average is only about $74 a month.

For millions of Americans these benefits, inadequate as they are, spell the difference between grinding poverty and at least subsistence living. Only 25 percent of the aged who now get social security benefits would be above the poverty level without them. In 1965, social security benefits lifted 5.5 million, or 38 percent of the aged, out of poverty; but they left 5 million, or 35 percent, below the poverty line.

What poverty line am I talking about? I mean the Social Security Administration's definition of poverty. According to that definition, a single worker isn't poor if he has an income of $1,500 a year. A couple isn't poor if they have $1,900 a year coming in. It seems to me that this is about as poor as you can get.

Now I understand that this poverty level is based on a Dept. of Agriculture "economy food plan," intended for "temporary or emergency use when funds are low." That "economy food plan" allows 22 cents a meal for each person. Imagine that—22 cents. And since they came up with this figure, living costs have risen over 5 percent. So the social security poverty standard today isn't even enough for a "temporary or emergency" period. Yet for millions, it is not temporary; it is permanent.

'It's in Everybody's Future'

Best Buy

In contrast, the Dept. of Labor budget for a minimum but adequate living for an elderly retired couple is about $3,000 a year in a large city and $2,500 in a smaller one. But even this is pitiful when you see what it provides. For example, it allows only about a half pound of meat and less than two eggs a day (and that's for two people); three dresses a year (including house dresses) for the wife; the man can replace his topcoat every ninth year.

For another comparison, let's look at the minimum wage. The $1.40 minimum wage which went into effect last month gives a full-time, year-round worker about $2,800. Next year he'll get $3,200 when the minimum goes to $1.60. Even this year, the worker at the minimum gets nearly three times the average social security benefit of a single retired worker and 60 percent more than a retired couple. Yet he's at the bottom of the scale; less than 15 percent of all workers get no more than the federal minimum wage.

During the 12 years from 1955 to 1966, inclusive, 90 percent of those who are now on the social security rolls began to draw their benefits. So when we use these 12 years as a base, we are including practically everyone who is now on the receiving end.

There have been two increases in social security cash benefits over these 12 years. There was a 7.5 percent increase in 1958 and a 7 percent increase in 1965.

But neither of these increases—or both of them together—kept pace with the cost of living, much less the general standard of living. The figures are beyond dispute.

And, of course, we are not concerned just with the purely arithmetical calculation, we are concerned with the broader principle that older Americans are entitled to do better than just keep pace with the cost of living in a society when the standard of living is steadily rising. The American standard of living has gone up almost 50 percent since 1954. Surely all of us have an obligation to do more for older people than merely to hold them at a static—and extremely low—level of living. Who is better entitled to share in the increased standard of living than our senior citizens, who did so much to make it possible?

Consider this contrast. Average wages have risen more than 55 percent since December 1954. That average beneficiary with $66.60 a month in 1954 and $76 now, would need 36.5 percent, or $103.76, to keep pace with average wages. The 1959 retiree now receiving $95.30 would need 18 percent more.

One of the bills this committee is considering provides for an increase in social security benefits of only 8 percent. Its inadequacy is appalling.

In contrast, the average 20 percent increase in social security benefits recommended by the President would have real significance. They would enable the elderly and others dependent on social security to begin to share in the fruits of the nation's economic advance. I said "begin to share," and that's what I mean. The AFL-CIO Convention in December 1965, and the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month pointed out that a fully adequate level of social security payments would require a boost of at least 50 percent in present payments. But we regard, and we hope the Congress will regard, the proposed 20 percent increase in benefits this year as a substantial down payment toward that goal.

WE HAVE REFERRED to the erosion of social security benefits by rising prices. We in the AFL-CIO would favor some suitable arrangement for preventing this erosion. We believe that such a provision could be included in the program without any additional financing. The Federal Employees Retirement System and the military retirement system already contain provisions that adjust benefits automatically in accordance with increases in the Consumer Price Index. We see no reason why social security beneficiaries should receive any less.

Introduction of a cost-of-living mechanism in the social security system would be a forward step, but we would emphasize that this alone does not guarantee benefits.

Social security beneficiaries have a right not just to keep from falling behind in the race with living costs but to participate in the nation's increased standard of living. Therefore, Congress should give consideration to effective means of keeping social security benefit levels in line with other incomes. One way to do this would be to provide for periodic adjustment at fairly frequent intervals of benefit levels to some appropriate measure of active workers' earnings.

ON THE WHOLE, we are most enthusiastic about the proposed increases in minimum benefits. Those at the minimum are the poorest of the poor, and they are therefore a shockingly large group. For example, of the million-plus new social security beneficiaries in 1964, 16 per cent were at the minimum. Some 2.5 million individuals now receive the minimum of $44 a month.

Farm workers, who are among the lowest paid workers in the nation, make up a large proportion of this minimum benefit group.

Though the purpose of a social security system is broader than the elimination of poverty, it can be used for this purpose to a much greater extent than in the past. Increasing the minimum benefits would be a major blow against poverty among the aged. We also endorse the higher minimum for those with long histories of contributions, so that the 25-year worker would get no less than $100 a month.

The increase of at least 15 percent for most beneficiaries would represent considerable progress, but we urge that this be only a first step toward the 50 percent goal I have stated.

As you well know, higher benefits must be paid for, one way or another.

The AFL-CIO has long felt that substantial benefit increases should be partially financed by raising the earnings base on which both contributions and benefits are determined. From the inception of the social security program, contributions have not been paid on all the earnings of workers, but in the early days they were paid on a very large proportion. The original $3,000 wage base covered 95 per cent of all taxable earnings. It is true that Congress has raised the wage base from time to time, but neither fast enough nor far enough.

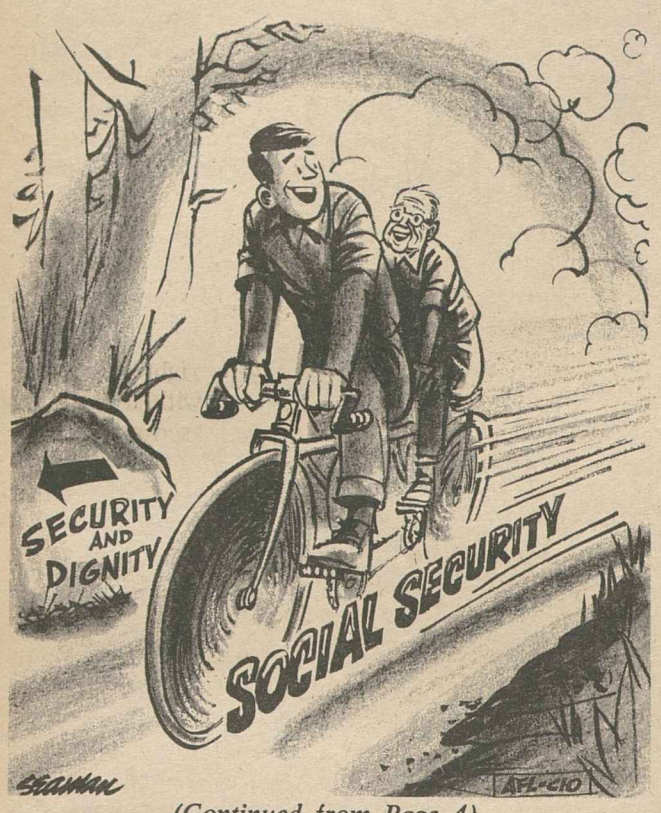
This lag violates a cardinal principle of the American social insurance system of relating benefits to wages, and thus maintaining, to the greatest possible degree, established pre-retirement living standards. I might add that it also weakens the appeal of the

(Continued on Page 5)

Right on the Line

...Through Changes in Social Security

'We Can Do It Together'



(Continued from Page 4)

social security concept to the younger, well-paid worker.

The Administration bill would increase the wage base in three steps to $10,800 by 1974. This is a long step toward what we believe is the proper goal—at present income levels—of $15,000.

The bill would also raise the contribution rate from 4.4 percent in 1969 to 4.5 percent, and change the present eventual maximum of 4.85 percent to 5 percent (excluding the medicare tax).

AFL-CIO MEMBERS are properly known for their willingness to pay for what they get, in war and peace. I am completely confident that they will gladly pay their share toward a better social security system.

But in all candor I think you should know that in time, we shall urge a modest and gradual contribution to the social security trust fund from the general revenues of the United States. We believe that would be an effective way—and a simple one—to introduce the principle of progressive taxation to the social security system. We are not asking for this now, so I will not argue the case for it. But we will be back.

Now let me deal briefly with the proposal to raise the allowable earnings of social security beneficiaries. In one sense we are sympathetic, since those who have unearned income don't have to count it at all. But on balance we are against the idea. If people who can support themselves draw social security benefits, there will be less money for those who can't. What is proposed in the bill is no cause for alarm, but we would oppose any drastic rise in the earnings allowance.

NOW AS TO MEDICARE. The AFL-CIO supports the provision in the bill for extending medicare coverage to the disabled. All the reasons for providing health insurance coverage for the aged apply equally to those who are disabled. They are a high-cost, high-risk group, living on reduced incomes. At the very time they experience a drastic reduction in income, they are faced with medical and hospital care expenditures far in excess of those confronting the rest of the population. The increase in the earnings base provided in the bill, which applies to medicare as well as the basic social security contributions, would more than meet the additional cost involved.

There have been many complaints from older workers concerning the financial problems posed by prescription drugs and eye examinations. The AFL-CIO feels that the cost of these items, so essential to the health of the elderly, should be covered within the medicare program.

Doctors who insist on direct billing are also causing problems for medicare patients. Many retirees are required to raise substantial amounts of money, often thousands of dollars, to pay a doctor so they can have a receipted bill to secure reimbursement. Even though the retiree will eventually be paid in full or in part, the interval causes resentment at best and hardship at worst.

We say the direct billing method is wrong and the assignment method should be the sole procedure for paying doctor bills. This would relieve medicare patients of the burden of raising large amounts of cash prior to reimbursement by the intermediary and would protect them from unreasonably high charges by doctors.

This is a forward-looking bill which would make substantial improvements in the social security system. But even its enactment will leave gaps that will need to be filled in the near future.

FOR INSTANCE, our members are increasingly faced with the hardships of enforced early retirement. We understand that more than half the men who apply for social security benefits do so before age 65. This means that their benefits are computed on an actuarially reduced basis, and this reduction is substantial.

We believe a flexible zone of retirement between 60 and 65 could be incorporated in the social security law—one that would permit retirement at age 60 with less than full actuarial reduction, and would allow older workers to draw disability benefits if their disability prevents them from doing their usual work—provided of course, such changes were accompanied by a substantial increase in benefits.

We would also like to see improvements in the basic disability insurance provisions. Disability benefits are not paid unless total disability lasts six months and only if the disability is expected to result in death or last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. This long waiting period means that large numbers of workers, though disabled for extended periods of time, are without either earnings or benefits just at the time when their expenses are highest. The disability provisions should be changed to allow benefits after a shorter period of total disability—as a first step, three months, but eventually, one month—and without regard to the expected duration of the disability.

This year's gains should be regarded only as a down-payment toward a much better Social Security system in the future.

NOW LET US TURN to a related field, also covered in the bill—public welfare.

Most poor people—78 percent, in fact—get no public assistance whatever. And again I am referring to those who are "poor" by the Social Security Administration's definition, which, to me sounds more like destitution.

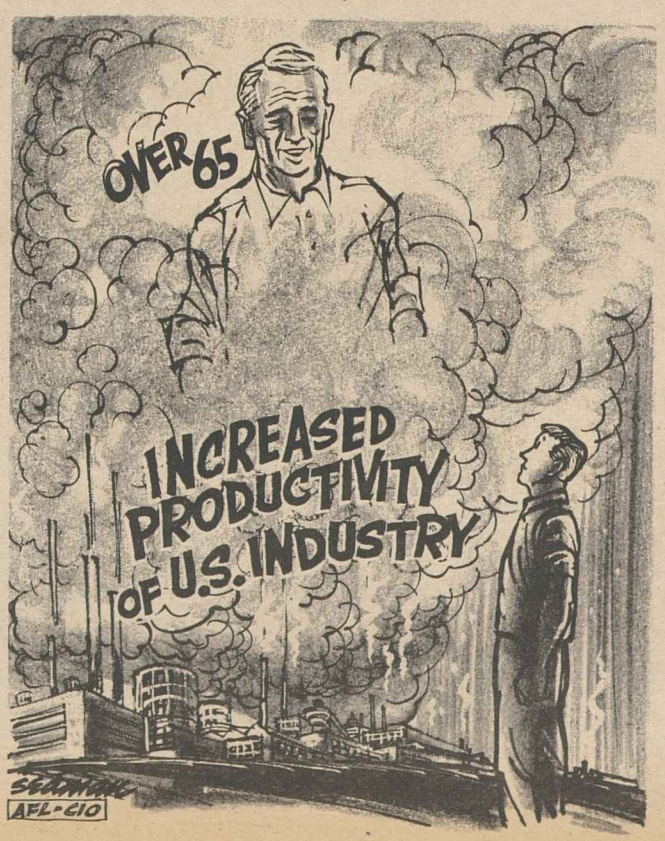
The main reason why so few people get public assistance is that less than half of the poor fall into the four narrow, artificial categories that now prevail: the needy aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled and certain needy families with dependent children. These are the categories for which federal matching grants for public assistance are available.

Besides the limited categories, there are other reasons why public assistance helps only a small fraction of the poor. Some states lack the money—or the will—to participate in all the available federal programs. Some states impose limitations and restrictions not required by federal law. And assistance standards in some states are so low that they exclude many persons who are below the state's own minimum needs standard and far below the poverty level—any sort of poverty level.

The President has recommended, and the bill requires, the states to raise cash payment to welfare recipients to the level the state itself sets as the minimum for subsistence; and it requires the states to bring these minimum standards up to date annually. We endorse this proposal.

We also support the bill's extension of aid to families with dependent children. But we strongly urge that this program, now voluntarily with the states, be made mandatory, and that the so-called "man in the house rule" be immediately eliminated wherever it is in effect.

'I Did My Part'



It All Adds Up

Adult recipients of these family benefits often lose welfare payments dollar-for-dollar, because of the money they earn when they are able to find work. This is a senseless penalty which destroys employment incentives. As the bill recognizes, earnings should be permitted up to some reasonable amount before welfare payments are reduced.

WE WARMLY SUPPORT the provision in the bill for temporary assistance to migratory workers and to others who come into a state seeking employment, who are ineligible for public assistance because of state residence requirements.

Other improvements are needed. Minimum standards should be required in housing occupied by public welfare recipients, the rents of which are paid from public funds. Public welfare should stop subsidizing slum housing.

Aid to the permanently and totally disabled should be extended to the relatively short-term disabled, recognizing partial disability which is seriously incapacitating and eliminating the present minimum age of 18.

Detailed investigations of public assistance applicants and recipients are essentially demeaning. They should be replaced by less costly and more democratic methods of determining eligibility. These should be consistent with constitutional and statutory rights, and should not violate the privacy or dignity of individuals seeking assistance.

Child welfare programs should be extended and improved. Better services are needed for the care and protection of children, including foster care, day care and institutional services.

FINALLY, LET ME INCLUDE in the record these paragraphs from the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement adopted on Feb. 20:

"The general objectives of the President's proposals for revision of the tax structure for the elderly are based on the fact that the present structure is both unduly complex and lacking in equity.

"However, we find one major fault in the particular mechanism the Administration has proposed for achieving these objectives. We particularly oppose the aspects of the Administration's recommendations which involve taxation of social security and railroad retirement benefits.

"Social security payments under federal programs have always been tax exempt while the incomes on which contributions to the social insurance funds have been based have been subject to tax. This should continue to be the guiding principle."

The matter at issue is both complex and important.

Social security, in the broadest sense, represents the striving of mankind for a better world; a world in which old age is a promise instead of a peril, in which illness or premature death are personal tragedies rather than family catastrophes.

There is a long way to go before this nation, much less the world, reaches these goals, and the bill before you falls far short of them.

Yet the goals are important. They are important because if we stop striving for them, if we settle for a comfortable version of things as they are, the American spirit will be dead indeed.

I know it is not dead, and, Mr. Chairman, so do you.

The Exceptions

THE EMPLOYER who is willing to scrap his authoritarian—or, at best, paternalistic—role and accept employes as free human beings, with all the dignity that term implies, has the most to gain, and gains the most, from collective bargaining. Recognition of that fact by many employers is a great accomplishment of the National Labor Relations Act.

For our part, we in the labor movement can be proud of our record in observing the onerous restrictions of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts. Seven separate types of "unfair labor practices," some with numerous subdivisions, are forbidden to unions; while employers must follow only five simple mandates. The clear assumption seems to be that unions are more apt to go wrong. Yet in 1966 only 18 percent of all unfair labor practice complaints were issued against labor organizations.

Those who blandly insist that "labor is accepted today"—and they are usually people who want us to roll over and play dead—ought to look at the exceptions.

Let me give you two examples. One arises from a fault in the the law. The other arises from the primitive behavior of a certain kind of corporate management.

The first has to do with agricultural workers. Today the farm worker is encountering all the techniques of jungle warfare from which most workers have long been protected by the Wagner Act. That such circumstances should exist in the wealthiest country in the world—and in some of the richest states of that country—is a national disgrace.

The farm worker does not ask for charity or special privilege. All he seeks is that the national labor policy, applied to all other industries, be applied to him as well. All he asks is that the machinery established by Congress, to resolve labor-management problems and settle any question of representation, be made available to him.

THE SECOND EXAMPLE relates to the continuing, calculated and concerted violation of the National Labor Relations Act by certain employers and groups of employers, including some very large corporations.

This deliberate law-breaking is primarily identified with the South, particularly the southern textile industry. But it can be found in other sections, too.

The behavior of these employers accounts for the fact that nearly two-thirds of the unfair labor practice charges filed against employers in fiscal 1966 involved the discharge of workers for union activity.

This not only indicates a widespread disregard for the law. It also reveals a total lack of humane regard for workers and their families.

I am not talking about the legal resistance of employers to union organization. We think even the legal resistance is short-sighted, but we acknowledge the constitutional right of employers to be foolish.

What I am talking about is the defiance of law, right down to the perjury level. One remedy would be more adequate penalties on the deliberate law breakers. The NLRB has been moving in this direction, even under the present statute, and we hope it will move farther.

Meanwhile, much could be accomplished if employers who have accepted unionism and collective bargaining would actively and publicly disassociate themselves from those who flout the law.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during the celebration of the 25 millionth ballot cast in NLRB elections.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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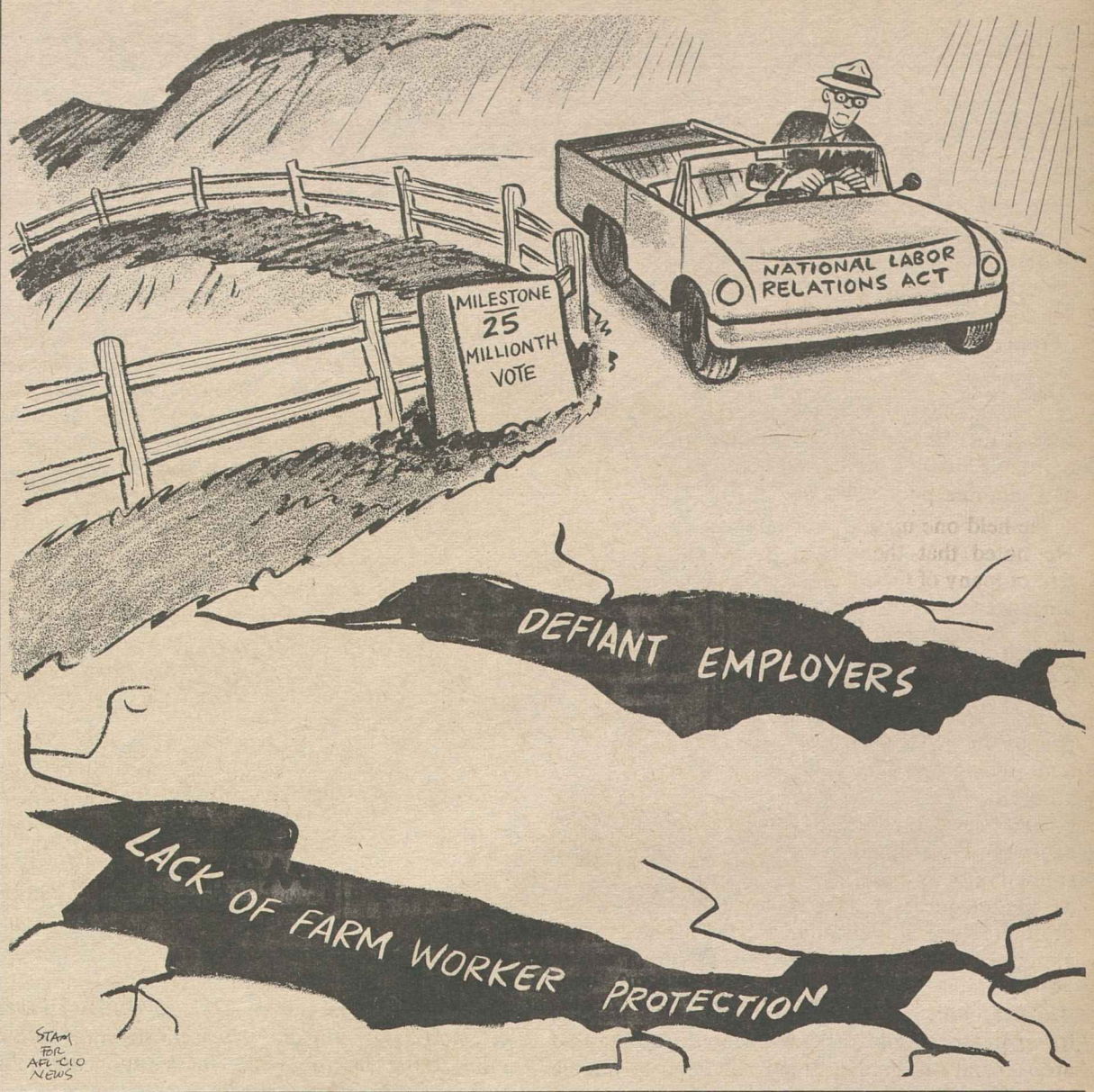


Executive Council Statement:

Labor Warns Against Retreat In Nation's Battle on Poverty

The following is excerpted from the statement, "The War on Poverty," adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 26, 1967, at its meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

THE AFL-CIO is deeply committed to our nation's efforts to eradicate poverty. When Pres. Johnson first called for "an unconditional war, here and now, on poverty," he struck a deep response from the labor movement. Organized labor, since its birth, has sought to eliminate poverty through trade union organization, collective bargaining, and social legislation.

We have supported, and continue to support, programs aimed at helping the poor move from the hopelessness and despair of poverty toward a sharing of America's general prosperity. The AFL-CIO has long recognized that such programs essentially must be based on:

1. Job opportunities, at decent wages, for the millions of impoverished who are able to work and seek employment.

2. Adequate social security benefits for the aged who are retired.

3. Adequate income maintenance, through a much-improved and overall system of public assistance, for those additional impoverished millions who are not self-sustaining, due to the absence of the family breadwinner, disability or other causes.

The road out of poverty requires full and fair opportunities for education and vocational training, decent housing, effective enforcement of civil rights, and adequate social service assistance. The eventual elimination of poverty, however, must emphasize jobs, income and upgrading as its foundation.

Many essential measures have been enacted by Congress, since 1961, that are parts of the anti-poverty effort—including civil rights legislation, substantial improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act, federal aid to general and vocational education, model cities legislation, and the Economic Opportunity Act. The AFL-CIO was a major force in seeking adoption of all these advances.

The Economic Opportunity Act—with its broad attack on the causes and continuation of poverty—is a vital part of the overall effort to break the poverty cycle.

Organized labor has not only given moral support to this program, but it has been involved at all levels. Today, hundreds of AFL-CIO members serve on community action boards and committees. In addition, AFL-CIO unions have assumed active sponsorship of anti-poverty programs.

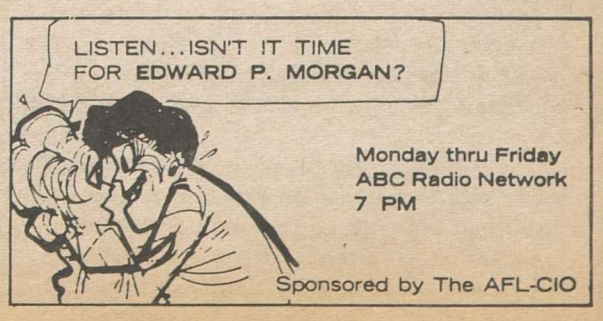
Such efforts by organized labor should be expanded in the thousands of communities across the length and breadth of our country—translating AFL-CIO supported national legislation into reality in local communities.

WE REPUDIATE the attacks on the war on poverty aimed at crippling or destroying the entire program. We likewise reject the attempt to erect a mythology that America cannot afford to wage an effective war on poverty.

The AFL-CIO remains convinced that our country has the material resources and human talents to meet both its international requirements and its homefront needs. A retreat now—through a failure to appropriate adequate funds to carry the war on poverty forward—will dash the hopes of those millions of Americans who have yet to rise out of poverty and who are still denied full and equal opportunities.

Recent proposals to involve the business community more directly in the war on poverty, along with others, are highly commendable. The normal functions of business enterprises, as well as the managerial and technical abilities of industry, have their vital and proper roles in the nation's effort to eliminate poverty.

It is our conviction, however, that no segment of our society should seek to profit from the special services it renders to the war on poverty program. We are opposed to the proposal of a federal charter for a profit-making, war-on-poverty company. We view with skepticism and misgiving other proposals for profit-making business ventures in Office of Economic Opportunity and related programs.



Morgan Says:

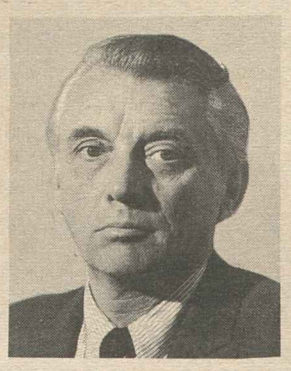
New City School Textbooks Tie Reading to Reality of Urban Life

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

WHEN VICE PRES. HUMPHREY was still senator from Minnesota he made a dramatic speech on the floor of the Senate about the disreputable quality of the textbooks in the District of Columbia public schools.

He held one up and it disintegrated in his hand. He noted that the content of many of these volumes was as worn out as their physical condition. In the resultant flurry of protest some improvements were made but in proportion to the problem they were microscopic.



Morgan

The issue has emerged again and it should be studied just as carefully as the inequities in the draft, for basically an inferior school book is just as unfair. But school boards, whether in the nation's capital or across the country, seem to have the idea, with rare exceptions, that reading texts, for example, should carry words and pictures that are a bland but golden-tinted reflection of middle class American life.

For poor children, for children of racial minorities, these lessons are nearer to never-never land than if they were reading the Wizard of Oz. There is nothing for them to relate to.

After years of rubber-stamping the selections of a committee, Washington's Board of Education, a court-appointed body already under fire for its antiquated ways, has begun to examine the books and raise some questions of how appropriate and effective they may be for children in the public schools, 92 percent of whom are Negro and a large number from homes of the poor.

After reading several texts, Board Member John A. Sessions told the Washington Post that most of the elementary readers are "filled with trivia and banalities, unrelated to the significant concerns even of middle-class children, let alone the concerns of the inner city children who constitute a major portion of the District school population."

The board approved this year's textbook list anyway.

There is something more serious than trivia and banality built into lessons. In many schools, vital things are being left out, including science lessons with some awareness of nuclear power and the space age. Some District history textbooks, the Post found, were printed in 1941, even though 1960 and '61 editions were available.

The sociological omissions here may be critical. A history book produced in 1941 would not only have nothing about U.S. participation in World War II, Korea and other such trifling events, but would be blank on the civil rights revolution that began in 1954.

Some educators and publishers are beginning to close this negligence gap. Some efforts have been patently ridiculous. But some bold and encouraging experiments are being made with elementary readers for city kids from low-income families.

MRS. CHARLES BROWN of St. Louis has produced some reading lessons that should be a joy to study. Several stories were prompted by actual experiences. Some are based on classroom situations. There is one called "Who Cares" about a rejected boy named Charles. He wears his older brother's hand-me-down jacket and the sleeves were too long. But one day a music competition comes to the classroom and Charles suddenly finds something that turns him on.

Mrs. Brown thinks "children ought to have a chance to experience real problems with the youngsters in the readers and the story should lead them to solutions to problems they may have in their own lives." The illustrations, of recognizable urban scenes, incorporate story clues and are tightly woven to the text.

Actually the problems she poses, being recognizable, are helping children learn to read faster. "Who Cares" is the third book in a series published by McGraw-Hill. It is commanding attention in school systems outside poverty or deprived areas.

So is another called "The Bank Street Reader" published by Macmillan and developed by instructors and students at Bank Street College in New York. It, too, makes the child aware that what he is reading has something to do with life.

It's time that everybody, educators included, realized that life has something to do with reading.

Seen Possible Key:

Wide Public Support Spurred To Win Social Security Hikes

WIDE GRASSROOTS support for the Administration's social security improvement proposals could be the key to their enactment, an AFL-CIO spokesman observed in a network radio interview.

Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, noted that the mobilization of such support is the object of a major drive undertaken by the federation.

Social security, Seidman said, "has always been a popular program both on Capitol Hill and in the country at large." If people will tell their congressmen that they are in favor of the President's proposals, "the chances of congressional approval this year will be enhanced," he added. His statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, a weekly public affairs feature on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Seidman called attention to the series of rallies being sponsored by the AFL-CIO across the country to help promote Pres. Johnson's social security improvement plan. Most of the rallies are scheduled for Sunday, Mar. 12.

He said that civil rights and minority groups, church organizations, senior citizens clubs and others who have "worked in their own communities for better education and for social welfare" are cooperating in the rally effort. He added that support from organizations like these will give a big boost to "advancing the cause on Capitol Hill."

SEIDMAN SAID that the over-all 20 percent increase in benefits urged by the President is not "the end of the road by any means," but it would do more than "just catch up with the lag that has occurred as a result of the increase in the cost of living."

"It would provide, at least to some extent, a higher standard of living for people on social security," he said.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced program were Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

New Schedule

Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program heard weekly over the Mutual Radio Network for the past five years, will now be carried on the nationwide network on Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST.

The new schedule is designed to enable more of Mutual's 520 affiliates to carry the program. Local radio schedules should be consulted for exact time of broadcast.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES involved in the State of Maryland's suit designed to save itself (and 23 other states which have joined the action) from the federal wage-hour law will be decided, of course, by the federal courts. The moral issue is something else.

From the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 until the 1966 amendments, there has been a blanket exemption of applicability to federal employes and employes of the states or political subdivisions of states.

Congress decided last year to modify this exemption so that workers in state hospitals, schools, "institutions," railway or bus lines would be specifically brought under the umbrella of wage-hour protection.

Not all such workers, of course, for administrators, teachers and professionals are still exempted. The applicability, therefore, is confined to workers in more humble jobs related to the schools or the care of the mentally ill or physically handicapped.

As is its familiar custom, Congress in blanketing new groups of workers proceeded with deliberate care. The minimum wage established for the first year was $1 an hour (40 cents lower than that for previously covered workers in private industry); the requirement for time and a half overtime pay would apply only after 44 hours a week (four hours more than for workers in private industry).

The states would be given five years to come up to the $1.60 cent level that will become the minimum hourly wage for most workers in private industry on Feb. 1, 1968, and three years to prepare themselves for overtime rates after 40 hours a week.

A decision by Congress to remove a long-standing exemption in wage-hour law coverage has an obvious explanation: the lawmakers were persuaded that a substantial number of states were falling short of paying adequate wages and overtime to a substantial number of workers hired in their schools, hospitals, "institutions," railways and bus lines.

A wage of $1 an hour for a 40-hour week would mean annual income of no more than $2,080 even assuming a paid two-week vacation period. A $1-an-hour wage for a 50-hour workweek, without overtime, would mean no more than $2,600 a year.

Both figures are seriously below the theoretical "poverty line" cutoff level of about $3,000 for a family; the $2,080 figure is grossly below it. Even when the states, in the fifth year of coverage, are required to pay a minimum of $1.60 an hour, the yearly pay will be only $3,328.

* * *

THE SOVEREIGN STATES ought to have been able to do better than this for employes in the more humble tasks in their schools, hospitals, "institutions," railways and bus lines.

The moral obligations of the states as employers are no different from the obligations of any other employers. The wage-hour law since the time of its enactment has declared that it is contrary to federal policy for workers to pursue their tasks under "conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standards of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being."

For 29 years this policy declaration has remained on the statute books. Congress has raised the statutory minimum wage from 40 cents an hour to 75 cents to $1 to $1.25 and now, in two steps, to $1.40 and $1.60. Congress in 1961 broadened coverage so as to afford protection to some 4 million workers previously without it, and last year amended the law again to afford protection to some 7.2 million additional workers.

The concept of a floor beneath wages and a ceiling over hours is thoroughly embedded in federal statutes and practice. Yet the states, instead of acting on their own to protect the "health, efficiency and general well-being" of many of their own employes, waited until Congress decided to do it for them.

A good many states, of course, have been negligent about minimum wage laws for strictly local private enterprises. Those who speak over-quickly about "states' rights" might nevertheless consider their responsibility in setting an example.

DETAILS of labor's nationwide drive to enlist grassroots support for the Administration's social security improvement program were reported by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman (center) on Labor News Conference. Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and Stanley Levey of Scripps-Howard questioned Seidman on the public affairs interview, now heard at 7:35 p.m. Tuesdays over the Mutual Radio Network.

How to Buy:

3-Way Choice on Deductions Offers Chance for Tax Savings

By Sidney Margolius

LET'S LEARN ALL we can about taxes. Otherwise people who work for wages, and have their taxes deducted right from pay, are at a serious disadvantage. They don't have access to all the loopholes the laws make possible for executives, businessmen and investors.

Congress long has been urged to close these loopholes, but has done little about it. Thus, you do need to at least know all the tax savers which can apply to your situation. You also need to take the trouble to "try out" your tax return on the long form as well as the short form, to see which results in a lower tax.

It is not possible to tell about all the tax-saving possibilities here. We are going to discuss some of the more important ones wage-earners may tend to overlook. There are many moderate-price books available which provide detailed information, including the government's own "Your Federal Income Tax," 50 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., or local Internal Revenue offices. Some of the "tax guides" on the market are merely copies of the government book but at higher prices.

Choice of deduction methods: you have a choice of (1) itemizing deductions; (2) an allowance of 10 percent of your adjusted gross income, or (3) a minimum standard deduction, which allows you $200 plus $100 for each exemption.

For example, a couple with three children and adjusted gross income of $6,500, would first add up their potential deductions for charity, medical, and so on. They find that these total, say, $750. Obviously, it would be better for them to itemize than take the 10 percent allowance which would allow them only $650.

Working children: if your child has worked part-time, make sure he files a return to get a refund of taxes he paid. (An individual is not liable for any taxes if he does not earn over $900 for the year, but does have to file a return for earnings of $600 or over.) He escapes taxes until the over-$900 level because he not only gets $600 exemption for himself, but can take the minimum standard deduction for himself of $200 plus $100.

The helpful part is that even though your dependent child claims himself as an exemption on his return, you too can claim him as long as he is under 19 or a full-time student, provided you do furnish more than half his support. Dependency exemptions: You can take a dependency exemption for yourself, wife, and each of your qualified dependents.

SOCIAL SECURITY, Railroad Retirement, V.A. pensions and similar benefits received by close relatives you support are not taxable income, and are not counted in the $600 limitation. But they are evidence of income which the dependent could use for his own support.

If the dependent owns his own home, you also have to take into account a fair rental value of the home as part of his contribution towards his own support. But if you provide the lodging, you can include the dependent's share of your rent or home expenses, including utilities, as part of your contribution (as well as his or her food; clothing; medical and dental bills and health insurance; entertainment; contributions; transportation; and personal care such as barber, toiletries, etc.)

When two or more persons, each of whom otherwise could claim the exemption, jointly provide over half the support, but none over half, one can claim the exemption. But taxpayers in this situation sometimes get into trouble with the revenue service because they fail to file the required statements from the others who contribute that they will not claim the exemption for that year.

Even if you cannot claim a dependent as an exemption because he had too much taxable income, you can include in your own medical deductions any medical bills you pay on his behalf, as long as you do provide more than half his total living expense. Thus, it is better to pay medical expenses for a dependent you help support but cannot claim, than to give him or her the same amount in cash.

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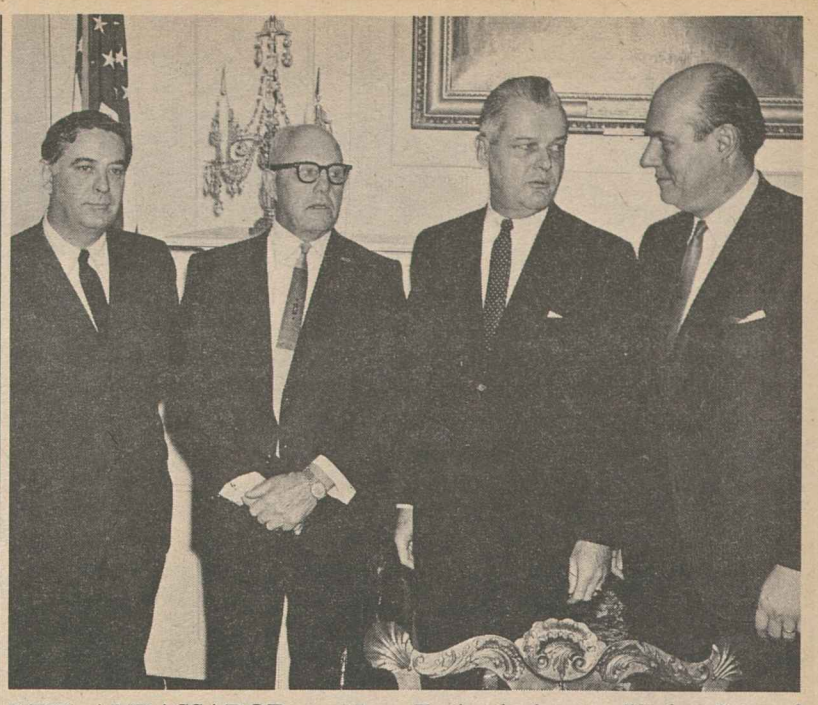


NEW AMBASSADOR to New Zealand, former Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, took his oath of office at a State Dept. ceremony. From left, State Dept. Protocol Chief James W. Symington, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Henning and Under Sec. of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

For Dual Approach:

LBJ Asks Increase In Job Health Funds

PRES. JOHNSON HAS PUT WHEELS in motion to meet the problem of injuries on the job.

In his message to Congress on education and health he announced two attacks on the problem:

- He is recommending in the 1968 budget an appropriation of $8.1 million—a 25 percent increase over this year—to expand research and training programs in occupational health and to strengthen state and local public health programs in this field.

- He is directing the secretary of labor "to improve and strengthen health protection and safety standards for workers through cooperative federal-state programs."

"We must learn more about the nature of job-connected injuries," the President said, "so we can set effective safety standards and develop better protective measures."

And to stress the urgency of action, Johnson painted this picture:

"In 1965, more than 14,000 job-connected deaths and 2 million disabling work injuries caused untold misery and privation to workers, 230 million lost man-days of production and billions of dollars in lost income."

Modern industry has provided the nation unmatched prosperity, it is generally agreed, but a by-product of this are the new hazards for the worker in terms of dangerous substances, machinery and situation.

These hazards may range in health conditions from skin diseases to cancer. More than seven million people work in noisy jobs which can damage hearing. Nearly 100,000 Appalachian coal miners suffer a disabling chest disease caused by their work. Four million other workers in manufacturing, construction and automotive repair industries work under conditions either immediately dangerous to their health or hazardous enough to require continual inspection.

Yet, it is estimated that 80 percent of the nation's workers are employed in places where no type of health service is provided, The protection given the remainder ranges from excellent to minimal.

TOO FEW PEOPLE today really understand the extent of health problems on the job, says Dr. Murray C. Brown, chief of the Division of Occupational Health of the U.S. Public Health Service:

"The average layman—asked to give his version of what constitutes occupational health hazards—is more than likely to reply that it has something to do with mining; or with high voltage wires; or involves those strong-nerved workers who rivet skyscraper girders or build towering dams.

"All of these, of course, are hazardous occupations. But they are occupations accepted as such and the man in the street is apt to regard the practitioners of those activities with a sense of awe and remark, in passing, that there are certainly some curious ways people earn a living."

Brown points out that even simple office jobs now often mean danger.

"Exposure to chemical agents," he says, "which may prove harmful to workers can be classified under dusts, fumes, mists, vapors and gases."

Brown notes that a worker may work at a job many years without realizing that he is soaking up poisons in his system. He suddenly develops a sensitivity to the same material he has been handling, without trouble, for a long period of time.

"He must give up his job," he says, "the seniority he has accumulated, the skills he has learned—all of which results in a terrible loss to the individual concerned and to the employer losing the valuable services of a worker with proven experience on the job." **(PAI).**

From Soup to Nonsense:

Feeding Leftovers to Freezer Keeps Family from Rebellion

By Jane Goodsell

I ONCE OVERHEARD a lady in a grocery store tell another lady that she loved having leftovers around because they made cooking so much simpler. I couldn't have been more surprised if she'd pronounced herself in favor of industrial smog or migraine headaches which rate, on my scale of values, only slightly below leftovers.

I happen to be an authority on the subject of leftovers because my mother taught me (as her mother taught her) that (a) one should always cook more than enough to eat; and (b) that it is a sin to throw food away. Clearly, this philosophy leads to a lot of leftovers.

Just as clearly, that lady must have had in mind a different type of leftovers than those we stockpile at our house.

Surely that lady couldn't have had in mind those little icebox dishes, filled two-thirds full of table scraps. A housewife who can take a hunk of leftover pot roast and combine it with half a cup of creamed corn, a few spoonsful of stewed tomatoes, a handful of green beans, a third of a cup of scalloped potatoes, a dab of salmon loaf and two stalks of cooked broccoli—and make a nourishing casserole that her family will eat—either has magical powers or a family with malfunctioning taste buds.

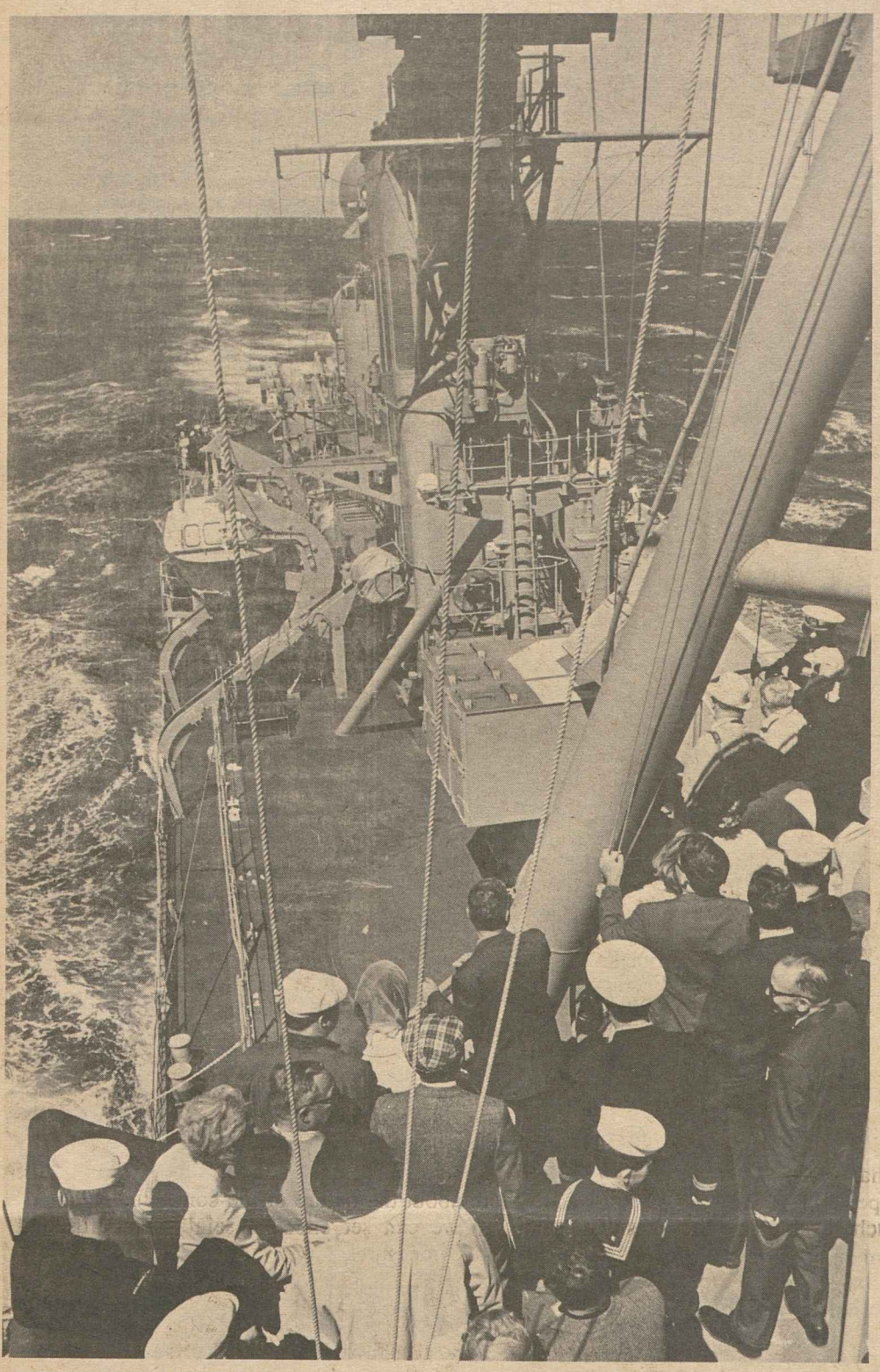
My own method of dealing with those depressing dibs and dabs is to shove them into the refrigerator and leave them there until they turn to penicillin—and then throw them out. I feel remorseful, but what else can I do?

BUT NOW ALL these distressing dilemmas are a thing of the past. I have found salvation (and come to think of it, I'll bet that lady had, too) in a freezer. Actually, I think of the freezer as another mouth to feed—one with a huge appetite and an uncritical palate on whom I can palm off the reject that nobody else will touch. That freezer is a joy to cook for. It never turns up its nose at anything.

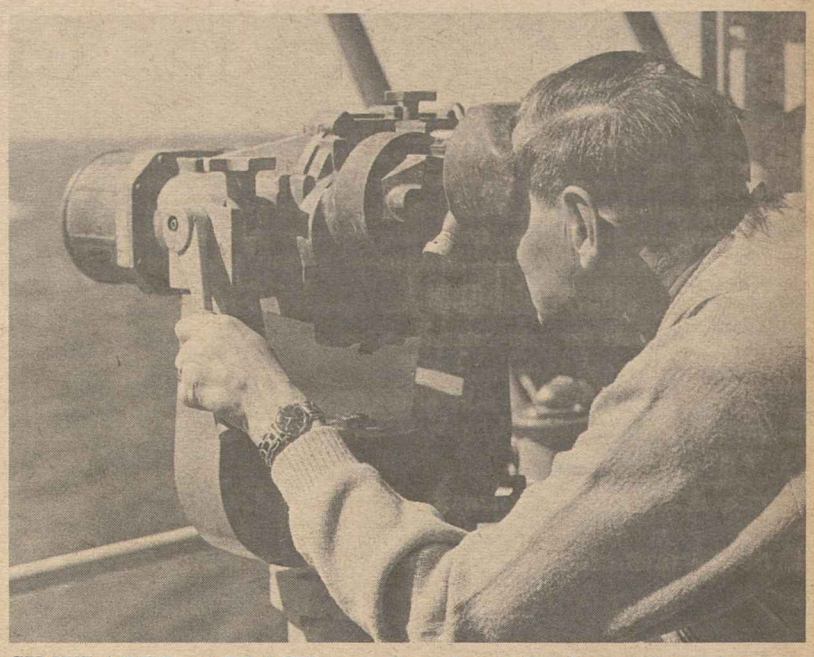
Whatever I don't know what else to do with, I stuff into the freezer, which accepts it without a word of complaint. The ham bone which will make a nice split pea soup some day but not, thank heaven, this week. The five fruit cakes we got for Christmas. The trick'r treat candy left over from Halloween. The chocolate marshmallow Easter bunnies that usually kick around the house for months after Easter. The banana bread that was beginning to get stale. They've all disappeared into the freezer, gone like the snows of yesteryear.

Well, maybe they're not gone exactly, but they're forgotten. I have no idea whether all these things freeze successfully, but who cares? My conscience is clean and so is my refrigerator.

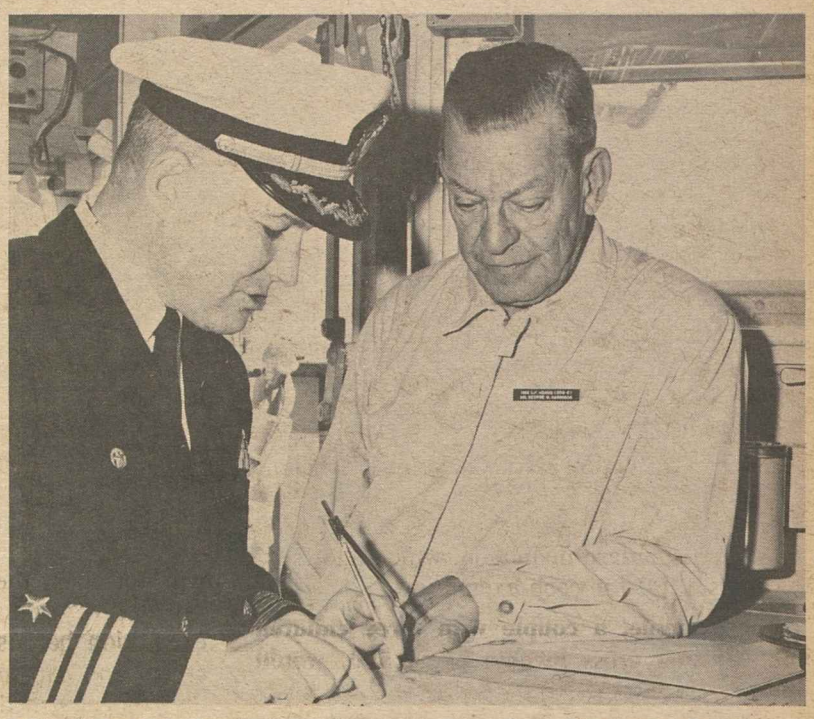
Navy Shows Missiles to Union Leaders



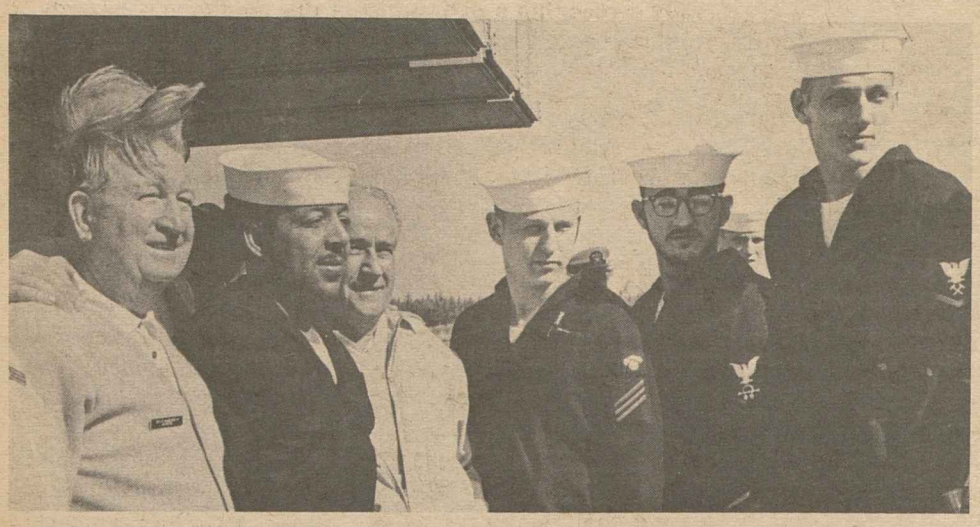
DEMONSTRATIONS of anti-submarine and anti-air missile warfare weapons were given for AFL-CIO leaders aboard the guided missile destroyer Charles F. Adams off the Florida coast. Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler led the unionists.



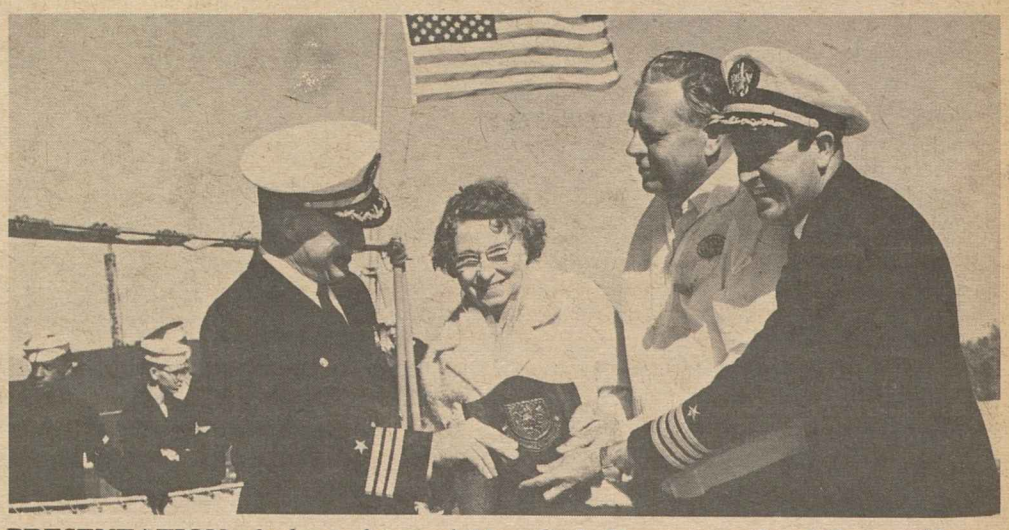
SIMULATED ATTACK on the destroyer by a jet plane is tracked by Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks. Executive Council members broke their midwinter meeting for the trip.



MYSTERIES of navigation were explained to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison (right) by Cdr. Roy F. Hoffmann, skipper of the Adams. The ship is a unit of Missile Destroyer Division 62.

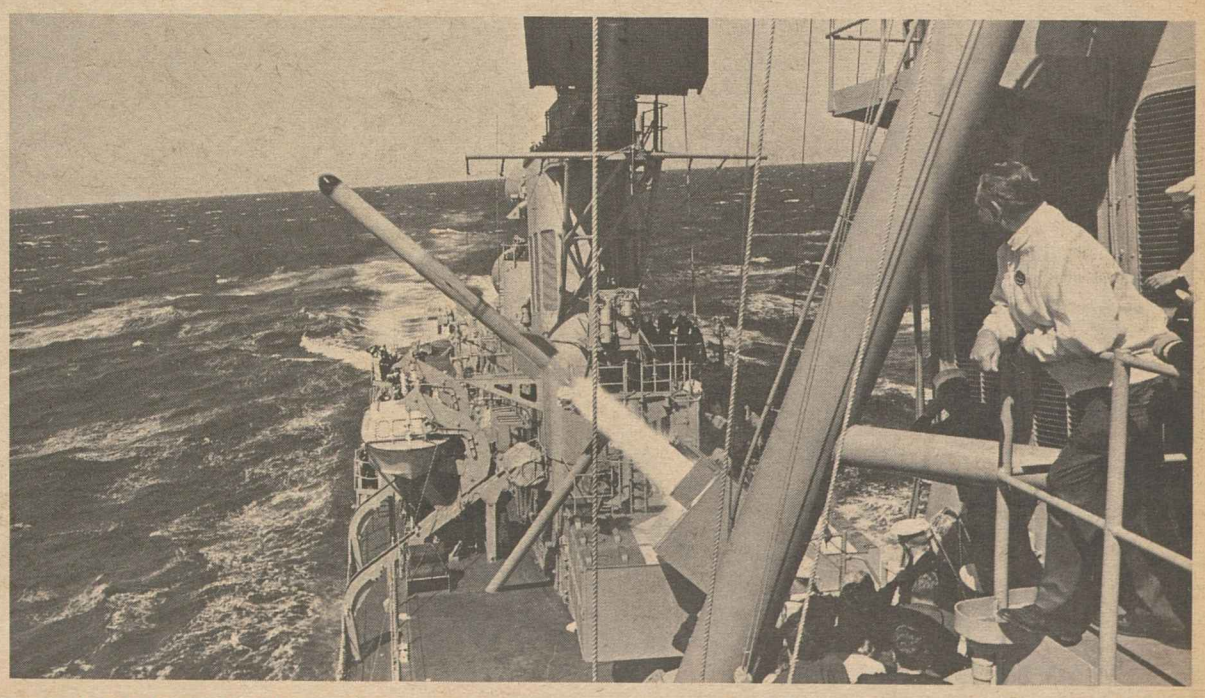


UNION MEMBERS' SONS line up with union officers. From left, Vice Pres. Andrew J. Pettis, Shipbuilders; S. P. Washington; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William Pollock, R. Northrup, R. William Triebwasser and Ronnie J. Bever.

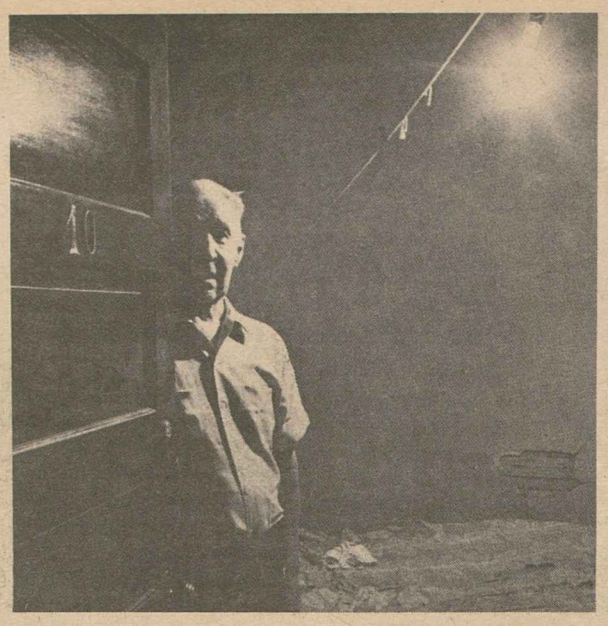


PRESENTATION of plaque honored Mrs. C. J. Haggerty, wife of the president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., as one of the navy's first yeomanettes. At left is Hoffman; at right, Schnitzler and Capt. Merle C. Brite.

CONVERSATIONS between union leaders and members of the Adams' crew were many, and here AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton exchanges a few words with a couple of the bluejackets.



TARTAR MISSILE SYSTEM, a surface-to-air weapon, was fired for the union officials as part of the day-long demonstration. Schnitzler is at top right, other AFL-CIO aides on deck below. The visitors also saw the destroyer's sonar control room and the combat information center.



WELFARE PROGRAMS are so under-financed that only 22 percent of the poorest and most underprivileged can get even the sub-minimum maintenance and inadequate social services the wealthiest country in the world provides. The children of the poorest and the poorest of the elderly suffer most.

Better Solution Seen Essential To Problem of Grinding Poverty

Recent social legislation, geared to the future, will do little or nothing to help 30 million Americans who haven't enough money now to live decently, U.S. Commissioner of Welfare Ellen Winston writes in the current American Federationist.

However, she states, the enactments are "beginnings" from which the nation can move forward in its search for answers to the problems that confront it.

And she sees encouragement in the major recommendations of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare, which reported to the secretary of health, education and welfare last June after two years of inquiry into all phases of public assistance.

The council's proposals, she writes in a detailed discussion of "Americans in Need," are addressed "to the dual problem of failure to reach all the poor people, including those who cannot earn their way out of poverty, and of undergirding present efforts by adding the element of immediate present gain."

Dr. Winston notes that the poor, as repeated studies have shown, are "present-oriented." She continues:.

"Life has taught them to take each day as it comes because tomorrow may be worse and even the soundest programs seem to have a pie-in-the-sky quality when they include no tangible element of present gain.

Ground Down

"Moreover, the grinding poverty in which the poor live affects their ability to participate in community improvement programs, in study and training projects. It even affects their interest in using health resources, social services, legal aids and other measures that would alleviate some of their immediate problems.

"The struggle for mere physical survival is too all-absorbing to leave room for anything else."

The "poorest of the poor" who get most of their income from public assistance are undernourished, poorly-housed, have so few dishes that families can't eat a meal together, use packing boxes for furniture, lack blankets and haven't an iron to press what clothes they own, Dr. Winston points out.

But they seem "well aware" that life for the majority of Americans is "very different."

"The poor live in a society where jobs are plentiful, where there is, in fact, a serious labor shortage," she writes. "But the shortage is for highly skilled technical and professional personnel. And what do the poor have to offer?"

Today's adults, Dr. Winston writes, include 23 million men and women who never finished grade school and nearly 3 million who never went to school at all.

"Some are too old to work," she says, "some are able to earn despite this handicap, but even if work training programs are expanded to reach all the rest—and we are far from that goal — can they be equipped for the jobs the present economy needs to fill? How fast can an illiterate master a job that will pay enough to support a large family of children? How much training can he absorb when he must concentrate his thought and energy on the problems of day-to-day survival?"

Up to now, she goes on, efforts to relieve the situation have been "primarily remedial," dealing with social problems after they have occurred. But this isn't enough, she maintains, and the country must "create the conditions that prevent social pathology" just as it has developed preventive medicine.

Economic and business institutions cannot do the job alone, she says. It can be done she asserts, "only through the meshing of economic and social development in a climate, or social milieu, that will support a massive team approach."

A few programs of this type have been initiated, Dr. Winston notes, citing one supported by the Massachusetts Welfare Administration to illustrate the "practical way" organized labor can contribute. The project is being conducted by the Labor Relations Center of the University of Massachusetts in cooperation with labor unions and provides job training and work opportunities for youths with court records, she writes.

"Another type of effort to bring economic and social forces together in a team approach," she adds, "involves joint visits of welfare workers with business, labor and other civic leaders to some of the individuals who have been most affected by their separation from the mainstream of society.

Dr. Winston reviews the recent social enactments in some detail and finds some of them "exciting," though she adds that "all these are beginnings." She continues:

"From them, however, we can move faster toward a time when we no longer leave to chance such matters as whether a city can effectively absorb its influx of rural people or whether youth at school-leaving age will be left adrift, or whether retirement from a job will mean retirement from life."

A summary of the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare includes:

- A nationwide minimum standard for public assistance payments.
- A national comprehensive system of public assistance based on a single criterion: Need.
- A uniform, simple plan for federal-state sharing in costs of all public welfare programs which provide for equitable and reasonable fiscal effort among the states and recognizes the relative fiscal capacity of the federal and state governments.
- Comprehensive social services readily accessible, as a right, at all times to all in need.
- Administration of all welfare programs receiving federal funds consistent with the principle of public welfare as a right.

The council's report is entitled "Having the Power, We Have the Duty," a quotation from a speech Pres. Johnson made in 1964 on striking down the barriers to "full participation in our society."

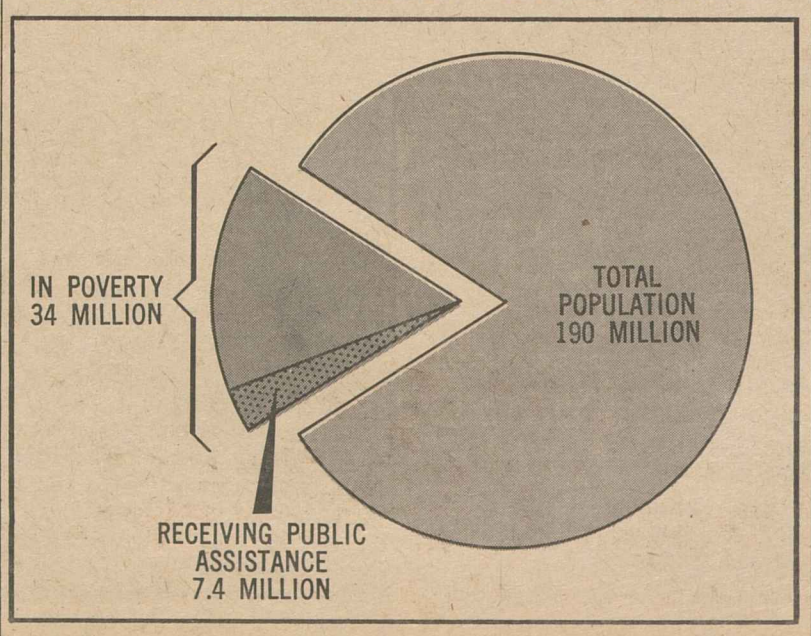
"The council's aim," Dr. Winston concludes, "was to offer the nation a practical blueprint for fulfilling that duty. It (the report) merits study by members of organized labor and by all citizens who believe that action can and must be taken to relieve unnecessary suffering and hardship."

Englander Products Off Unfair List

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has withdrawn its call upon the general public to refuse to buy Englander mattresses and sofa beds, a product of Union Carbide Company.

The council, continuing its full support of the strikers at Union Carbide's plants, noted that the products bearing the Englander label were made in union plants under union conditions.

PROPORTION OF POVERTY GROUP RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Welfare Administration. Office of Economic Opportunity. "Dimensions of Poverty in 1964." October 1965.

'Severe Hardships' Found:

Federal Study Hits High Medical Costs

Soaring prices for medical care are causing "severe hardships" to people who need doctors or hospital services and are inflating the cost of government-financed medical care programs, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare told Pres. Johnson.

The government study predicted that medical costs will continue to rise. But it stressed that the rate of increase can be slowed by measures to make more efficient use of medical resources and bring down the cost of drugs.

Physicians fees and hospital charges led to an explosive rise in medical costs during 1966.

Fees charged by doctors shot up 7.8 percent, more than double the 1965 increase and the biggest one-year rise since the government began collecting statistics on medical costs 40 years ago. The study also showed a long-term trend indicating that doctors are spending less time on each patient as well as charging bigger fees.

Hospital costs jumped 16.5 percent last year to an average charge of about $45 a day, with no sign of a letup.

While drug prices did not rise markedly during the past year, they are an important factor in the high cost of medical care and the report recommended steps to lower prices of prescription drugs.

Many of the report's findings and recommendations paralleled a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting.

The HEW study recommended "an intensive examination of frequently prescribed drugs" to compare the effectiveness of more expensive brand name products with unbranded equivalents so that doctors can be authoritatively assured if the two are equal in value. It asked that the Food & Drug Administration provide unbiased information to doctors about the efficacy of drugs.

The Executive Council had urged consideration of such a listing by the Food & Drug Administration.

Both the report and the council statement called for consideration of the efficiency of hospital and nursing home facilities in determining the amount of reimbursement under the medicare program.

A council proposal for grants-in-aid "to stimulate the growth of consumer-controlled comprehensive health plans" was matched by an HEW recommendation for encouragement of group practice and federal "seed money" to encourage the start of group practice prepayment plans.

The 36-page HEW report also included these major proposals:

- Broadening of private and public health insurance plans to include less costly types of medical care as an alternative to hospitals where the nature of the ailment does not require such intensive care.
- Substantial federal funds for training "physician assistants" and evaluating their performance as a means of reducing the critical shortage of doctors and lowering the cost of medical care.
- Federal leadership in helping hospitals reduce their costs.

HEW Sec. John W. Gardner said he is taking steps to carry out many of the administrative recommendations developed in the study, including establishment of a National Center for Health Services Research & Development to "serve as the focus of a national effort to improve the organization and delivery of health services."

ILO Worker Unit Hits Governments on Budget

Geneva—Workers are "bitterly disappointed" at the failure of governments to appropriate more funds for the Intl. Labor Organization's 1968 budget, Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, declared at a meeting of the ILO Governing Body here.

The entire worker group on the Governing Body, which is the equivalent of an executive committee, joined in protesting the limitation on funds voted by many countries.

The budget of $24,788,611 was given final approval. It is $2,316,211 more than that of the current year, but most of the increase is absorbed by rising administrative costs and little is left for the expansion of operating programs.

Faupl was particularly critical of the "shortsightedness" of the governments of major nations such as the United States, the Soviet Union and France.

"These governments just do not realize," he said, "the tremendous need for financial resources to assure that the ILO can effectively accomplish its assigned tasks."

Worker members of the Governing Body were able to persuade a majority to set aside recommendations by some governments and employer representatives that the ILO conference be held biennially instead of yearly, as at present.

Albert J. Hayes, retired president of the Machinists, was named to participate in a meeting of experts on the problems raised for workers by automation. The sessions will be held in Geneva in May.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, retired director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, was named a worker expert for a forthcoming ILO meeting on social security problems.

Plain Dealer Added to Empire:

Cleveland Purchase Swells Newhouse Newspaper Chain

By Eugene A. Kelly

Cleveland, O.—Publisher Samuel I. Newhouse came to town the owner of 20 newspapers with 2,925,000 circulation. He left with title to his 21st—the Cleveland Plain Dealer, morning circulation 377,089, Sunday 522,391.

The price was not disclosed, though Plain Dealer Editor-Publisher Thomas Van Heusen Vail said it was "the highest price ever paid for a newspaper property in this country." Other sources said Newhouse paid $500 a share for 90,000 shares of stock in the Forest City Publishing Co., with 10,000 shares still outstanding but sought by Newhouse.

That would make the total $50 million for the Plain Dealer, its printing plant and offices on the edge of downtown Cleveland, and the adjoining plant of the Art Gravure Corp., publisher of newspaper roto and comic sections.

Newhouse did not stay to meet the public. He conferred with Plain Dealer executives at the Hollenden House, then returned to his Park Ave. headquarters in Manhattan, saying only: "Our first concern in acquiring a property is its strength, health, growth potential. We are very happy to be here. The Plain Dealer is the largest newspaper in our chain."

Executive Editor William M. Ware, once a Newspaper Guild vice president, broke the news to city room workers late that afternoon. Ware walked in, hopped on a chair and said "Will you all gather round, please? I have an announcement."

News to Employes

That was the first most employes knew about it, though Vail told a press conference that while dining with Pres. Johnson the week before in Washington, the President mentioned he "had heard an inkling" that the paper might be sold. Vail said he and Johnson "discussed the sale."

Why was the Plain Dealer, stable, solid and prosperous for many years, sold to out-of-town interests? Vail said in a statement:

"A majority of the owners . . . none of whom are employed by the company and many of whom live outside Cleveland, have decided for estate reasons to accept a substantial offer from Mr. S. I. Newhouse."

"Complete control of the Plain Dealer, its business, personnel and editorial policies has been left in my hands. Management of all departments and corporate officers will continue as before."

Vail emphasized that the change of ownership would "in no way affect our daily operations." He announced that he had signed a 10-year contract with the new owner as editor and publisher. "This does not mean that the contract will terminate after 10 years," he explained.

The Plain Dealer started as a weekly in 1842. It was sold in 1885—seven years after E. W. Scripps came from Detroit to start a new daily, the Press, which soon outdistanced all competitors in a town with 15 or more competing journals. Today the only surviving papers are the Plain Dealer and the Press, both owned by chains headquartered on Park Ave., New York.

Holden Built It

The modern Plain Dealer era began with Liberty E. Holden, lawyer, professor of English and realty man who was editor and owner from 1885 to his death in 1913. His heirs were the ones Vail—a great-grandson of Holden—referred to in his statement. Their control had been diluted through the years by the addition to the board of Cleveland Trust Co. executives acting as trustees, Western Reserve University representatives and a few others like Rep. Frances Bolton of nearby Lyndhurst, herself the heiress of a venerable Cleveland family antedating even the Holdens.

Newhouse is 5 feet 3 inches in height and still vigorous at 71. He runs the business affairs of his papers largely by telephone, and is named on the masthead of only a few. He is the owner also of several radio and television stations and several magazines—Glamour, Vogue, House and Garden, among others.

Five AFL-CIO unions have contracts with Newhouse papers in about 10 cities. Their experience has been that he will agree to pay going wage rates when he has to, will be tough or accommodating according to local conditions.

The Newspaper Guild was only one year old when Newhouse defeated its attempt to organize the Staten Island Advance. The ANG revoked the charters of locals in Newark and Syracuse in 1948 and 1949 on the ground that its contracts with Newhouse were inferior and its leadership so subservient to management as to be not worthy the name.

Members of the Stereotypers, the Typographical Union, the Guild and other unions were replaced by Newhouse after a long strike in Portland, Ore., and no unions hold a contract on the Oregonian or Journal.

Guild contracts with Newhouse's Long Island papers have top wage minimums for key classifications of $160.50 a week, $40 below the New York daily minimums. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, however, matches the $200 top minimum on the competing Post-Dispatch, the ANG reported.

If Newhouse follows a current trend, union observers say, he will seek to reduce his costs in Cleveland by consolidating the printing facilities of the Press and Plain Dealer, and by merging the advertising and bookkeeping departments. The Plain Dealer has union contracts in all departments except the latter two.

Newhouse was born in New York City in 1895, the eldest of eight children. He took his first job at the age of 13 after the family moved to Bayonne, N.J., and the father became ill. He passed the New Jersey bar examination after attending night school classes, but stopped practicing when he lost his first case, according to a biographer.

50-Year Span

He was 16 when the owner of the Bayonne Times named him to run the 5,000-circulation daily. He got the paper in the black, and by 1916 was making $30,000 a year from the rejuvenated Times.

Newhouse bought his first paper soon afterward—in Fitchburg, Mass. He sold it at a 50 percent profit after transferring its newsprint to his Bayonne paper, and with a partner took over the Staten Island Advance in 1922. From then on his ownership accelerated.

In the 1930's he bought the Long Island Press, the Long Island Star-Journal, the Newark Star-Ledger, and the Syracuse Herald-Journal. In the 1940's he added the Syracuse Post-Standard, the Jersey City Journal and the Harrisburg, Pa., Patriot & News.

In the 1950's Newhouse took over the Portland Oregonian, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Birmingham, Ala., News and the Huntsville Times. He bought a 20 percent stock interest in the Denver Post in 1960, but still does not control the paper. His more recent purchases include the Springfield Union, News and Sunday Republican; The Portland, Ore., Journal; New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune and the States-Item; the Mobile, Ala., Press and Register and a subsidiary in Pascagoula, Miss.; and the Plain Dealer.

A spokesman for the ITU charged that the acquisition of the Plain Dealer by Newhouse was new evidence of the growing concentration of ownership in the newspaper industry.

When Newhouse bought two New Orleans papers in 1962, the ITU issued a statement prepared for a congressional subcommittee pointing out that the publisher then owned the only dailies in Syracuse, Harrisburg, Huntsville, New Orleans, Staten Island and Jersey City. Since then he has become sole daily owner in Mobile, Ala., and Springfield, Mass.

Reorganization Bill Approved by Senate

Senators would have more staff help, less patronage and a summer vacation under a legislative reorganization bill, approved 75-9 after more than six weeks of on-and-off debate. The measure now goes to the House.

Other features of the legislation would establish a "bill of rights" for committees, tighten controls over lobbyists and establish a Senate Veterans Affairs Committee.

The bill was steered through the Senate by A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.). A companion bill in the House is sponsored by Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.). The legislation is the outgrowth of a two-year study by a joint House-Senate committee.

Each senator would be authorized an additional top-level aide and each committee would be given two more professional staff members plus a "review specialist" whose job would be to check on the administration of laws passed by Congress.

Congress would be forbidden from meeting during the month of August except during a declared war.

Postmasters would be appointed under the merit system, without Senate confirmation.

More lobbyists would be required to register, criminal penalties would be imposed for violations, and supervision would be shifted to the comptroller general's office.

A Republican move to knock out the tighter lobbying supervision was defeated, 53-30.

The committee reform section of the bill empowers the majority of a committee to call meetings and report out legislation if the chairman refuses to do so.

School, Early Retirement Reduce Manpower Ratio

Increased school attendance and earlier retirement are the key factors for the growth in the number of American men of working age who are not in the labor force, the Labor Dept. reports.

An article in the April Monthly Labor Review focuses on the 4.5 million men—9 percent of the civilian population between 18 and 64—not in the labor force in 1966, noting that this group has increased from 6 percent of the population in 1956.

The sharpest and most persistent rise in non-participation in the labor force occurred in the younger and older age groups, the article said, with increased school attendance responsible for all of the increase in the 18-24 age group. Retirement was the main cause of the increase in the 55 to 64 age bracket.

Of the 4.5 million not in the labor force in 1966 about 2 million were in the 18-24 age bracket and 1.25 million were between 55 and 64.

Labor force participation rates for white men "are uniformly higher" than for Negro men, the article said. Out of 1.25 million men not in the labor force between the ages of 25 and 55, one-fifth were Negro.

Board Applies 'Met' Rule To 4 Insurance Firms

The National Labor Relations Board broke a year-long logjam of refusal-to-bargain cases in the insurance industry by applying its Metropolitan Insurance Co. rule to four other companies.

The Metropolitan ruling, handed down in February 1966 after supplementary hearings ordered by the Supreme Court, was that union representation elections may be held for agents in a single district office instead of statewide, the former practice.

Metropolitan accepted the 1966 ruling but the rest of the insurance industry has not yet followed suit voluntarily. The four firms just named in an order to bargain with the Insurance Workers may comply with the order, appeal it in a U.S. Circuit Court, or wait for the NLRB to seek an enforcement order in Federal District Court.

All five members of the board signed a decision reaffirming earlier findings that "all debit insurance district agents" at two Pittsburgh area offices of the Western & Southern Life Insurance Co. "separately constitute appropriate bargaining units" and that the company illegally refused to bargain with the union in these units—at McKeesport and Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Board panels of three members each then applied the same finding to the Richmond, Va., district office of the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia; the Newport News district office of the North America Assurance Society of Virginia, Inc., and the Equitable Life Insurance Co. offices in East Liverpool and Steubenville, O.

The union has been pressing the NLRB to apply its Metropolitan principle to these and three other pending cases for more than a year, Pres. William A. Gillen said.

For 17 years the NLRB followed a rule forbidding elections in any bargaining unit smaller than statewide. The union repeatedly challenged the rule as unfair, and in 1963 the board held that a single district office also might be an appropriate unit, provided that it was a "separate entity through which the employer conducts its business operations."

Court Challenge

Metropolitan challenged the new rule as applied to its district office at Woonsocket, R.I. Two appeals courts issued conflicting decisions, and the board then appealed the one adverse ruling to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the NLRB failed to process any new union election petitions at Metropolitan and all "Met" organizing was halted for a full year, Gillen recalled.

The high court reversed the adverse decision by the 1st U.S. Circuit Court in Boston but remanded the case to the NLRB for more hearings and further explanation of its reasoning that a single unit office might be appropriate. Early in 1966 the board reaffirmed its Metropolitan rule on the ground that the Woonsocket office had considerable autonomy, and ordered the company to bargain. It did so, and the union has negotiated first contracts for many new members.

Charles Caldwell Joins Labor Dept. Staff

Charles Caldwell, veteran newspaperman and former information director for the Peace Corps and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, has been appointed an assistant information director in the Labor Dept. to serve as principal information officer for the Labor-Management Services Administration.

He also will handle information matters dealing with the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act, the Pension & Welfare Reporting Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, veterans' re-employment rights and the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission.

U.S. 'Initiative' Urged on Slave Labor Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

that it would not make use of any form of forced or compulsory labor as a means of political coercion or punishment for expressing certain views or as a means of discrimination. To date, 75 nations have ratified the convention. The Soviet Union has not ratified the pact.

Biemiller testified that it was the American labor movement which first initiated the inquiry into slave labor in 1947.

Two years later, over the objections of Russia and her satellites, the United Nations Economic & Social Council authorized an ILO study which revealed a systematic program of forced labor in Soviet-controlled countries and Red China. The ILO Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor followed.

20% Hike Urged on Congress:

Meany Details Labor Support For Social Security Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany stressed, however, that it is the elderly retired workers and widows struggling to get by on benefits of $20 a week or less who make up "the great majority of the 22 million Americans now dependent upon social security."

He cited statistics—laced with indignation.

He spoke of the 5 million elderly persons on the social security benefit rolls—35 percent of the total—who are living below the Social Security Administration's own definition of poverty.

"According to that definition," Meany noted, "a single worker isn't poor if he has an income of $1,500 a year. A couple isn't poor if they have $1,900 a year coming in. It seems to me that this is about as poor as you can get."

Even catching up to this poverty level would allow only 22 cents a meal for each person based on a Dept. of Agriculture "economy food plan," intended for "temporary or emergency use when funds are low."

"Imagine that," Meany told the committee, "22 cents." And since they came up with this figure, living costs have risen over 5 percent. So the social security poverty standard today isn't even enough for a 'temporary or emergency' period. Yet for millions, it is not temporary; it is permanent."

Labor is "most enthusiastic" about the President's proposed 59 percent increase for the 2.5 million persons now receiving minimum benefits of $44 a month, Meany said. These people "are the poorest of the poor."

He strongly supported the proposed three-step increase in the taxable wage base—to $10,800 by 1974. It would bring the system closer to the social insurance principle on which it started in 1935, he said, when the $3,000 ceiling covered virtually all wage-earners.

He assured the committee that AFL-CIO members are prepared to "pay their fair share toward a better social security system."

In the long run, however, further improvements that the AFL-CIO considers necessary should be paid for in part by general revenue rather than the "regressive" payroll tax.

"We are not asking for this now," Meany told the committee. "But we will be back."

Republicans have proposed an 8 percent increase in social security benefits, with an escalator covering future cost of living increases.

"Its inadequacy is appalling," Meany said of the GOP plan.

He said labor is not opposed to some form of escalator clause for social security benefits. But he stressed that mere adjustment of rates to living costs is not enough.

"Older Americans are entitled to do better than just keep pace with the cost of living in a society where the standard of living is steadily rising," he said.

Meany suggested that a preferable arrangement would be a "periodic adjustment at fairly frequent intervals of benefit levels to some appropriate measure of active workers' earnings."

The AFL-CIO president gave a strong endorsement to the Administration proposal to extend medicare coverage to disabled workers under 65. He asked also that doctors be barred from requiring medicare patients to pay their bills and then get reimbursement from the government program, declaring it has caused "hardship" to many retirees.

Dealing with another program covered by the bill, Meany supported the proposal to require states receiving matching federal grants for public assistance to raise the payments to welfare recipients to the level the states themselves have set as "the minimum for subsistence." He also asked that extension of aid to families with dependent children "be made mandatory, and that the so-called 'man-in-the-house' rule be immediately eliminated wherever it is in effect."

Child Care Backed

Meany praised proposals for medical care for needy children, including a national dental health program. But he strongly opposed an Administration plan to set an income ceiling on persons eligible for "medicaid," the federal grants to states for health services to the needy. The bill would allow aid only to persons with incomes less than 50 percent above the state's welfare level. Meany said he was "deeply opposed" because income levels for cash welfare in most states are "scandalously low."

He also expressed the AFL-CIO's strong opposition to the Administration proposal to tax a portion of social security and railroad retirement benefits.

Speaking of labor's long-range goals, Meany stressed that much more needs to be done beyond the specific proposals in the Administration bill.

All that should be done won't be accomplished this year, he acknowledged. But he closed with the reminder that goals representing mankind's "striving for a better world . . . are important because if we stop striving for them, if we settle for a comfortable version of things as they are, the American spirit will be dead indeed."

TESTIFYING before the House Ways & Means Committee, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany backed the proposed 20 percent increase in social security benefits as "a substantial down payment" toward the 50 percent rise the AFL-CIO favors. Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller is at left, Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman at right.

Major Draft Revisions Announced by Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

declare his intent to end all graduate school deferments, except for those studying to be doctors, dentists or ministers.

Both the drafting of younger men first and an end to student deferments had been urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting and by the 20-member National Advisory Commission on the Selective Service, which reported to the President Mar. 4.

Johnson's announcement of his intent to revise the draft system came in a message asking Congress to extend the draft law an additional four years. It otherwise would lapse June 30.

Under present law, the President could make the changes he seeks through executive order. However, with the President's intent now declared, Congress could impose its own views on the draft by writing them into the law.

The advisory commission, set up last July, also proposed consolidation of the present system of 4,100 neighborhood draft boards into 300 to 500 area boards with draft classification governed more rigidly than at present on the basis of nationwide standards. Johnson said he was hesitant to scrap the existing board system "lightly" and ordered further study of the issue.

Labor Members

The advisory panel was headed by Burke Marshall, former assistant attorney general, and included two AFL-CIO vice presidents—Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks.

One of the problems of selective service has been the difficulty of selecting the approximately 700,000 youths needed by the armed services each year from the 2.1 million reaching draft age plus additional millions in the draftable age group who have not been called or who have been given deferments.

The President's plan is that young men be processed for the draft soon after they reach the age of 18 and be subject to first priority call-up, along with those who have used up their deferments, at 19.

Since the number needed would still be less than the available manpower pool, the selection would be made by a nationwide random selection system. Deferments would be strictly limited to cases of extreme hardship.

Eligible men who passed age 19 without being called up would be placed in a lower priority each year thereafter, with little likelihood of their being drafted except in a major national crisis.

The President said the lottery system he proposed—to be called FAIR for "fair and impartial random" selection—would be set up before Jan. 1, 1969.

One effect of taking younger men first would be to minimize the effect of ending deferment for fathers.

Johnson also announced that steps are being taken to implement two other recommendations of the advisory commission—greater use of women volunteers by the military services and replacement of military by civilian employes in additional jobs.

While holding off a decision on student deferments, the President made it clear that in no event will college students be able "to pile deferment on deferment" until they are past draft age.

The President did not indicate when he would issue his executive orders or when they would take effect.

The continued need for a draft law was affirmed in the President's message, the advisory commission's report, the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement, and the report of an advisory panel set up by the House Armed Services Committee.

3-11-67

Labor Raps Proposals On U.S. Agency Rules

The AFL-CIO opposed a major revamping of the Administrative Procedures Act, which sets ground rules for administrative hearings and actions by federal agencies.

Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that some of the proposed changes could lead to lengthy delays in labor board representation elections and Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage determinations.

Passed Last Year

The subcommittee is considering a sweeping revision of the act in a bill co-sponsored by Senators Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Edward V. Long (D-Mo.). A similar measure passed the Senate last year but died in the House.

Harris cautioned against substituting formal, quasi-judicial procedures in situations where speed and informality are needed. Citing examples, he said:

"The representation proceedings under the National Labor Relations Act cannot be considered in isolation from the purpose which these proceedings are designed to serve. That purpose is to facilitate the prompt determination whether employes wish to be represented by a union, and, if so, what union, as an alternative to strikes for recognition. This purpose can easily be frustrated by the imposition of formal and restrictive procedures. . . .

"Another example . . . is the prevailing wage pre-determinations which the Dept. of Labor makes under the Davis-Bacon Act and other statutes dealing with government financed or aided construction.

"Here, again, formal procedural requirements that do not take into account the exigencies under which wage determinations must be made could not only frustrate the beneficial purpose of the act, which is to assure that construction work carried on or aided by the government shall not undermine prevailing wage standards, but could also seriously delay vital construction projects."

Thorough study might point the need to some modifications of the present law, Harris commented. But he questioned whether advocates of the bill had made a convincing case for "broad and sweeping changes" which would lay down "a whole new set of ground rules."

Meany Calls for Probe Of Mississippi Slaying

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed labor's "sorrow and horror" over the murder of Wharlest Jackson, Natchez, Miss., union member and civil rights worker and called on Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark to investigate the killing and prosecute those guilty.

Jackson was killed Feb. 27 when a bomb exploded in his car as he drove home from work at the Armstrong Rubber Co. plant. A member of Rubber Workers Local 303, Jackson had just begun a job formerly held by a white man, wire services reported.

Meany said in a message to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the AFL-CIO joins with its affiliate, the URW, in expressing its indignation and expects the Dept. of Justice to "investigate this atrocious act, arrest the guilty and prosecute them to the full extent of the law."

The AFL-CIO, he added, "will continue its fight for stronger federal legislation against crimes like this and we will not rest until discrimination and prejudice are driven from every place in America." A copy went to Clark.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito sent a message of sympathy to the family declaring that "this unnecessary and unfortunate event should impress every God-fearing person with the evils of discrimination, hatred, bigotry and prejudice."

The union, Bommarito said, "will exert every possible effort to bring those responsible for this cowardly act to justice."

Natchez civic authorities assured the Negro community they will seek the killer of Jackson, who was active in the NAACP and other civil rights groups.

NAACP Dir. Roy Wilkins called on Congress to enact new laws to facilitate federal prosecution in civil rights slayings.

New Edition Issued Of Stewards Manual

A completely revised and updated "AFL-CIO Manual for Shop Stewards" is now available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division.

The new 64-page edition of the manual covers a wide range of information on collective bargaining, the job of the steward, how to handle grievances, and legislative and educational material.

The manual, publication No. 75, can be obtained by writing AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Single copies are free; orders up to 100 copies will be billed at 20 cents per copy; orders for 100 or more will be billed at $15 per hundred.

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Social Security Rallies Stir Broad Grassroots Support

Non-Farm Jobs Hit Peak:

3.7% Jobless Rate Set for 3rd Month

By Robert B. Cooney

The national unemployment rate held at 3.7 percent in February for the third straight month, the Labor Dept. has reported.

As the department saw it, the February manpower situation was characterized "by continued high employment and low unemployment rates, but by declines in manufacturing employment and hours."

These were the highlights:

- Non-farm payroll jobs after adjustment for seasonal influences, rose by 125,000 to a record 65.5 million. The job rise came in the area of services, government and contract construction. Factory employment, seasonally adjusted, fell by 65,000 to 19.4 million.
- Construction employment showed a sizeable seasonally adjusted advance of 56,000 to a total of 3,357,000 as a result of the pickup in residential construction.
- **Unemployment, at 3.2 million, was unchanged from January. The jobless rate of 3.7 percent was unimproved from January and December and was the same as February 1966.**

The jobless rates remained low for married men—the key breadwinner group—at 1.6 percent and for adult men 20 and over at 2.2 percent. However, the jobless rate for Negroes worsened slightly to 7.1 percent, more than double the 3.3 percent jobless rate for whites.

- The number of non-farm workers on part-time for economic reasons—due to slack work, material shortages, etc.—rose by 100,000 to 2.0 million. Usually it declines slightly over the month, the report noted.

Arthur M. Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, conceded to reporters that economic activity in the first quarter was

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Asks Wide Drive On Poverty

Organized labor called on the federal government to expand the war against poverty and honor its commitment to the nation's poor "even as we fulfill our commitments in Viet Nam."

The AFL-CIO at the same time gave its endorsement to a 1966 commission study that would establish a federally-supported effort to put the hard-core unemployed to work in much-needed public service programs.

In testimony before a Senate labor subcommittee examining the three-year-old war against poverty, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared that a good beginning has been made "but much remains to be done."

"Even as we fulfill commitments in Viet Nam and elsewhere overseas," Biemiller said, the resources allocated at home "are altogether inadequate in terms of the need and of our capabilities." He warned that incalculable harm would be done if the "forward thrust" of the poverty war is lost

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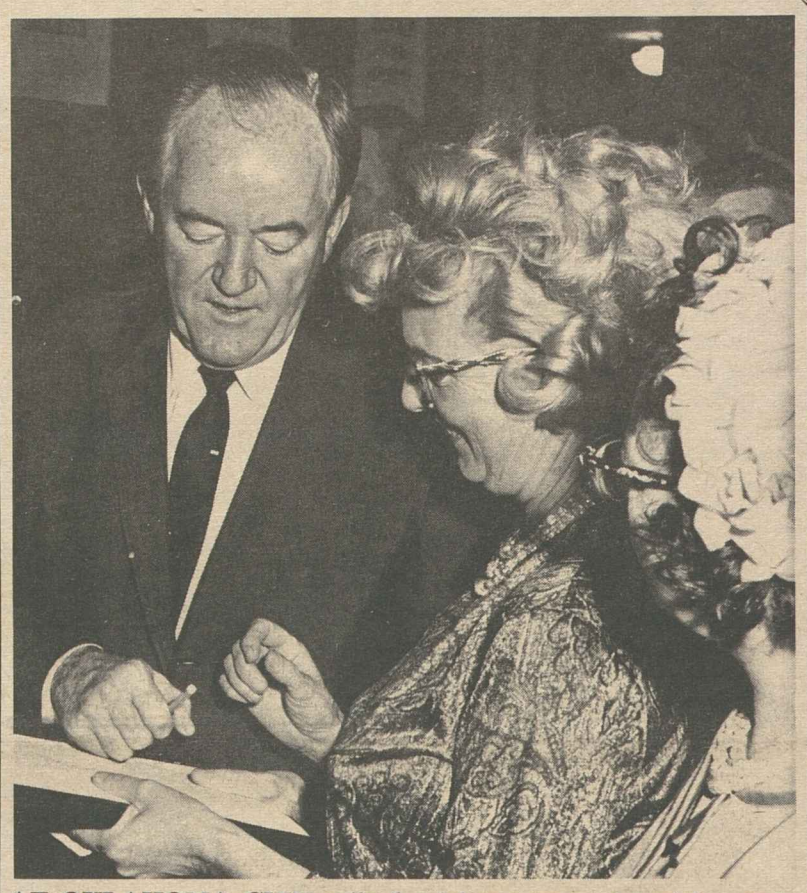

AT OKLAHOMA CITY rally for labor-supported social security bill, Vice Pres. Humphrey stops to chat with well-wishers after his speech calling for a "grassroots groundswell" to win passage of the legislation. Rallies sponsored by the AFL-CIO were held in 14 cities throughout the nation. **(Additional photos Page 6.)**

Meany Says 20% Hike 'Up to Us'

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Johnson, Vice Pres. Humphrey and overflow crowds at rallies throughout the nation launched the AFL-CIO's drive to demonstrate massive public support for the Administration's social security bill.

"Too many citizens have been left behind by the progress they helped build," Johnson declared. "Our effort to guarantee dignity and a decent income to every worker still has a long way to go. . . . I am counting on you to help in this great effort."

Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appeared together in a special film shown at 14 weekend rallies sponsored by local central labor councils with strong support from senior citizen organizations. Humphrey headed the speaker list at the Oklahoma City rally and senators, congressmen, union leaders and Administration officials addressed mass meetings in other cities.

Tens of thousands of petitions were distributed at the rallies, which Meany stressed were "only the beginning" of the campaign. He urged those attending to:

"Write to your congressman and your senators. Visit them . . .

"Talk to your friends and neighbors—to your church and school groups, to your fellow club members. Get them to read the literature we have prepared and to write their congressmen and senators. Get everyone you can to sign your petition.

"That is how progress is made. That is how laws are passed. It is really up to us."

Humphrey touched on the same theme in a rousing speech to the enthusiastic Oklahoma City rally.

"The success of any legislation," the Vice President stressed, "begins

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Represents 400,000 Members:

Professional Unions Form New Council

Seventeen AFL-CIO unions joined in setting up a new council designed to stimulate union activity among men and women in the professions, sciences and the arts—and to encourage cooperation among unions in these fields.

Delegates representing 400,000 union members pledged "to bring the fruits of collective bargaining" to workers in these fields. They promised to "exchange information and investigate means and methods for improving salaries, hours and working conditions."

Stressing the changes the space age has made in the pattern of the work force, delegates chose a name whose initials spell SPACE—the council of AFL-CIO unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employes.

The founding convention elected Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians as president of the council, Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers as vice president, and Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes as treasurer.

Establishment of the council as part of the AFL-CIO structure was hailed by Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne in an address at the opening of the two-day convention.

He termed it "a tribute to the flexibility of outlook and form of the American trade union movement."

By 1975, Beirne said, half of all workers will be in white collar occupations. "For this new group of workers—for these so-called middle class people from the professional, scientific and cultural communities

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Examiner Shapes Remedy To End 'Profit' in Labor Law Delay

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled that an employer who refused to come to the bargaining table for nearly 18 months while he "tested" the law should be required to pay his employes for wage and benefit gains they would have achieved during the testing period.

Examiner Owsley Vose recommended the unique remedy for members of the Auto Workers at the Elwood, Ind., plant of the Ex-Cell-O-Corp. because management refused to bargain after the union won an NLRB election in 1964 and was certified in 1965. Vose reaffirmed the validity of the election result and outlined a remedy to "take the profit out of refusing to bargain."

The examiner agreed with the union that long delays in such cases "place a premium on disobedience of the law." He ruled that the firm must bargain with the UAW and also compensate Elwood plant employes for the money value of the "minimum additional benefits" including wages which it is "reasonable to conclude that the union would have been able to attain through collective bargaining" except for management delays.

Additional hearings will be needed to compute the loss suffered by employes, Vose pointed out, because of the refusal of a company vice president to produce records of wage increases and fringe benefits granted Elwood employes since the union won bargaining rights. The examiner compared conditions other than wages at Elwood, as listed in a 1963 company handbook, with those at five other Ex-Cell-O plants where the UAW has

(Continued on Page 2)

Council Meeting Kept Wires Buzzing

Press coverage of the recent AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla., almost doubled that from the mid-winter council meeting in 1966, according to a compilation by the Western Union office in Miami.

A total of 75,994 words moved over Western Union wires during the Feb. 20-28 period this year. The total filed by Western Union in 1966 was 41,270 words.

SENIOR CONCERT ORCHESTRA of New York Musicians Local 802 gave its first public performance at Hunter College in collaboration with the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Council. The 80-piece orchestra was conducted by David Mendoza. Its members are all over 65, a fourth of them over 80. The occasion was a tribute to retired union members in the New York area.

New Remedy Outlined For Bargaining Refusal

(Continued from Page 1)

contracts. He found superior conditions prevailing at the other plants —in Bluffton, Fostoria and Lima, O., Detroit and Traverse City, Mich.

There is ample precedent, Vose said, for ruling that the board has the power to fashion different remedies for unfair practices. The question in the Ex-Cell-O case, he said, was whether the union was justified in seeking a remedy other than what it called a "slap on the wrist" order to cease and desist.

It is possible for any employer to delay the start of bargaining sessions for up to two years while he "pursues the legal remedies available to him" in the law, the examiner noted. In the Ex-Cell-O case, he observed, more than two years have elapsed since the NLRB's original certification was issued, and another year or more could elapse before a Court of Appeals issues a decision on review.

During this period the employes, "frustrated in their efforts to obtain a contract, and seeing that their employer by his own efforts can prevent the collective bargaining process from even getting started, lose interest in union representation," Vose wrote. When bargaining finally starts, he observed, union representatives are "bargaining from a position of weakness rather than the position they would have been in" had the employer promptly sat down for negotiations. He added:

"Employers who promptly comply with their . . . obligations are placed at an economic disadvantage and flouters of the national policy . . . are financially rewarded for their conduct."

Open to Others

Assuming that Ex-Cell-O's refusal to bargain was not a deliberate maneuver to stall bargaining but an attempt to get a review of what the company regards as an erroneous ruling, Vose observed that the course it followed is open to all employers. This, he pointed out, includes those "who are opposed to collective bargaining . . . and who calculate that the cost of litigating is more than offset by the savings resulting from stalling the commencement of bargaining for possibly two years or more."

During this period, he noted, "assuming that the Court of Appeals ultimately sustains the board's actions in the representation case, the national policy with regard to collective bargaining has been wholly frustrated, and the employes have been deprived of the fruits of the bargaining process." He added:

"These results . . . are completely antithetical to the purposes of the (Taft-Hartley) Act and call for a remedy which will help restore the situation to that which would have existed but for the unfair labor practices."

Vose recommended that company payment should be retroactive to Oct. 25, 1965, the date on which management first refused the union's request for a bargaining meeting.

Stevens Files Appeal Against NLRB Ruling

Greenville, S.C.—J. P. Stevens & Co., named in two National Labor Relations Board orders as a flagrant violator of federal labor law, has filed an appeal of the latest board order with the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the company announced here.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock charged that the appeals have been filed for the purpose of "endless litigation and delay."

The NLRB, in a unanimous decision early in March, ordered the Stevens firm to restore 18 fired workers to their jobs with full backpay, and to take several steps to undo its "flagrantly unlawful conduct." The steps included giving the Textile Workers Union of America the names and addresses of all employes in its 27 North and South Carolina plants; reading the board's "cease and desist" order at employe meetings, and giving the union access to plant bulletin boards for a year.

Pollock recalled that Stevens & Co. has been found "guilty of the grossest violations of federal law" by three NLRB trial examiners and in the two rulings of the full board. He urged Pres. Johnson to issue a presidential order barring Stevens "and any other repeated violators" from receiving government orders until they comply with the law.

World Book Remains on Unfair List

The Union Label & Service Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, warned that World Book Encyclopedia is still being produced in part at the struck plant of the Kingsport, Tenn., Press despite a claim by the publisher to the contrary.

The department said through a spokesman that, while a portion of World Book is being printed at another plant, an officer of Field Enterprises Educational Corp., the publisher, acknowledged that a "substantial part of the work is still being done at Kingsport Press."

The statement was in answer to letters circulated by a regional office of World Book to unions and school administrators in the St. Louis area that the "R. Donnelly Co. of Crawfordsville, Ind., has recently built a new plant . . . where our World Book Encyclopedia is now being printed." The Donnelly firm, one of the nation's largest printers of telephone books and other products, has operated non-union shops for many years, the department said.

AFL-CIO unions and the Union Label Dept. have been conducting a vigorous "don't buy" campaign against Kingsport Press, where some 1,000 members of five affiliated unions have been on strike for five years. The strike is still on, and management still operates the Kingsport plant with strikebreakers.

Besides the World Book Encyclopedia, labor's unfair list includes the same company's Childcraft series; the Book of Knowledge and its annual supplement, distributed by Grolier, Inc., the Grossett Webster Dictionary of Grossett & Dunlap, Inc., and books by other publishers including textbooks offered for sale by 24 universities.

Jewish Forward Marks 70th Year

New York—The Jewish Daily Forward, the only labor-oriented daily newspaper in the United States, has just observed the 70th anniversary of its founding by a group of Socialist idealists in 1897.

Its institution was in effect a protest against the dogmatism and partisanship of the radicals of that day and the bitterness of their attacks on the former AFL.

The Forward was mainly the voice of Yiddish-speaking immigrants who helped develop labor unions in many areas, but particularly in the apparel trades. The publication gave not only space and sympathetic treatment to the struggles of workers fighting to build their unions, but donated its own funds and often mobilized the Jewish labor community in support of non-Jewish strikers.

Paul Fournier Dies; Distillery Union Officer

Montreal—Paul Fournier, Canadian director of the Distillery Workers since 1940 and a DWU vice president since 1946, died here Mar. 9 after a short illness. He was 56.

Fournier joined the DWU after serving seven years as chief Canadian organizer for the Hatters. The DWU credited a joint campaign by Fournier and union Pres. Mort Brandenburg, then DWU director of organization, with bringing 5,000 Canadian distillery workers into the union.

Non-Farm Jobs Hit Peak:

3.7% Jobless Rate Set for 3rd Month

(Continued from Page 1)

"growing less rapidly" than in the same period a year ago.

Ross warned against overinterpreting recent economic indicators which showed declines and what some observers regarded as a "softening" of economic activity.

For example, he noted, the slight decline in the industrial production index in January reflected an edging down in the factory workweek but the more important factor of the employment level continued strong.

The Labor Dept. report said the factory workweek, which declined from 41.3 hours in November to 41.0 hours in January, fell to a seasonally adjusted total of 40.3 hours in February. The decline was attributed to inventory adjustments and bad weather in some areas.

The report said the average hourly earnings of factory production workers rose 1 cent to $2.78 in February. But the sharp drop in hours over the month caused average weekly earnings to decline by $1.54 to $111.48.

Total employment since a year ago grew by 1.8 million to 72.5 million, the report said. The job gains were made up of 600,000 adult men, 1.0 million adult women and 250,000 teenagers. Non-farm jobs gained by 2.0 million while agricultural employment continued its long-term decline, falling by about 200,000.

On the unemployment side of the picture, the jobless total of 3.2 million in February was unchanged from January. The unemployed were made up of 1.3 million adult men, 1.1 million adult women and about 750,000 teenagers.

Unemployed non-whites totaled 650,000 in February, making up one-fifth of the total jobless.

The Labor Dept. said that one effect of the jobless rate stabilizing within a 3.5 to 3.9 percent rate for the past 14 months has been to reduce long-term unemployment. From a year ago, the long-term jobless—those futilely seeking work for 15 weeks or longer—declined to 500,000, a drop of 170,000. The group of very long-term unemployed—those jobless 27 weeks or longer — dropped by 80,000 over the year.

ACWA Backs Contract Bar For Scofflaws

San Juan, P.R.—The executive board of the Clothing Workers voted a strong endorsement of the AFL-CIO's effort to bar government contracts to companies that discriminate against union members in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Calling for a presidential executive order comparable to the ban on contracts to firms guilty of racial discrimination, the ACWA board said present policies reward the law-breaker.

"By awarding contracts to such firms, government demeans itself and the law, and operates to the disadvantage of companies which do live up to the obligation of national labor policy," the board said.

In another resolution, the ACWA called for government limitations on the imports of all apparel.

The union cited a 40 percent rise in imports between 1964 and 1966 and warned that "failure of our government to act in time will irreparably damage the domestic apparel industry and increase unemployment."

Broadcast Union Moves To Block Raid Attempt

New York—The Broadcast Employes & Technicians countered an attempted raid on the union's New York and Hollywood, Calif., locals by filing unfair labor practice charges against the raiders, suspending negotiations with the American Broadcasting Co. and the National Broadcasting Co., and extending contracts with those two networks by five months.

NABET Vice Pres. James Harvey said the American Communications Association, which affiliated recently with the expelled Teamsters, distributed ACA signature cards just as contract negotiations with the networks were getting under way.

Contract talks were suspended March 7 when the network refused to make a wage offer in the face of the attempted raid. NABET then filed unfair practice charges against ABC, NBC and the ACA, which is headed by Joseph P. Selly.

The National Labor Relations Board office here rejected an ACA petition for an election as untimely filed. The petition was refiled Mar. 10 and awaits a ruling by the NLRB regional director, Harvey said.

NABET Pres. Eugene P. Klumpp has advised all U.S. and Canadian members of the union that the contract extension was resorted to in order to protect members from a "no contract" emergency. When negotiations are resumed, NABET will seek retroactivity of benefits to Mar. 31, the original expiration date of the existing contract, Klumpp said in a letter.

Klumpp reported pledges of support from AFL-CIO unions and federation Regional Dir. Michael Mann here. Among messages of support, he said, was one from Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who said that NABET was being subjected to "the same kind of a raid" the Teamsters and the ACA had earlier attempted against CWA units.

"It is a recognized fact," Beirne said, "that ACA contracts, wherever signed, were poor contracts from the point of view of the working membership. ACA has gone downhill steadily on the basis of bad results piled on top of a poor reputation."

The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 for domination by corrupt interests. Pres. James R. Hoffa recently began serving an eight-year prison sentence on conviction of jury-tampering charges. The ACA was ousted from the former CIO in 1950 on grounds of following Communist Party policies and objectives instead of national CIO policies.

Jack Weinberger Dies; Ex-Hotel Union Leader

San Francisco—Jack Weinberger, who served the Hotel & Restaurant Employes for 50 years as a member of Waiters Local 30 and in recent years as secretary-treasurer of the international union, died here at 83 after a week's illness. He had retired in 1963.

Weinberger came here from Baltimore not long after the 1906 earthquake. His widow and a daughter survive.

Emergency Board Report:

Rail Shopcrafts Scan Settlement Proposal

Six railroad unions representing 137,000 shopcraft workers scheduled a meeting Mar. 21 to vote on acceptance or rejection of a Presidential Emergency Board recommendation designed to head off a strike.

Union general chairmen on more than 120 U.S. railroads and terminal companies will decide whether contract negotiations with the carriers should be resumed or whether to prepare for a strike of all shopworkers on Apr. 12.

A three-man fact finding board named by Pres. Johnson, which held hearings Feb. 1-9, has recommended that the parties agree to a 5 percent general increase for all shopcraft workers, retroactive to Jan. 1; a wage reopening next Dec. 31; a comprehensive job evaluation study to be concluded within four months, and correction of wage inequities out of a fund to be placed in escrow by the employers.

The 5 percent increase would average 15 cents an hour—an amount the emergency board said would keep shopcraft earnings "well abreast of the general increases of workers outside the railroad industry."

Board members also recommended that the parties agree to a two-year contract, that any wage increases to correct inequities following the job study be made retroactive to July 1, 1967, that three weeks' vacation be given after 10 years of service instead of the present 15, and that all other proposals in dispute be dropped.

The six unions—the Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Firemen & Oilers—are negotiating through the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. They had asked at least a 7 percent wage hike; a cost-of-living escalator clause, and a slowdown in what they called an everwidening gap between shopcraft and other comparable wage rates.

Three members participated in the board's report — Chairman David Ginsburg, Washington lawyer; Dean Frank J. Dugan of Georgetown University's graduate law school, and Pres. John W. McConnell of the University of New Hampshire.

The board said that, though it dealt first with the wage question, it regards the issue of wage compression as more important.

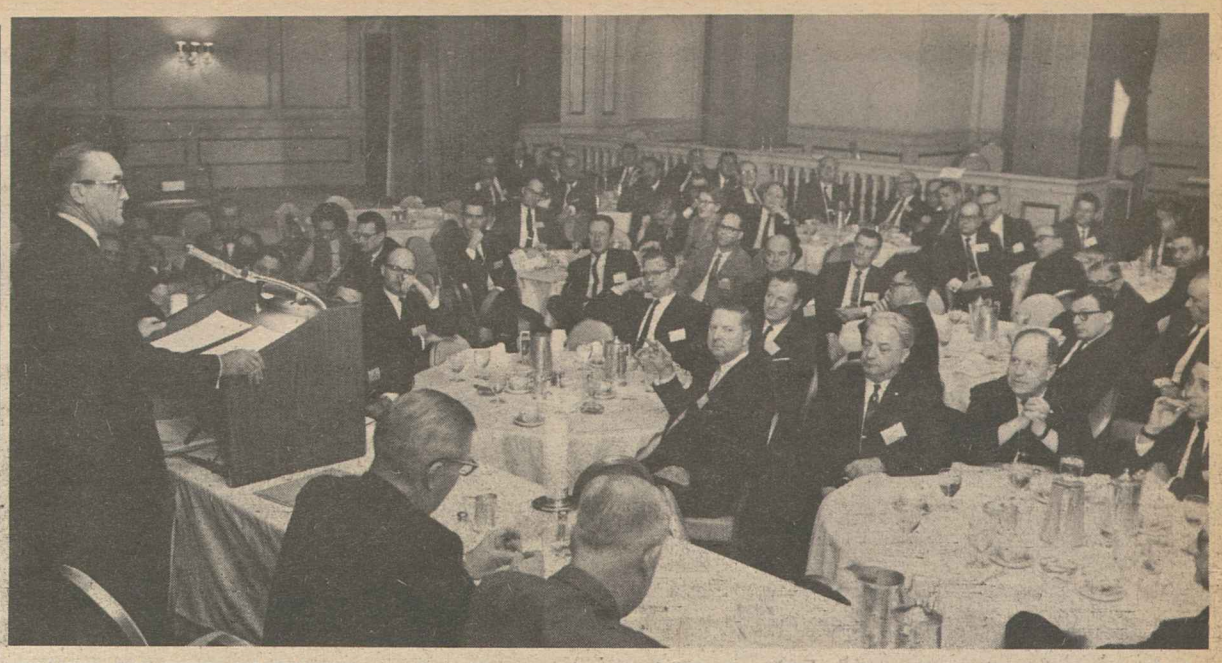
For 30 years, it reported, the unions have negotiated uniform cents-per-hour wage increases for all shopcraft workers and "the result has been to compress severely the wage differentials between skilled workers in railroad shops" and those in other industries.

Noting that it has been almost half a century since a systematic evaluation was made of the skilled crafts in the railroad industry, the board recommended a job study along these lines:

- The parties should begin negotiations within 60 days to determine the amount of money to be placed in escrow by the employers as a "down payment" to correct wage inequities.
- If the parties cannot agree on the amount of the fund, the secretary of labor should be authorized to name a board for final and binding arbitration, or an alternate procedure.
- The parties should agree on procedures for a job evaluation study. If they cannot agree within 60 days of the report, the labor secretary should be authorized to name a board to spell out appropriate procedures.
- If the job evaluation study fails to "establish acceptable wage differentials," the board declared, the parties should agree to final and binding arbitration through a board appointed by the secretary of labor.

Declaring that "no real bargaining actually had taken place" before its hearings opened, the board also recommended three measures to expedite the settlement of disputes under the Railway Labor Act:

A longer no-strike period after an emergency board report to allow additional time for negotiations; Presidential authority to extend the initial no-strike period for 30 days, and restraint by emergency boards in issuing specific recommendations.



'WAVE OF THE FUTURE' is what Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne termed the new Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employes as he addressed a luncheon session at the council's founding convention in Washington.

Meany Hails Inter-America Summit Talks

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed next month's summit meeting of the presidents of the American states at Punta del Este and applauded Pres. Johnson for accepting Latin American initiative in promoting the sessions.

Meany's statement of strong support for further steps to assure "the economic, social and political advancement of the Americas" was conveyed to the President at a White House meeting, Mar. 16.

An AFL-CIO delegation, headed by Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Committee, read the message to the President. Meany is in Brussels at a meeting of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Others in the delegation were Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge and Joseph D. Keenan; Lane Kirkland, Meany's executive assistant and Andrew McLellan, the AFL-CIO's inter-American representative.

Text of Meany's statement follows:

"The AFL-CIO hails the forthcoming meeting of the Presidents of the American States at Punta del Este, Uruguay. We applaud Pres. Johnson's acceptance of this Latin American initiative. The program for a summit meeting formulated by the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Aires, Argentina, holds the promise of opening a new era in inter-American relations.

"Favorable congressional action on the President's request for additional financial assistance to the Alliance for Progress is necessary. The AFL-CIO strongly supports this and every further step forward in the economic, social and political advancement of the Americas, and every practical effort to promote the economic integration of our sister republics.

"We urge free world cooperation in the development of the hemisphere, recognizing that economic advancement is vital to the strengthening of representative democracy and the achievement of the humanitarian goals for which all free nations strive."

Council Links Unions In Professions, Arts

(Continued from Page 1)

—we're going to have to bring out a more attractive, thoroughly modern union."

At sessions presided over by Cogen, who served as temporary president for the founding convention, delegates adopted a constitution and resolution spelling out goals.

They voted to extend a friendly hand to legitimate professional associations "with the aim in mind that we may eventually bring them into the mainstream of the labor movement."

Another resolution cited the exclusion of many professionals from collective bargaining legislation and urged state and federal legislation to extend to them "full bargaining rights."

Delegates expressed concern at the inadequate coverage of labor's role and the history of the labor movement in schools and colleges—and the effect of this on young people entering the workforce. Communications and public relations were put down as major functions for the new council.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher challenged the delegates to take advantage of the "extreme flexibility" of the collective bargaining process to deal with the special problems of professionals.

Many of the answers, he suggested, can come from "teachers, musicians, engineers, artists and actors and others who have long since embraced and remained faithful to unionism."

A growing number of professionals, Kircher said, "are discovering that professionalism plus $1.09 will get a pound of sirloin at the supermarket on a sale day. A Ph.D. isn't worth an extra five TV stamps at the cashier's stand —and I think they are getting a little tired of seeing union laborers buy the steak while they buy the hamburger."

Participating in the founding convention were Actors Equity, the American Guild of Musical Artists, the Barbers, Broadcast Employes, Communications Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Insurance Workers, Musicians, Office & Professional Employes, Operating Engineers, Retail Clerks, Seafarers, Stage Employes, State, County & Municipal Employes, Teachers and Technical Engineers.

A number of other unions were represented by observers.

Establishment of the council was authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last summer and the constitution adopted by the new organization provides affiliation either for whatever portion of a union's membership is in the field covered by the council, with a 1 cent a month per capita tax.

The executive board, governing body between biennial conventions, is made up of the three general officers and one representative from each affiliated union. An executive secretary will be named by the board.

A statement adopted by the council stressed the change in the status of professionals from "independent artisans" to a subordinate role in a large establishment with "wages, hours and working conditions set by unilateral action" of the employer.

Union Hits State Attack On Wage Law Coverage

The State, County & Municipal Employes joined the AFL-CIO in attacking the State of Maryland's effort to exempt itself from paying the federal minimum wage and overtime rates to public employes in schools, hospitals, and similar institutions owned by a state or subdivision.

Estimated expenditures for educational institutions will reach $48.8 billion in the current school year, a union brief filed in federal district court in Baltimore by counsel Henry Kaiser and Ronald Rosenberg pointed out, with only $10.5 billion expended by private schools and colleges.

Hospital expenditures in 1965 were $12.9 billion, of which $7.4 billion was spent by private institutions, the brief continued.

"The effects of these gigantic enterprises on the national economy are substantial and well within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce."

The brief noted that more than 100,000 State-County members are "directly and materially affected" by the 1966 wage-hour law amendments, which brought specified public employes under protection. What is "ultimately involved," it said, is the right of some 1.4 million public employes to a similar "modest protection."

Maryland (and 23 other states which joined in challenging the constitutionality of the 1966 amendments) cannot properly claim "sovereignty" as a defense, the brief declared, because it was long ago decided that "the sovereign power of the states is necessarily diminished to the extent of the grants of power to the federal government in the constitution."

Congress had ample evidence "that the states have been unwilling to provide adequate minimum wage protection" and moved to correct the situation under its commerce power, the brief continued.

"No amount of inapplicable . . . abstractions regarding state sovereignty can convert this case from anything but the familiar attempt of employers to resist the obligation to raise the wages of their employes to those modest minimums Congress has required."

Allied Industrial Union Names COPE Director

Milwaukee—Edward C. Adams has been named COPE director of the Allied Industrial Workers and assistant editor of the union's monthly newspaper. He replaces Gordon W. Brehm, now a mediator for the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board. Adams formerly was on the staffs of the Fire Fighters, the State, County & Municipal Employes and the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

Shipyard Electricians Heed T-H Court Order

San Francisco—Electricians in 11 West Coast shipyards returned to work in compliance with an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction halting a four-month strike for an improved contract. Some of the 1,300 IBEW members, however, declined to leave higher-paying jobs acquired since the strike started last Nov. 4.

U.S. District Court Judge Albert C. Wollenberg signed an order requested by Pres. Johnson through the Justice Dept. The order, compelling an 80-day return to work, was granted on the ground that the strike had affected a "substantial part" of the ship repair industry and "imperiled the national safety."

Johnson acted on the basis of an emergency board report on the strike issues and an affidavit by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara that the strike was delaying shipping needed for the Viet Nam sea lift.

The IBEW said that union members had complied with the order though they felt it merely delayed settlement of the strike issues for 80 days. After the injunction expires, it predicted, "we'll be right back where we started." The union strongly disputed the government's contention that the strike had a significant effect on the nation's military needs.

The effort to write a new contract began a year ago. The IBEW asks wages and benefits based on "electrician skills and circumstances." The Pacific Coast Shipbuilders' Association, representing employers, wants a uniform wage result for all crafts.

A Critical Battle

THE NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN touched off by the AFL-CIO to generate support for a stronger social security system is another chapter in organized labor's dedication to the welfare of all Americans.

The trade union movement has taken the leadership in every fight to improve and expand the social security system so that it adequately meets the needs of all citizens—old, middle-aged or young, in disability, retirement or death.

It has furnished the leadership and the resources in these battles because the trade union movement is a broadly based movement concerned with the needs of all Americans, workers and non-workers, union members and non-union members.

This year a decisive battle looms to increase social security benefits for the 23 million now on the rolls and the millions who will become eligible in future years. It is a critical battle in the struggle to wipe out poverty, to bring dignity and a decent standard of living to the disabled, the widowed, the orphaned children and the aged.

It is critical also to the security, now and in the future, of every American, regardless of age or status.

The AFL-CIO is determined that this battle will be won. The nation's welfare and the public interest demand no less.

The Bond Loophole

ONE OF THE sharpest attacks ever to be made by a high public official on tax-exempt bonds has been made by Stanley S. Surrey, assistant secretary of the treasury. In a speech before the Federal Bar Association on some aspects of tax loopholes, one of his prime targets was the rapidly growing practice of local government issuance of tax-exempt industrial development bonds.

Surrey charged that this device is being used more and more "by financially strong corporations that are fully able to obtain funds through normal channels."

"Their turning, however, to these industrial development bonds," he declared, "makes them accomplices with the local issuing agencies in an arrangement that distorts the tax-exemption privilege and forces the federal tax system improperly to support their financing. Indeed, the position of accomplice is often forced upon the local agency under the threat of locating the plant elsewhere."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on Pres. Johnson to issue an executive order to bar government contracts from going to notoriously anti-labor and law-breaking corporations. It also has called on the President to crack down on the industrial bond financing situation. This practice, which largely began in the South, has now spread to no less than 37 states, many of which are acting to defend themselves against the states that are deliberately seeking runaway shops.

The fact that so many of the southern states which are leaders in the industrial bond racket have been rewarded over the past five years with more and more defense contracts gives added weight to the demand that these practices be stopped.

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Sign Up!

'Just Not Good Enough'—Meany:

Adequate Benefits for All Ages Goal of Social Security Plan

Following are highlights of the speech prepared by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the New York social security rally:

WHEN WE TALK about social security, we are talking about the older Americans—those who have earned the right to live out their lives in dignity and independence, free from the fear of poverty.

But we are also talking about younger Americans. We are talking about the young worker who suffers an accident, or is struck down by a disease, so severely that he is totally unable to work. Social security is for him, too, and for his dependents.

Or take the young or middle-aged worker who dies. This does happen, you know, despite all the advances in medical science. Breadwinners still die of illness, or as the result of an accident.

Here again, social security comes to the rescue. It pays monthly benefits to the widow and the young children, until they are 18—or 22, if they are still in school.

There is no other insurance policy that is as good as social security—and I don't care how you figure it, whether you throw in the employer contributions and all the rest. You just can't buy that kind of protection for the money.

There is one big shortcoming in the social security system today. It is just not good enough to meet the needs of those who depend upon it.

It cannot possibly be good enough when it leaves five million pensioners below the poverty level—and I am talking about a poverty line of $1,500 a year for a single worker.

You know what the President has proposed. It adds up to 20 percent, but we ought to know what this means.

The biggest increases will go on the minimums—almost 60 percent.

That is badly-needed. We favor that.

For most people drawing social security payments, the increase will be 15 percent. Now that's not enough to meet the need. However, it is the most—in our opinion as well as the President's—that can reasonably be achieved from the Congress this year.

It is a down payment on our long-term objective—a 50 percent increase in benefits, all across the board.

The Administration bill pays for itself. It calls for a very small increase—one-tenth of 1 percent—in the tax rate, starting in 1969. It also calls for successive expansions in the tax base, the amount of earnings from which social security taxes are deducted.

The biggest effect on wage-earners is that they will pay social security taxes for a greater number of weeks than they do now. They will be buying much more than their money's worth.

The point is, in order to pay higher benefits, social security needs higher income.

All of us have been deeply concerned about the low minimum benefits. But we also need to be concerned about low maximum benefits. As wages and salaries go up, social security retirement benefits provide less protection to better-paid workers.

So the maximums, as well as the minimums, need to be raised. A higher wage base will help. But eventually, in order to achieve the kind of benefits that are needed, and in order to spread the costs of social security in a fairer way, the social security fund should be supported in part by contributions from the general revenues of the United States.

We don't expect anything of the kind this year. We are not pressing for it. But as I told the Ways & Means Committee, "We will be back."

NOW LET ME MAKE a few comments on medicare. The President's bill offers some badly-needed improvements.

To start with, it would extend the benefits of medicare to those who are receiving disability payments.

The totally disabled, by definition, are faced with big medical costs. They are faced with these costs at a time when they are least able to meet them. All the arguments that persuaded Congress to pass medicare for the aged also apply, with equal or greater force, to the totally disabled.

The President's program is essentially our program for 1967.

But I am sure the President would agree that the adoption of this bill, even with the amendments we have suggested, would be a beginning rather than an end.

This great country of ours—the richest and most powerful nation in the history of mankind—has lagged behind in assuring its citizens of full social welfare. We spend a far smaller share of our resources toward this end than other western democracies.

We can do better than that, and we must.

Morgan Says:

'Teacher Knows Best' Policy Obscures Education's Failings

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THERE WERE some fascinating tidbits in the news today (Mar. 10.) The acting state commissioner of education of New Jersey, one Joseph E. Clayton, has upheld the expulsion of a high school freshman for refusing to get a haircut. A New Englander named John U. Monro is resigning one of the most prestigious positions in academic life, the deanship of Harvard College, to become director of freshman studies at Miles College, a small, struggling Negro institution in Birmingham, Ala. Ronald Reagan, the governor of California, whose system of higher education has been called by the Los Angeles Times the "state's greatest resource," expounded a philosophy on student discipline to a news conference in Washington which might be summed up as follows: spare the hot rod and treat the undergraduate as you would a spoiled child.

Morgan

There is food for thought in all these developments but two of them, I'm afraid, have already given me an acute case of mental indigestion.

Last November, 15-year-old Francis Pelletreau was kicked out of New Milford, N.J., high school because, the local school board ruled, his Beatle-length locks violated its edict that "hair should be neatly trimmed and . . . in keeping with the general style of the times." That's a contradiction in terms right there. If the school board would brush its own hair, if any, out of its eyes it would see that the tonsorial style of the times is, to put it conservatively, Edwardian, or Late Cave Man, certainly not the crew cut that New Milford's patrician neighbor, Princeton, once helped make fashionable.

What I want to know is, what does the hirsute growth on a boy's scalp, or the way it's harvested, have to do with the equipment inside his head? It wouldn't take much of an extension of the ruling of Commissioner Clayton, who is described as having an "ordinary old haircut," to have forced the late, great Albert Einstein, once New Jersey's most distinguished resident, to see a barber, or to have caused George Washington to flip his wig before he crossed the Delaware and surprised the British at Trenton. Happily, the American Civil Liberties Union is appealing young Pelletreau's case, charging, on the basis of a 1925 Supreme Court decision, that it is unconstitutional for a state to use its power to "standardize its children."

Ronald Reagan, unhappily, shows signs of wanting to standardize a far larger swath of the population. Discussing his towering row over the issue of education in California with the Washington reporters, the governor repeated his familiar campaign injunction that "either university students abide by the rules or they pack up and get out." Then recalling an incident involving the Berkeley campus of the University of California, world capital of undergraduate sin and anarchy according to some observers, Reagan revealed more of his philosophy about how to keep order in the classroom. University officials should not negotiate with a student committee, he said. "To do that is to give away the authority of the administration."

This is the "teacher knows best" school of thought. It has merit in the kindergarten years but its relativity is in inverse proportion to the age of the pupil. Obviously, education cannot flourish in constant and utter chaos; certain rules and regulations are necessary at every class level. What Gov. Reagan's reasoning ignores, simultaneously underlining his own lack of comprehension of the educational world, is the thoughtfulness and sophistication of the country's college population. There are rebels, beatniks and downright kooks. Eighteen-year-olds on the whole, however, are not children. Many students are of voting age, are married and have children. They are less interested in blind conformity than in challenging smug assumptions.

It would be an eye-opener for many public officials, freshman governors included, to hear the sober assessments of some of these students of the difference between promise and fulfillment in the American system and why it isn't ticking.

DEAN JOHN MUNRO of Harvard College is one of those rare, sensitive citizens who hear the system missing a beat. He taught English for three summer sessions at Miles College in Birmingham, long enough to realize there were Negro students whose potential was being lost because their instruction was inferior. He decided that moving Cambridge to Birmingham was necessary to fulfill his own commitment.

The New York Times quotes Dean Munro as saying "the educational institutions of this nation have a job to fulfill the educational needs of our young people, because that is what this country is all about, but by and large they are not doing it."

Nor will they do it by regimenting high school haircuts or regimenting college campuses. But who will teach the Gov. Reagans and the New Milford school boards that education is not supposed to be a punitive exercise but a provocative adventure? The Dean Munros will—but are there enough of them?

Expanded Program Urged:

Nation Held Technically Able To Improve Health Care for All

A GREAT MANY Americans — particularly the poor — aren't getting the high quality medical and health care the nation is "technically competent" to provide, an AFL-CIO spokesman said in a network radio interview.

As a result, the health of the nation as a whole lags behind that of many other countries, Richard Shoemaker, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, charged.

The situation, he said, is getting worse. He pointed out that since 1950, the United States has dropped from sixth in rank among the countries of the world in infant mortality rates to fourteenth. Infant mortality, he said, is the most commonly used measure of comparative national health.

"It doesn't make much difference how good our medical care is if it is not reaching people," Shoemaker said, as he was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, a weekly public affairs interview on the Mutual Radio Network.

That trend could be reversed if the technology that "now exists" were available on a much wider scale to people of all ages, he observed. He cited automated diagnostic procedures, sometimes called "multiphasic diagnostic screening," as one example of how chronic disease could be detected earlier, thereby increasing the chances of successful treatment and cutting its cost.

SUCH A PROGRAM is in operation now at Kaiser Foundation facilities in California on an experimental basis in cooperation with the U.S. Public Health Service, he noted. Using electronic equipment, such as "auto-analyzers" which can conduct 12 blood tests simultaneously and make perhaps 500 determinations an hour on some 40 patients, the cost of comprehensive physical examinations is reduced from about $250 to $25, he reported.

Proposals now before Congress would establish similar programs in centers around the country, Shoemaker said. The AFL-CIO has urged passage of such legislation, he said, adding that it would greatly reduce the cost of chronic illness, which is now "pretty close to $60 billion a year."

Shoemaker was questioned by Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post and Jerome Brazda, editor of the Washington Report on the Medical Sciences.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A SENATE JUDICIARY subcommittee headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) has been conducting hearings on a bill to prohibit the sale of drugs and eyeglasses by physicians who previously had prescribed the glasses and drugs for the patients they served.

The bill arose from the discovery that an increasing number of physicians had acquired ownership or a substantial interest in pharmacies (this came to the surface during hearings on the late Sen. Kefauver's 1962 amendments to the drug laws).

It later became known that some physicians also had developed an interest in drug repackaging houses—firms that buy drugs under their generic or chemical names, relabel or repackage them, then sell them to the public under brand names at considerably higher prices.

A question arose also about a practice by some ophthalmologists of both examining a patient's eyes and prescribing glasses and then dispensing the glasses they have prescribed.

Hart's bill is based on the perfectly apparent potential conflict of interest—the possibility that a physician of less than total personal integrity might be tempted to write prescriptions that were not really needed by a patient or turn a second-round profit by routing the patient to the pharmacy in which he has a financial interest.

There were hearings in 1964 and a Senate subcommittee report in 1965, and additional hearings on the eyeglass business. Hart introduced one bill to prohibit doctors from making a "profit" from selling products they had prescribed. This year he switched the approach simply to prohibit all such sales.

The reaction of the organized groups representing physicians has been reasonably predictable; they are against the Hart bill or any perceivable variant.

Dr. James Z. Appel, who has just finished a term as president of the American Medical Association, said the Hart measure would destroy a patient's "freedom of choice" in buying drugs and prescription devices where he pleases.

Dr. Edwin P. Jordan, executive director of the American Association of Medical Clinics, felt that the bill was based on a premise that physicians are "unmitigated scoundrels."

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), the minority leader, opposed the bill in subcommittee, suggesting that any abuses that have arisen should be left for the states and the medical groups to correct.

* * *

STILL, there was testimony of some interest on the other side.

Earl W. Kintner, Washington counsel for the National Association of Retail Druggists, estimated that the number of physician-owned pharmacies has doubled in about five years to 3,000—about 8 percent of the association's membership.

A faculty member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science, Maven J. Myers, testified that in one city—unnamed—a group of 14 physicians who owned four repackaging houses wrote prescriptions for penicillin products at a rate two and a half times the national average, and eight times the rate among physicians who did not own drug stores.

Appel conceded for the AMA that in 1954 the association considered ownership of pharmacies by physicians as "unethical," although in 1955 it changed its mind.

Dr. Joseph M. Dixon, incoming president of the American Association of Ophthalmology, opposed the bill but conceded that restrictions were desirable on the receipt of "rebates" by doctors who apparently steer their patients to favored pharmacies or eyeglass fitters.

A spokesman for the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association charged that physicians in one small city made virtual "captives" of their patients by passing prescriptions through the wall to the pharmacy they owned.

The obvious public interest is to protect patients from overprescribing and overcharging practices by physicians with a direct financial interest in the filling of their own prescriptions. It is difficult to see how the problem can be met without special legislation.

THE UNITED STATES is "technically competent" to provide high quality medical care, yet the health of the nation as a whole lags behind that of many other countries. AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Dir. Richard Shoemaker (center), said on Labor News Conference. Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post and Jerome Brazda, editor of Washington Report on the Medical Sciences, questioned him on the Mutual Radio Network public affairs feature.

GIRL SCOUT color guard opens New York's social security rally to warm applause from the big crowd. Leaders of civic, religious, civil rights and senior citizen organizations joined with labor in calling for a major boost in social security benefits.

SEATTLE RALLY in the city's Civic Center was one of 14 held in cities throughout the nation by AFL-CIO central bodies. This shows part of the audience which heard Rep. Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.) speak for the Administration bill.

Social Security Rallies—Coast to Coast

IMPORTANCE of social security to young and old is symbolized by this couple and their grandchild attending the St. Louis rally, sponsored by the city's AFL-CIO labor council.

A DELIGHT at Los Angeles rally was entertainment by veteran stars. From left: Benny Lessey in a dance routine, Fifi D'Orsay belting out a song, and Percy Hilton, still spry at 72.

CHARTERED BUSES brought senior citizen groups to major rally in Boston. The crowd was so great that a second ballroom was quickly obtained and speakers shuttled back and forth.

AT DAYTONA BEACH, site of one of two Florida rallies, girls from local colleges staffed literature tables at the entrance. Former Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins, the principal speaker, termed the rally evidence of labor's concern "with the social progress of all citizens."

SPEAKERS at New York included, from left: Bayard Rustin, civil rights leader; Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and Rev. Benjamin L. Masse.

Petition Drive Launched:

Grassroots Rallies Mobilize Social Security Supporters

(Continued from Page 1)

right here at the grass roots when people like yourselves, many miles away, start the groundswell that eventually touches Capitol Hill in Washington."

Enthusiasm was the keynote of all of the meetings—flowing back and forth between speakers and audiences, demonstrated by standing room only crowds in most cities.

In Boston, center of the New England area rally, a second hotel ballroom bigger than the one originally scheduled was quickly rented and speakers shuttled back and forth between the two halls—with standees in each. Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was the keynote speaker and Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., spoke for congressional supporters of the bill.

The National Maritime Union hall in New York was filled to capacity 20 minutes before the start of the meeting and the crowds kept coming. The applause began when a color guard of Girl Scouts from two Greenwich Village troops squeezed through the aisles for the opening ceremony and continued through the brief talks by a galaxy of speakers — including heads of senior citizen councils, Bayard Rustin from the civil rights movement, leading Protestant, Catholic and Jewish spokesmen and other community representatives.

Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.), a member of the House Ways & Means Committee which is currently considering the legislation, was given an ovation punctuated by cheers and shouts of approval as he pledged "full support" to the Administration's bill "as a bare minimum" to meet the need for improved social security. Besides helping the elderly, Gilbert pointed out, the President's proposals would, if enacted, be worth $200,000 in insurance to a 35-year-old man with a wife and two children.

Meany had hoped to speak in person at the New York rally. But the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions executive board meeting in Brussels prevented his appearance and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller read Meany's address **(excerpts, Page 4)** and spoke of the hard fight in Congress for the President's program.

Meany called for the same type of rank-and-file labor effort that led to the enactment of medicare. He stressed that labor regards the pending bill as "a down payment" on a needed 50 percent increase in social security payments, with government contributions added to the social security tax paid by workers and employers.

In Los Angeles—another standing room only rally—Hollywood stars of yesteryear entertained to the delight of the crowd and Fifi D'Orsay shared applause with speakers such as Rep. Philip Burton (D-Calif.).

Up the coast, at Seattle, rally sponsors lugged in 200 extra chairs but many still had to stand to hear Rep. Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.) speak intently of the urgent need to improve social security, "the only reliable protection for most Americans in their old age."

At Denver, Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball not only spoke; he threw the meeting open to questions from the floor.

At Milwaukee, the overflow crowd cleaned out every available literature kit and petition and gave a big hand to Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), the principal speaker.

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) was the featured speaker at the Indianapolis rally, and Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Indiana Congressmen William G. Bray (R), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D) and Richard L. Roudebush (R) also were among those to greet the standing-room-only audience.

The Cincinnati audience heard from the man regarded as the nation's leading expert on the social security system—Wilbur J. Cohen, under secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

They were standing in the aisles at Cleveland to hear Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) and Machinists Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore, who returned to his home town to help labor's drive for the 20 percent social security raise.

In St. Louis, Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), a leader of the liberal Democratic bloc in Congress, gave the principal address.

There were 2,000 in Oklahoma City to hear Vice Pres. Humphrey and they were rewarded with what observers described as 50 minutes of HHH at his best.

"We have the capacity, in this rich country, to promise every citizen an old age of dignity and respect and security," the Vice President said.

"When social security was enacted under Pres. Franklin Roosevelt, this nation was far from rich. The best we could do was to protect our fathers and mothers, and their families, against disaster.

"But today the needs of our people are greater than yesterday —and they will be still greater tomorrow. And so is our capacity to meet those needs."

Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall came to New Orleans to spur labor's campaign and widespread local television coverage brought highlights of his talk to a bigger audience.

2 Florida Overflows

Florida, with its many retired workers, was the scene of two overflow rallies. Former Gov. LeRoy Collins, who is also a former under secretary of commerce, keynoted the Daytona Beach rally and had warm praise for labor's leadership in the campaign. At St. Petersburg, after Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) took sick and was unable to appear, a retired Steelworkers representative, Charles Cowl, stepped into the breach and set the tone for the rally.

Still ahead, on the rally schedule, is a Chicago meeting set for Apr. 9, with Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) and AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis as main speakers.

Resolutions adopted at the coast-to-coast meetings called on Congress "to take prompt, positive action to attack the deficiencies that exist in the social security system, so that older Americans, widows and children, and the disabled can live out their retirement years in dignity and self-respect rather than in poverty and despair."

'We Have Battles to Fight And Victories to Win...'

Excerpts from Pres. Johnson's filmed address to AFL-CIO social security rallies:

I have recommended to Congress social security legislation which will bring . . .

• A 20 percent overall increase in social security payments.

• An increase of 59 percent for the 2.5 million citizens now receiving minimum benefits.

• An increase of at least 15 percent for the remaining 20.5 million beneficiaries.

• A monthly payment of at least $150 for couples and $100 for individuals with 25 years of coverage.

• A series of amendments to broaden and improve the protection of social security.

There are those who say that our great social battles have all been won—that this is a time for us to rest on our laurels.

To them I say: as long as any American is left behind by progress; as long as liberty and dignity are denied to any man —we have battles to fight and victories to win.

I am counting on you to help.

Congress Urged to Bar Job Bias Based on Age

Failure to use the capabilities of older workers because of discrimination is costing America billions of dollars annually and is undermining the personal dignity and confidence of millions of citizens, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's director of legislation, urged enactment of a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of age as a means of opening up job opportunities that are now closed to millions of elderly Americans.

Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee that present employer practices have closed one-fourth of all job openings to workers over 45 and fully half of the job openings are closed to Americans past 55 years of age.

The need for corrective legislation is "virtually unchallenged," he said, "and urgently calls for correction."

Part of the employment problem of the older worker comes because of employer attitudes toward union-won seniority, pension plans, promotion-from-within policies and early retirement, Biemiller said, although these attitudes "overall have little justification in fact in present-day industry and business."

There is also no factual support from a medical standpoint for restrictive age limits, he declared, yet employers too often think of the older worker as a less efficient and more costly worker.

Support Qualified

Organized labor, Biemiller told the subcommittee, has given its qualified support to the Administration's bill as a "significant beginning" toward the objectives legislated previously to outlaw discrimination because of color and sex.

However, the bill should be expanded, he said, to rule out any exemption to small firms, which result in large numbers of employes being outside the protection of the law and, as now written, would sanction discrimination on the basis of the size of the work force.

Biemiller also challenged the bill's provision that would permit involuntary retirement of employes under 65 and he asked that the bill be broadened from its 45-65 limits to include much younger workers who suffer job discrimination, such as airline hostesses.

A further safeguard needed in the act, he cautioned, is protection of bona fide non-discriminatory seniority systems, which are the heart of thousands of collective bargaining agreements.

Particular support was given by Biemiller to the section that would direct the secretary of labor to carry out a program of education and information aimed at correcting employer attitudes toward older workers. "Making employers and other persons understand the capacities and potentialities of workers" is one of the biggest means of eliminating age discrimination in employment, he declared.

Millions Found Unable To Subsist on Benefits

More than 2 million women do not even have 70 cents a day for food despite their social security old age benefits, Mollie Orshansky of the Division of Research & Statistics of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare reported on a recent radio broadcast.

She was interviewed on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC network.

Miss Orshansky said that in the period 1959 to 1965, "when we were able to reduce the number of persons in poverty from nearly 39 million to some 32¾ million. . . . the number of women living alone in poverty has increased."

She noted that the Social Security Administration relates its statistics to two levels, the low-poverty line that would allow 70 cents a day for food, and the low-income level that would allow 90 to 95 cent a day. She called the latter more realistic.

The expert on poverty reported also that the latest statistics show that average social security old-age benefits paid single persons, male and female, and married couples are both under the low-poverty and low-income levels.

"A person collecting benefits on his own wage record was getting an average of $90 a month at the end of 1966," she said. "And an aged couple was getting about $147 a month, if both were over 65. Some persons like to get their benefits at age 62 and they get less."

"A person living alone would need a little over $1,500 (a year) and that would mean he would need at least $125 a month to get by at the poverty level and a third more at the low-income level," Miss Orshansky said.

The couple's poverty level, $165 a month, contrasts with the $147 they get in social security average old age pensions.

Miss Orshansky noted that the minimum benefit a single retired person gets today is $44 a month and the minimum for a couple is $66 a month. The situation is worse with single retired women, she added.

"One fourth of all women who are now retiring for the first time at age 65 or older are getting no more than the minimum benefit," she said. "This means that even today many of our workers cannot yet look forward to a retirement which, as I like to say, is graced with the dignity of self-support."

Pres. Johnson has asked Congress to increase social security old age benefits an average of 20 percent, and to raise the wage base on which benefits are figured from the current $6,600 a year to $7,800 by 1970.

Ship Unions Assail Use of Alien Crews

New York — Three AFL-CIO unions have protested to Pres. Johnson the use of foreign nationals on U.S. flag ships carrying cargoes to Viet Nam.

The National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers and the Masters, Mates & Pilots joined in a telegram warning that unless the manning of U. S. ships by foreign nationals is halted, "we will have no choice but to advise our members to sail no ships."

Presidents of the three unions said foreign crew members have been used both on "government-operated ships on orders of the secretary of defense" and on "privately-operated ships on orders of the secretary of state."

They stressed that "U. S. seamen have at all times been available to man these ships and we so informed these agencies."

Air Line Union Sets Deadline For Walkout

Chicago—The Air Line Employes set Mar. 19 as the date of a walkout against National Airlines unless agreement is reached on contract terms before that deadline.

Passenger service and clerical employes at National voted by a margin of more than 10 to 1 in a nationwide referendum to authorize a strike. The union said that in negotiations beginning last April, National management refused to offer wages, fringe benefits and working conditions comparable to those of other major trunk airlines—American, Continental, Delta, Eastern, Trans World and United.

Numerous negotiating meetings were held plus a number of conferences with three different federal mediators assigned by the National Mediation Board, ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert said. All were unsuccessful, he reported, and the union, having fully complied with the mediating procedure required by law, is free to strike on or after Mar. 19.

Herbert said that National has been one of the most successful and profitable of the U.S. trunk airlines flying the "lucrative" New York-Miami run and the "equally lucrative" Florida to California route.

A strike, if it occurs, will be the third in 10 years by ALEA members against National. Others were in 1957 and 1964, the ALEA head said.

Another union also reported a stalemate in negotiations with the same airline after eight months of negotiating. The Air Line Dispatchers said five mediation sessions have produced no real movement toward a settlement, according to ALDA Vice Pres. John Steele, Miami.

Hails Results So Far:

LBJ Asks $2 Billion For Poverty Effort

The anti-poverty program launched in March 1964 has produced "immediate and beneficial results" and at the same time excited controversy, Pres. Johnson told Congress in asking additional authorization of $2 billion for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The controversy, the President said, was "inevitable" because what was being attempted was "a fundamental change in the way government responds to the needs of the poor."

"America could not wait for a decade of studies which might not even show precisely what should be attempted," he told Congress in a special message.

"New programs had to begin in our cities and rural communities, in small towns and in migrant labor camps. America had to pull the drowning man out of the water and talk about it later."

The funds the President requested for the OEO, which is headed by Sargent Shriver, would represent an increase of $460 million over authorizations for the current fiscal year ending June 30.

A substantial part of the additional money would go, however, to the Dept. of Labor and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Slum Program

The Labor Dept. would be allocated $135 million for the specific purpose of training and finding jobs for up to 100,000 slum residents in selected cities. **(Story this page.)**

HEW, which has been closely tied in to the pre-school special educational training embodied in the Head Start program, would continue it with new authorizations of $472 million, including $110 million for "follow-through" projects for youngsters already benefited by pre-school remedial activities.

"We must not lose the precious momentum children gain from Head Start by returning them to substandard schools," the President told Congress. "We must provide the follow-through necessary to vitalize the first years of their grade school experience."

The President gave strong support to a continued Job Corps, which he said had helped 34,000 young people to become productive — and tax-paying — citizens and asked new authorizations of $295 million "to educate, train and renew the hopes of some 50,000 young men and women."

He added a request for $31 million for the VISTA program, which now enrolls, 4,000 Volunteers in Service to America "working in the hollows of Appalachia, on Indian reservations, in migrant camps and city slums."

Mistakes Made

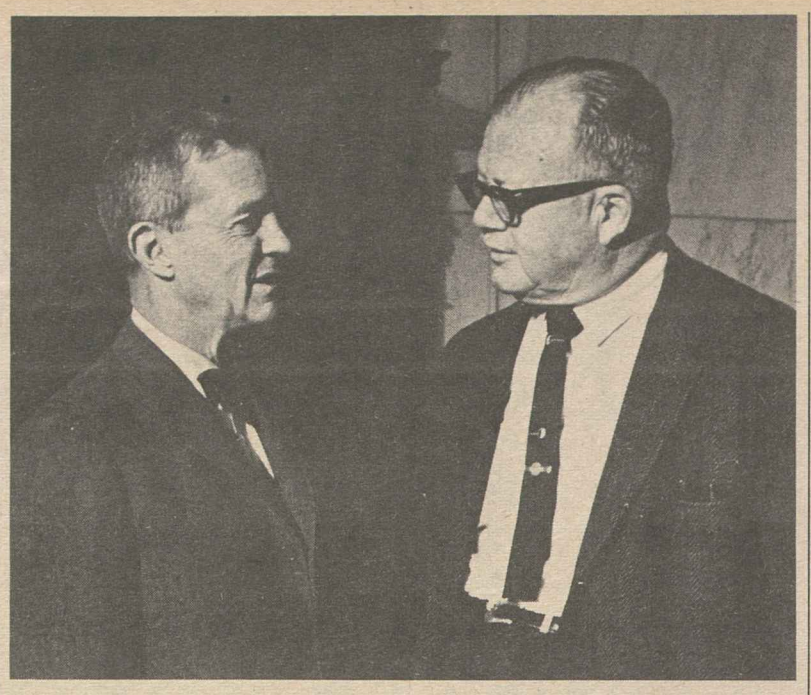
Johnson, acknowledging "confusion and mistakes" in the first two years of the anti-poverty drive, promised tightened administration and a renewed effort to bring community action agencies into the program, asked a strengthened role for the states, recommended an assistant OEO director with special authority "to coordinate and strengthen programs affecting the rural poor."

He proposed various other amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act including a recommendation that provisions "prohibiting partisan political activities be retained and strengthened wherever possible."

He also renewed earlier recommendations for neighborhood health centers, for congressional support through appropriations of the model cities and rent-supplement authorizations passed last year, for authority and funds to expand city-area transportation systems, for special aids to the children of migrant farm workers.

Federal funds and services, he told Congress in spelling out the philosophy of his anti-poverty programs, "cannot permanently free a man from the trap of poverty if he does not want to be free." He must choose to use for himself the "ladders" society can provide.

"Let it be said that in our time we pursued a strategy so that each man had a chance to be himself."



LABOR'S COMMITMENT to programs to wipe out poverty was stressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at hearings held by a Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), left.

Labor Urges Step-Up In Drive to End Need

(Continued from Page 1)

and "the reasonable expectations of the poor are frustrated."

Biemiller praised the achievement of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Job Corps and the Community Action Programs and urged their expansion as "the highroad out of poverty for millions of Americans."

He urged that the present 90 percent funding by the federal government be continued because of the inability of areas where the poor are most highly concentrated to increase their level of participation. He also asked an immediate supplemental appropriation to restore vital programs that have been cut back.

Deeply Committed

By way of a report, Biemiller told the committee that the AFL-CIO is "deeply committed" to making the anti-poverty program a success. The federation has encouraged affiliates to enter into state and local programs, he said, and highly successful labor-initiated programs are under way in West Virginia, Maine, California, Wisconsin and the 10-state Appalachian region. He also noted that more than 3,000 union officials are active in Community Action Programs.

One of labor's functions has been to monitor programs at every level to determine if they are fulfilling their intended purpose, he observed.

Biemiller suggested that consideration be given to revisions in the Job Corps program "in terms of the realities of today's job market." He urged the utilization of nationally recognized private groups, "including trade unions with years of experience in manpower training for various skills." Such changes, he said, would improve the quality of training and the young men would have further assurance of more advanced training and a greater likelihood of good-paying jobs.

He predicted that the ultimate success of all anti-poverty programs would be the degree by which they are meshed with other federal programs, "particularly those which seek to provide jobs at decent pay for the millions of working poor."

He noted that most of the anti-poverty programs are aimed primarily at education, counseling and job training while more than half of the poor families have a member who has a job.

"These are the working poor," he declared, "and their impoverishment is due mainly to low wages, underemployment or unemployment."

A substantial inroad in this problem could be made, he said, through a federal program that would attack America's "huge backlog of public service needs" in parks, playgrounds, hospitals, libraries, nursing homes, highways, public protection activities, conservation and other public and private non-profit undertakings.

This program was first advanced by the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress in its report to the President. The initial program, on a five-year basis, would be funded at $2 billion and ultimately provide 500,000 jobs.

Biemiller declared that the program would add to total employment and would not displace any workers. It would provide services that are badly needed now but for which most state and local governments lack funds.

The AFL-CIO spokesman expressed confidence that the committee's examination and evalution of the anti-poverty program would show that it can be expanded intelligently and effectively. "It is our judgment that the funds committed for programs to date are inadequate, and are far less than the American people are willing to invest in achieving victory in this war."

House Clears Reinstatement Of Tax Credit

The House voted speedy approval of Pres. Johnson's request for restoration of the 7 percent investment tax credit—and added a retroactive provision giving companies which have new equipment on order a $500 million windfall on top of the more than $1 billion tax saving proposed by the Administration.

The Ways & Means Committee set aside temporarily its consideration of the social security bill to approve the tax credit measure unanimously. It voted to make it effective for all equipment delivered after Mar. 9—the date of the President's message. Johnson had asked only that it be restored for equipment ordered after that date.

One week to the day after the President's request, the legislation as approved, 386-2, and sent to the Senate.

On the other side of the Capitol, meanwhile, the Senate ratified — without amendment or restriction— the consular treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting said the establishment of consulates in the two nations would serve a "useful purpose" and provide additional protection to Americans abroad.

The treaty, requiring a two-thirds vote for ratification, was approved by a 66-28 margin.

The controversial investment tax credit was first enacted in 1962. It was proposed as a move to reinvigorate a sluggish economy by encouraging business and industry to invest in new equipment.

It was suspended last year at Pres. Johnson's request as an anti-inflation move.

3-18-67

Crash Program Opens To Place Urban Jobless

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has unveiled an aggressive program to reach into big city ghettos and help from 25,000 to 40,000 hardcore jobless become employable within six months.

Eight cities are in the initial target group: Cleveland, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Detroit, New York City, Boston, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Wirtz told a press conference that an intensive survey of areas of suspected high unemployment disclosed "a pretty startling, discouraging picture."

These areas have an unemployment rate about triple the 3.7 percent jobless rate for the nation as a whole, he said.

The traditional unemployment reports, he added, undercount or miss completely many people in these areas who remain jobless for a variety of largely personal reasons.

Fund Shifts Planned

To crack this problem, Wirtz said the Labor Dept. plans to take $75 million to $90 million from its present manpower and youth corps program and concentrate the funds on those areas most in need. Pres. Johnson has asked Congress for funds to continue the program next year.

Teams of specialists from federal agencies will work with and through community action groups to help solve the problems of the hardcore unemployed on an individual basis, he said.

In cooperation with employers and unions, Wirtz explained, it is hoped that opportunities can be created for up to 40,000 persons—mainly youth. Employers will be asked "to take a chance," he said, where a person might have a police record or a garnishment record.

Wirtz said concrete programs can be launched in a matter of weeks in the first target group of eight cities. Extensive preliminary discussions have been held in these other cities: Atlanta, Houston, Newark, N.J., New Orleans, Oakland, Philadephia, San Antonio and San Francisco.

A third future group includes Jacksonville, Fla., Buffalo, Phoenix, Ariz., Baltimore, Birmingham, Ala., and four rural areas—the Mississippi delta, eastern Kentucky, northern Minnesota and northern Michigan.

Legislative Gains Cited By West Virginia Labor

Charleston, W. Va.—"Significant" improvements in taxation, human rights legislation and workers' compensation were passed by the West Virginia legislature in the session just ended, State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley said in an assessment.

Pointing to increases in both unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation benefits, Stanley said the session must be rated as one of "the most productive ever held."

Jobless insurance benefits were jumped from a maximum of $35 to $43—an "immediate increase" of $8 a week—and the system was funded by higher taxes on employers so that benefits hereafter will run at 40 percent of the average earnings of all covered workers.

The minimum benefit under the workmen's compensation system was lifted from $22 a week to $24 and the maximum from $42 to $47.

State revenue was boosted by an estimated $20.7 million through increases in corporation net profit taxes, business and occupation levies and transportation and privilege taxes.

The changes, Stanley said, marked the legislature's "growing realization" that working people have shouldered "more than their share" of the tax burden in the past and a decision "to draw revenue from those more able to pay."

A new bill on civil rights failed to include provisions prohibiting discrimination in housing, he said, but otherwise made state law in the rights field "workable and enforceable" by giving subpena powers to the State Human Rights Commission.

A bill was passed giving the state director of natural resources "complete power," except in the safety field, to regulate strip mining. Backed by the State AFL-CIO, the bill authorizes prohibition of strip mining near roads, dwellings and public property and is the "toughest" in the nation, Stanley said.

Legislation was also passed to authorize fines of up to $1,000 a day against business enterprises committing air pollution injurious to public "health and safety."

AFL-CIO News

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Purchasing Power Slides 2% Over 12-Month Period

Labor Asks Full Funds For Schools

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to vote the full amount of money it authorized last year in federal aid to America's schools.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned that any lesser amount "will severely damage state and local programs now under way or just getting out of the planning stages."

Biemiller also gave the AFL-CIO's "enthusiastic" endorsement to expansion of the National Teacher Corps.

He told the House Education & Labor Committee that the experimental program had demonstrated its value in reaching children "in slum schools and poverty-stricken rural areas."

It should be incorporated into the Elementary & Secondary School Education Act as Pres. Johnson has asked, Biemiller said, and given "adequate financing." He declared that the Teacher Corps — made up of teams of young teacher interns and experienced teachers — has brought to slum schools "the same spirit" that has marked the Peace Corps.

The program, he said, "has made these inner city schools a teaching challenge, rather than an ordeal to be avoided." Corps members have approached their work with "a spirit of challenge and adventure." In most areas, "this spirit has proved so contagious as to infect the teachers around them with new hope and determination."

Low Budget

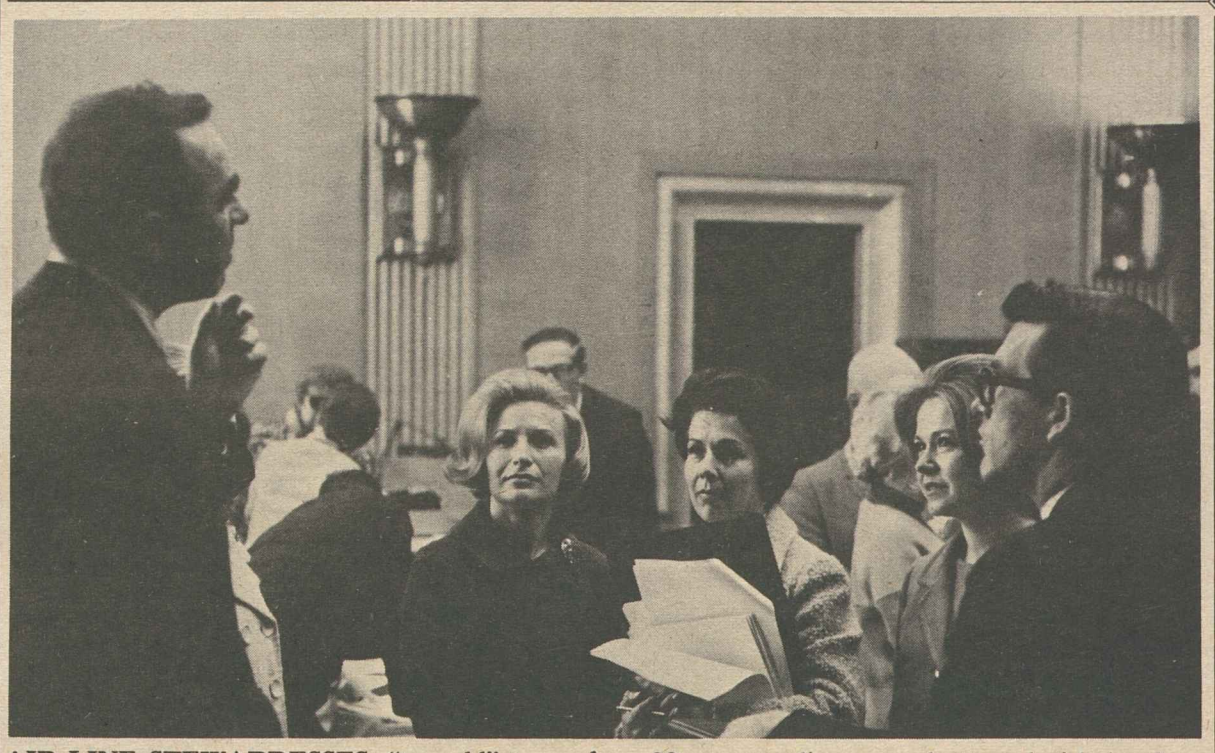
While no new authorizing legislation is needed to continue the major programs of federal aid to education, Biemiller expressed concern that the budget request for the coming fiscal year is far below the amount Congress has authorized for these programs.

He urged the committee to express to the House Appropriations Committee its support of federal school aid in the full amount authorized.

The federal aid program, he stressed, "is helping children from low income families toward the excellence in education they must have if they are to break the poverty cycle. It has placed books in previously empty school libraries, financed innovative educational centers."

To "stand still" on the educational front, Biemiller warned, would "destroy the hopes of those seeking to solve the complex prob-

(Continued on Page 7)



AIR LINE STEWARDESSES, "too old" to work at 32 on some lines, urged strong legislation banning age discrimination in employment at Senate hearings. Shown with Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), are Marge Schneider (left) and Barbara Erickson (right), both members of the Transport Workers stewardess local, and Iris Peterson (center) of the stewardess division of the Air Line Pilots. **(Story on Page 7.)**

Hours Cut, Price Hikes Seen Cause

By Robert B. Cooney

The purchasing power of factory workers fell again in February and stood 2 percent lower than in February 1966, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The decline in worker take-home pay and buying power between January and February was blamed on a decline in the factory workweek as general price levels were steadying.

CPI Rising

"The price bulge is definitely tapering off," said Arthur M. Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in reporting that the Consumer Price Index edged up by one-tenth of 1 percent in February.

The CPI has risen by only three-tenths of 1 percent in the past 4 months as food price declines have largely offset strong increases in consumer service costs. Service costs have gone up 1.5 percent in this period.

The February CPI stands at 114.8. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $11.48.

Compared to a year ago, the CPI is up by 2.9 percent. Sixty percent of this rise was traced to a 5.2 percent jump in consumer service costs. Medical care services are up by 9 percent and household services by 6.3 percent.

The factory worker lost ground over the year because the decline in the average workweek from 41.3 hours down to 40.1 hours cut his take-home pay and the large rise in the cost of living reduced the purchasing power of these earnings.

The Labor Dept. reported that the spendable weekly earnings or "after-tax pay" of the factory pro-

(Continued on Page 7)

At Social Security Hearings:

Senior Citizens Stress Need To Ease Plight of Aged Poor

America's elderly—organized 2 million strong in the National Council of Senior Citizens—appealed to the House Ways & Means Committee for social security improvements to ease "the desperate plight . . . of older Americans forced to exist on inadequate incomes."

NCSC Pres. John W. Edelman, recuperating from a serious illness, led off the testimony on behalf of the President's social security proposals. He was followed by other officers and staff members of the national council, which has more than 2,000 affiliated clubs of retirees.

The men and women receiving social security benefits "have worked all their lives to build a prosperous America but, now in their old age, are shut out from the prosperity they helped create," the council spokesmen told the committee.

The senior citizen witnesses cited statistics from government reports and documents. But they cited also letters coming into their headquarters from people like the Cleveland woman who last month wrote Edelman:

"I am 72, an American citizen, a widow for 28 years and I have worked for 46 years.

"Two and a half years ago, I fell and broke my right shoulder and elbow. That left me crippled in my arm.

"I get $83.70 a month in social security but I have to pay $50 a month in rent and for gas and light. It's mightly hard to exist after paying rent and gas and light."

Yet, the senior spokesmen pointed out, she is better off than the one in four women on the social security rolls who receive only the minimum benefit of $44 a month.

Nearly 2 million social security beneficiaries "have had to surrender their pride and dignity to keep body and soul together" by going on relief, the council witnesses noted. Many more "are too proud to ask for help . . . and often hide from their friends and neighbors because they are so bitterly ashamed of their poverty."

Appearing with Edelman, a former legislative representative of the Textile Workers Union of America, were his assistant, James Cuff O'Brien; William R. Hutton, executive director of the council, and Walter Newburgher, East Coast vice president and president of the Congress of Senior Citizens of Greater New York.

The council said the President's social security proposals have its "solid backing" although they don't

(Continued on Page 8)

'Whole Unionism' Keys IUE Social Action Parley

By David L. Perlman

A union's job isn't done at the end of a work shift, Pres. Paul Jennings told delegates to a three-day social action conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

He set as the conference theme the concept of "whole unionism" and called on the 200 participants to probe the "gut problems" affecting the lives of members and not shy away from considering controversial issues.

"What good is it to negotiate the best possible contracts," Jennings asked, "when after work a union member returns to a black or white ghetto? Or is forced to send his children to an inferior school? Or stands helplessly as his friends or relatives lack decent employment opportunities? Or faces the prospects of a bleak retirement?"

Some 60 speakers, including Vice Pres. Humphrey and officials and staff experts from government agencies, the labor movement and civil rights organizations, were featured at forums and workshops which ran from early morning until late in the evening.

But some of the most effective speaking came from the floor microphones — during frequent question and answer sessions.

"This is the problem we have in my city," a delegate would begin. "What can we do about it? Who do we see? How do we get action?"

Sessions dealt with job training,

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO Unit Pioneers In Youth Corps Training

Oakland, Calif.—The Alameda County AFL-CIO will pioneer a new type of Neighborhood Youth Corps project to imbue 410 school dropouts from Oakland poverty areas with good work habits and basic job skills.

The central body will administer the 52-week program under a grant of $1,409,040 which was approved by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The county's three representatives in Congress—Jeffrey Cohelan, George P. Miller and Don Edwards, all Democrats — said the grant is the first allocation made to activate the NYC's experimental and developmental program.

The estimated cost will be $1,579,800, with the central body financing the difference through donated staff time, transportation and meeting hall facilities.

The council was the first AFL-CIO central body in the country to operate its own anti-poverty program, starting in 1965 with the aid of a grant from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. When it was completed, additional funds

(Continued on Page 8)

Railway Labor Sets Objectives On Legislation

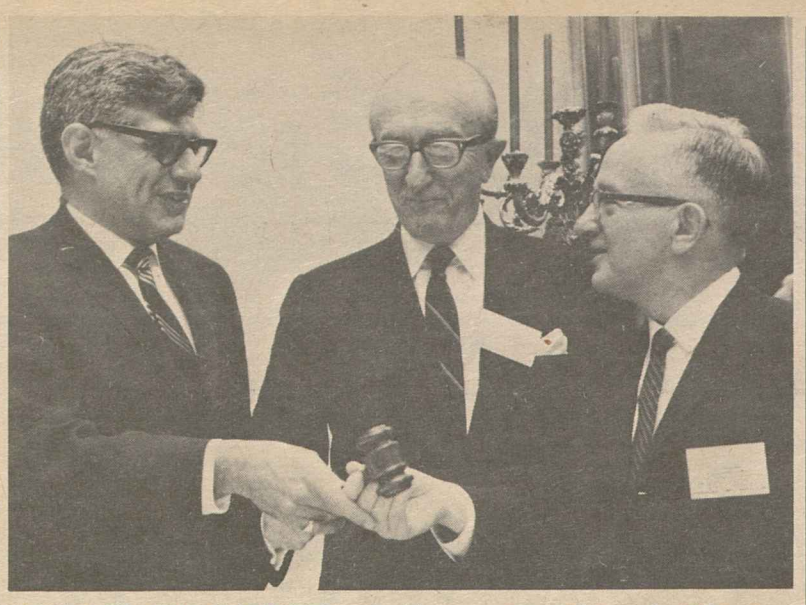
The Railway Labor Executives' Association called on Congress to enact laws giving the new Dept. of Transportation broad regulatory authority over railroad safety, stiffening the law under which rail managements have abandoned hundreds of passenger runs in recent years, and improving railroad retirement and unemployment insurance programs.

The RLEA said it was speaking for 700,000 railroad employes in 22 unions and the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. It said the employe organizations are in favor also of improvements in urban mass transit, a moratorium on rail mergers, a revitalized maritime policy, situs picketing legislation and repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting states to prohibit union shop contracts.

The program was sent to each member of Congress in pamphlet form.

The association also sent Congress a research report on the rail industry's experience with several kinds of anti-strike measures. Most such measures — injunctions, compulsory arbitration, and emergency board procedures — have worked to the detriment of employes, said the report, prepared by RLEA Research Dir. Michael Marsh.

The report suggested that Congress consider improvements in federal mediation and fact-finding procedures, such as the creation of a federal Mediation Corps with standing like that of the Foreign Service or the Public Health Service.



NEW AFL-CIO COUNCIL of unions representing scientific, professional and cultural employes will be headed by Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians, shown accepting the symbolic gavel. At left is Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, who will serve as treasurer. At right, Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers, vice president of the council.

New Pay Offer Averts National Airlines Strike

Chicago—A three-year contract providing wages increases averaging 8 to 10 percent each year was won by the Air Line Employes from National Airlines three hours before a scheduled walkout of 2,800 passenger service and clerical employes.

ALEA negotiators recommended unanimously that members approve the agreement in a mail ballot with a return date no later than Apr. 3.

ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert said management valued the wage boost at 28.6 percent—5 percent of gross pay retroactive to last May 1, and the balance at six-month intervals. Station agents now at a top wage of $521 a month will go to $700 by Nov. 1, 1968, the company said. Other benefits include an eighth paid holiday; vacations of three weeks after eight years, four after 15; full company payment for health and accident insurance for employes and up to 75 percent of the cost for dependents.

The union began negotiations with National management a year ago and, after failing to reach agreement by Sept. 15, asked for the services of the National Mediation Board, as the Railway Labor Act requires. Meetings were held at the call of three separate mediators without reaching agreement, and the union finally set Mar. 19 as a settlement deadline.

ALEA had been seeking wage scales on a par with those of other major carriers, and improvements in uniform allowances, sick leave, shift differentials, group insurance and retirement benefits.

The union is an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots. Its members provide passenger and clerical service at three dozen National locations. Major passenger stations include New York, Washington, Miami, New Orleans, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

National is the "most profitable of all U.S. trunk airlines," the union reported.

Warns Against Complacency:

Congress Unit Cites Signs of Slowdown

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress warned against "complacent" acceptance of a slowdown in the economy's growth rate and criticized the President's Council of Economic Advisers for apparently abandoning full employment goals.

Instead of the 4 percent jobless figure "presumed" by the council, the 1967 goal should be to bring unemployment down to 3.5 percent and thereafter to 3 percent, the congressional committee said.

The joint committee, made up of 10 senators and 10 congressmen, disagreed on a number of points in evaluating the state of the economy and the annual report by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Democrats and Republicans were in accord, however, in advocating a "wait-and-see" approach to the Administration's request for a mid-year 6 percent surtax, based on anticipation of a substantial pickup in the economy later this year.

"There is considerable possibility" that the upturn may not come about, the committee said, "in which case a tax increase would be unwarranted."

The committee made a bow in the direction of the budget-cutting wing of Congress by recommending a $5 to $6 billion reduction in federal spending. But it did not spell out where it thought cuts should be made and warned against curtailing "all too vulnerable human resources programs."

Sharply dissenting from the budget-cutting recommendation, Representatives Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) stressed that if the economy is "soft" there is all the more reason not to cut federal spending.

"Furthermore," they declared, "we cannot think that any such large reductions . . . in the President's budget could be achieved without an attack on the parts of the budget which are most socially desirable, and where it would be tragic to make reductions."

The committee's majority report also called for a more sophisticated form of wage-price guidelines, including special studies of key industries by boards made up of labor, management and consumer representatives.

Republican members of the joint committee issued separate minority views calling for "new directions" in economic policies, with greater reliance on "the energy and creativity of private enterprise."

Handbag Strike Yields Major Gains for 450

Newburgh, N.Y.—A strike-ending agreement for 450 employes of Dubette, Inc., a handbag operation here, was ratified by members of Local 29, Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers.

Pres. Norman Zukowsky of the international union, who helped found Local 29, called the settlement the "best ever" in the three decades of local existence. Achieved after two weeks of picketing, the agreement gives union members a wage hike of 10 cents an hour, retroactive to Jan. 31; an additional 5 percent raise for piece-rate operations; an upward adjustment in minimum rates, and guaranteed piece-rate operations, plus other improvements.

The union had hoped that the Dubette agreement would point the way toward an early settlement of the simultaneously-called strike against Regal Handbag Co. here. But that company's president refused to bargain and rejected mediation efforts by federal and state agencies and Mayor Joseph X. Mullin of Newburgh, Local 29 officers told the meeting.

The strike against Regal and four of its contracting affiliates has kept 400 union members on the picket line since Feb. 1.

Zukowsky said Regal management's "negative" attitude and its public declarations that the firm would close up shop were the basis for a union charge of refusal to bargain filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

"It is not too late," Zukowsky said, "to achieve a settlement that makes sense both for our members and for management. If there is a compelling reason why Regal cannot go along with our proposals, that can be readily established by a look at the books."

Uniformity Sought

Union proposals were "carefully formulated," he explained, to get contract uniformity for Regal employes without affecting the position of the Newburgh handbag industry.

Meanwhile, he said, the strikers have maintained firm ranks and good spirits despite bitter weather and shutdown rumors. The union has set up a soup kitchen and pays strike benefits of $35 a week, with an emergency fund available to help in hardship cases.

The Newburgh labor movement is strongly supporting the strike, Zukowsky said.

Bargaining Seminar Set For May 3-12

The 1967 AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Seminar will be held May 3-12, at the Kellogg Center of Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. Otto Pragan has announced.

The seminar is planned to meet the specific needs of full-time union representatives and staff members in the area of collective bargaining and is designed to explore economic factors in negotiations in an era of continuous technological change.

The $50 fee includes registration, tuition, materials and three group meals, but not other meals or housing, which is available at the Kellogg Center. Further information can be had by writing Pragan at AFL-CIO headquarters, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, or the director of the Labor Program Service of MSU's School of Labor & Industrial Relations, East Lansing, Mich. 48823.

New Film Offered On Social Security

A special 10-minute film featuring Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in behalf of stronger social security is now available for general public showing.

Prints are available to affiliated unions, state and city central bodies and local unions on a free rental basis.

The film was first shown at recent rallies held in major cities across the nation to demonstrate support for a 20 percent increase in benefits. It is suitable for showing to union meetings, PTA's, civic associations and fraternal groups as a means to enlist broader support for the legislation now before Congress.

Prints may be obtained by writing to Dir. Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Farm Workers' Union Seeking Public Support

Chicago—"We need help, but we expect to do the job ourselves," Cesar Chavez, director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee told 450 persons attending the John A. Ryan Forum here.

The job, Chavez explained, is organizing farm workers, especially migrant farm laborers, and shaping a solid union. He called the victories in the Delano, Calif., grape strike "spadework" for the task ahead.

Chavez said the migrant farm labor movement needs help from the general public to win two things that can turn the tide for a segment of society that received an old deal while the rest of the nation enjoyed the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt:

- Protection of the National Labor Relations Act with the right to petition for Labor Board representation elections.
- Strict enforcement of the federal law limiting the amount of free public water that can be used for private profit. The limit is 160 acres irrigated for a farmer and an extra 160 acres for his wife. Chavez said the big growers in California have made a mockery of the law.

The John A. Ryan Forum is a lecture and discussion series sponsored by the Catholic Council on Working Life and the Catholic Adult Education Center. A number of unions cooperate in promoting the program, which is a memorial to the late Msgr. John A. Ryan, a labor supporter and a leader in the fight for social justice.

After his "Report on the Migrant Labor Movement," Chavez was questioned by a panel that included Dr. Deton J. Brooks, chairman of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity; Don Bruckner, correspondent for the Los Angeles Times; and the Rev. Robert A. Reicher, chaplain of the Catholic Council on Working Life and treasurer of the Illinois Migrant Council. The moderator was Msgr. William J. Quinn, assistant executive secretary of the Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking.

Chavez reviewed the history of organizing farm workers and cited the long list of failures. He said the job must be done by farm workers themselves. "We started out," he said, "by working on problems of the migrant worker at the community level. We formed an insurance company because that was the only way we could get insurance.

"We started a credit union and then built a community service center to hold the people together. We decided the best way was to organize the whole community and then build the union."

The organization, he said, is leaning on the AFL-CIO for help with research and educational programs and winning the legislation needed to bring farm workers under the protection of federal labor laws.

"The rest we will do," he declared. "We need money and we could use volunteers in Delano, but we must do most of what has to be done by ourselves. Everyone in labor can help by supporting our boycotts."

When questioned about the threat of automation in the fields, Chavez said, "We are not against automation. In many cases we have welcomed automation because it has eliminated some work that was not fit for human beings. When new machines are brought in, we want the growers to take some responsibility for the people.

"We are happy to help improve production. There are many people around the world going hungry. If more production here can help feed them, we would be proud to help."

British Strike Activity Down Sharply in 1966

London—Last year's total of 1,944 strikes—421 fewer than in 1965—was the lowest in Great Britain since 1953, the government said.

Social Action Conference:

IUE Parley Keyed To 'Whole Unionism'

(Continued from Page 1)

housing, youth, education, political action, equal opportunity for Negroes and women.

At an evening dinner program, the Vice President imbued the delegates with his own buoyant enthusiasm, challenging and scorning those who want to "pause" when there is so much to be done to meet America's problems.

"Take whole unionism very seriously," Humphrey said. "I want the unions of America to get involved. If there's a problem in your town, get busy on it. It can be corrected."

He warned that programs begun in the 89th Congress could be scuttled if the viewpoint prevails in this Congress that "it's not popular or politically wise to legislate for the people."

'We'll Make Mistakes'

In trying "to reach people who up to now have been unemployable," Humphrey said, "we'll make mistakes. You'll read about them." But, he stressed, tens of thousands of young people are being salvaged. "This is no time to pause. This is the time to look ahead."

Jennings cited to the conference the examples set by IUE members who have involved themselves and their locals in "whole unionism."

He spoke of a Rochester, N. Y., member who "is knocking on doors" to recruit applicants for a program "which has already trained 150 Negroes in job skills they never believed they could acquire."

He cited a group of members in Holland, Mich., as "active in bringing decent housing, jobs, education and recreational facilities to impoverished Spanish-Americans."

Jennings praised IUE leadership in the Arizona Consumers Council "which organizes programs to protect our paychecks at the checkout counter."

A local union officer "is spearheading a very successful effort to place the youth of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto in jobs at the local's 31 plants," he noted.

Jennings cited as an example of following up "legislative action with social action" AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's call for central labor councils to police enforcement of the minimum wage for unorganized as well as organized workers, and he called on IUE members to cooperate actively.

"How can a union ignore problems involving the poison in the air we breathe, the impurities in our water supply, the difficulties we face getting to and from work?" Jennings asked.

The answer, he suggested, lies in "social action, political action, legislative action and trade union action — that's what we mean by whole unionism."

SOCIAL ACTION CONFERENCE of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers is keynoted by IUE Pres. Paul Jennings. Backdrop expresses theme of the three-day session in Washington: "to promote whole unionism."

Bargaining Objectives Set for Copper Industry

Salt Lake City—Major improvements in wages, income security and pensions were spelled out as goals in coming copper negotiations by the first collective bargaining conference called by the Steelworkers and the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers since their affiliation.

In addition, elimination of wage and benefit inequities built up during years of division in the ranks of labor will be sought under the mandate laid down by more than 400 delegates from 220 locals.

The two unions recently agreed to merge, with Mine-Mill locals scheduled to receive USWA charters on June 30.

USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony and Mine-Mill Pres. A. C. Skinner announced the program at a joint press conference.

The delegates represented more than 45,000 employes of major producers who are covered by contracts that expire June 30. Negotiations are expected to begin May 1.

The conference got under way after a welcoming speech in which Gov. Calvin L. Rampton (D) urged the delegates to "fight just as hard as you can for the wages and working conditions of your members." He predicted that a "just settlement" can be reached without a work stoppage.

The delegates voted to seek a substantial wage increase after hearing USWA Research Dir. Otis Brubaker report that most nonferrous metals companies are in their best financial shape ever, that their long-range prospects are good and that they have not been sharing with their employes the prosperity growing out of an annual 5 to 6 percent increase in productivity.

Among other proposals approved are:

- Cost-of-living escalator clauses "to protect 'real' wages and living standards."
- An increase in pensions to $6 per month for each year of service plus other retirement improvements.
- A ban on contracting-out of all work within the scope of the bargaining unit.
- A uniform supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) program to provide a "reasonable" guaranteed income level.
- Payment of $150 per year of service upon discharge or permanent layoff and a minimum of $150 per year of service in case of death, retirement or permanent disability.
- A prohibition against layoffs because of technological change, automation or improved operating methods, or for any reason other than a cut in operating schedules or the permanent shutdown of a plant or major part thereof.
- Strengthened anti-discrimination provisos aimed at ending bias in hiring and promotions.

Skinner and Molony said that employers whose agreements expire this year will be asked to join in industrywide bargaining so that uniform wages, benefits and contract expiration dates can be reached. Such an approach, they said, would provide security for the companies as well as their employes.

New COPE Leaflets Spur Dollar Drive

Two new pamphlets promoting the COPE dollar drive are now available for free distribution.

They are COPE Publication No. 172C, "Wanta Lick Some Problems?" and No. 173C, "5 Reasons Why You Should Not Give a Buck to COPE (and 1 Reason Why You Should)." They must be ordered by publication number through COPE, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Social Security Petition Drive Called 'Vital'

Letters, visits and petitions to congressmen and senators in support of Pres. Johnson's social security bill are "vitally important," the AFL-CIO said in a Legislative Action Bulletin.

The Easter recess, when most congressmen will be in their home districts, is an opportunity for visits by union delegations, the bulletin noted. But it stressed the importance of demonstrating through letters and petitions "strong widespread support for the President's social security bill — and opposition to anything less."

The bulletin, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, said congressmen not on the House Ways & Means Committee should be asked to express support of the Administration bill to committee members, since whatever legislation is approved by the committee will be brought to the House floor under a no-amendment rule.

Enclosed with the bulletin was a sample of the petition union members are circulating in support of higher social security benefits. The legislative newsletter advised:

"Circulate these petitions at union meetings, homes for elderly people, church meetings, and any other meeting places where you know people will be concerned about social security improvements. Remember that the Administration social security bill will help widows and will protect the families of working people in addition to raising pensions for retired people.

"If you need more petition sheets, just ask us. We will send you as many as you need."

High Joblessness Holds in 9 Areas

The Labor Dept. has reported that its regular survey of the nation's 150 major manpower centers showed only nine with substantial unemployment in February, unchanged from January.

A year ago, there were 18 such areas—that is, with 6 percent or more jobless.

In a listing of smaller areas with substantial unemployment, six midwestern areas were removed: Crookston, Minn.; Dexter and Milan, Mo.; Ada and Anadarko, Okla. and Ashland, Wis. Three smaller areas were added to the list: Anchorage, Alaska; Rome, Ga. and Manteo, N.C.

UAW Skilled Trades Outline Wage Goals

Atlantic City—Delegates representing 200,000 skilled tradesmen in Auto Worker local unions put "substantial" wage increases, salary status, a guaranteed annual income, and wage parity for Canadian workers among their major goals in contract bargaining this year.

The UAW's 12th international skilled trades conference, comprising 920 voting delegates and 348 fraternal delegates, called for a substantial wage inequity increase for skilled workers in auto factories. Delegates further urged that the subcontracting of work outside the bargaining unit be made a strikeable issue in future contracts. The conference also drafted other proposals for forwarding to the UAW executive board and the union's special collective bargaining convention scheduled for Detroit, Apr. 20-22.

Similar bargaining demands previously were drawn up at separate conferences of the office, technical and professional employes and of farm equipment workers. Delegates from production worker locals will meet soon to spell out their suggestions for changes in contracts which expire Sept. 6 at General Motors, Ford and Chrysler plants in the U.S., Sept. 16 at American Motors and Nov. 15 in "Big Three" plants in Canada.

The skilled tradesmen voted full support of a UAW policy statement setting "substantial wage and salary increases and a higher annual improvement factor for all UAW members" as a top priority demand in 1967 negotiations. There must be no tampering, delegates stressed, with contract cost-of-living clauses.

'Full Equity' Asked

They asked commitment of the "full resources" of the union in winning "full wage equity" for all members. They urged the UAW, in seeking sizeable inequity raises for the skilled trades, to use the standard of "equal pay for equal work being performed by workers outside the bargaining unit as the measure of our objective."

The skilled tradesmen pledged to join with other UAW members at the April convention "in a spirit of unity and solidarity to formulate a bargaining program" providing better pensions, insurance, holidays, vacations, paid absence allowances and other benefits in which all members have a common interest.

Despite "some slackening in sales," the auto industry "enjoyed its second best production and profits year" in 1966, the delegates noted. They observed that dividends paid to stockholders have risen at rates far outstripping the pace of worker wage growth while companies "failed to share the fruits of increased productivity with consumers."

Card Check Recognition Ruling Stands

The Supreme Court refused to review, and thus let stand, a lower court ruling that the National Labor Relations Board had properly ordered a Terre Haute, Ind., employer to bargain with the Retail Clerks on the basis of signed authorization cards.

RCIA Local 550 lost an election at the store of Conren, Inc., but later got signed cards from a majority of employes and asked the employer to bargain on the basis of the cards. The management refused to bargain and started a campaign to undermine the union's majority, according to a charge filed with the NLRB.

The board upheld the charge and the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, enforced the order to bargain after rejecting Conren's claim that the union had not waited a year after the first election before seeking bargaining rights again. An appeals court majority decided it could not interfere with the union's right to take either one of two routes to representation—an election or a cardcheck.

Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart was recorded as in favor of admitting the case for review.

Rothman Joins Headquarters Staff

Julius F. Rothman, coordinator of the AFL-CIO Community Services liaison staff of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

A graduate of Syracuse University, Rothman is a member of the Textile Workers Union of America and has been active in the labor movement since 1946. He is a member of the National Association of Social Workers and the Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee on Sheltered Workshops; a director of the National Social Welfare Assembly and a trustee of the National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services.

Warning Signs

THE NO-CHANGE THEME that marked the February unemployment figures seems to indicate that the economy is sailing along smoothly through the winter months. But the Labor Dept.'s report is cause for concern also that there may be some rough seas ahead.

While the unemployment rate remained steady in February in the face of a drop in industrial production and declines in other leading indicators of economic activity, there was a marked drop in manufacturing employment, a counter-seasonal trend in part-time work for economic reasons and a sharp decline in the average factory workweek.

Taken together with other indications of a slowing down of activity, there is reason for worry that the economy is perhaps becoming more sluggish than anticipated by the Administration in its earlier forecast.

* * *

MANUFACTURING employment dropped by 65,000 in February with what the Labor Dept. called "small but widespread declines" in both the durable and non-durable goods industries.

The number of non-farm workers on part-time work for economic reasons usually declines slightly between January and February. But last month it increased by 100,000 to 2 million.

The factory workweek, which moved up to 41.3 hours in the spring of 1966 and remained at that level through the fall, has been declining steadily since November 1966. Last month it dropped seven-tenths of an hour to 40.3, a very sharp decline for this particular index of activity over a one-month period.

The drop in hours is reflected by a similar drop in average weekly earnings for factory workers, a decline of $1.54 over the month to $111.48. This happened while average hourly earnings increased slightly.

The dropoff in weekly earnings combined with the erosion of buying power by the continuing increase in living costs results in a sizable dent in consumer purchasing power, a major prop for healthy economic growth.

* * *

THE PORTENT of economic troubles in the Labor Dept. report is sustained by reports of other government agencies indicating a flattening out or slowing of retail sales, a continuing problem with inventories on merchants' shelves and the drop in industrial production for two successive months.

The Administration had warned in its own economic analysis that the first six months of 1967 would find a certain sluggishness in the economy. It has moved to bolster the badly sagging construction industry and has taken other steps to stimulate economic activity.

The problem of the moment is to keep a close watch on the economy and move quickly to shore up the weak spots as and when they develop, using the full potential of both fiscal and monetary policy.

The past six-year period of economic growth has demonstrated that government policies can be used effectively to keep the nation moving ahead while maintaining stability.

The key is to move early enough and quickly enough to head off trouble before it flares into a major economic headache.

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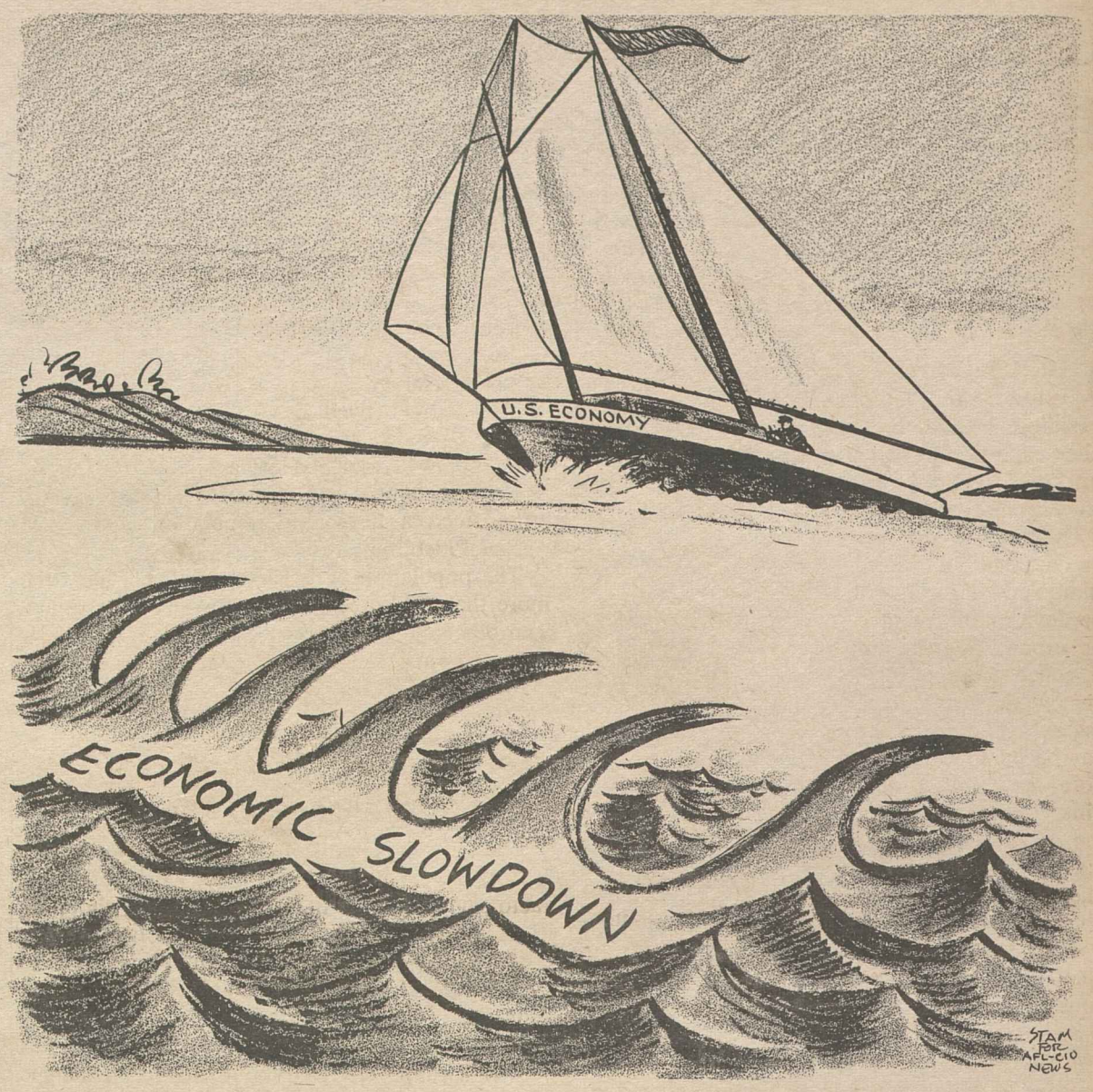


Wirtz Looks at the Press:

Deluge of Trivia, Half-Truths Seen Drowning Genuine News

The following is excerpted from remarks by Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz to the Overseas Press Club in New York City.

IF THE IDEA of democracy should ever be invalidated it would be because it came about that more and more people knew less and less that was true about more and more that was important. . . . This is the direction of things today; the responsibility for this lies significantly, though by no means entirely, with the mentors of the mass media.

Indeed, the "expanded view" is that in consequence of our sometimes equal, sometimes separate misdemeanors, a considerable part of what the public reads and sees and hears about the conduct of its public affairs is such a diluted and artificially colored version of fact and truth that if it were a mouthwash the Federal Trade Commission would divide three-to-two on whether to let it on the market.

Perhaps that is the answer: A Pure Speech and Press law recognizing the consumer's equal need for protection against what gets into his stomach through his mouth and what gets into his head through his eyes and ears.

It isn't a matter of truths and lies. There are, to be sure, always a handful of correspondents, columnists—and politicians—hungry enough to eat on their own knowingly false words, cold enough to use whole cloth, shameless enough to say or print what they know isn't true.

The problem is rather with the truth that lies—when it is turned against itself by someone's passing off part of it as the whole; by putting in words that deliberately mislead the reader but leave the writer ample alibi; by adding an adverb; by some trick juxtaposition of words and facts; by leading a story with some little sick fact that infects everything that follows.

When the coverage of a major address by some public official seeking earnestly to find the common wisdom about how to achieve peace for the world is led by an account of 50 student hecklers, with pictures of the pickets in an adjoining front page column, and the speaker's point appearing on the carry-over page—it becomes fair to ask whether the news editor and the makeup man are putting circulation and civilization in the right balance.

When, among a generation of youth working harder at its books than any before it and announcing its ideals of service by over-subscribing the Peace Corps, only its maverick draft card burners, drug addicts, and lovers of four-letter words are publicized in the press—it is a fair question whether that press is more interested in its own future or that of the human race.

WHOSE SIDE is the press on in the civil rights revolution? Any self-righteous answer about neutrality on the side of truth leaves the question of what ethic there is—except selling more papers—for giving daily front page advertising to any white supremist or non-white racist who coins an ugly phrase or whose dementia drives him to murder—while there is only occasional notice on the inside pages of the rest of a nation's throwing off the shackles of centuries' bondage of bigotry.

When the worsening of any condition (a strike, for example; or an increase in the cost of living) is almost automatically front page news, but its significant improvement gets little or no attention—it is a fair question why the press takes trouble as its special client, except that it pays so well.

Successful personal communication depends, in general, on the confidence in each other from which it starts, and improves with familiarity. That can't be relied on here. It would probably be better if we didn't even know each other by first name—at least during working hours.

Another footnote: Growing up wanting to be a newspaperman, I thought of "a scoop" as one of the magnificent professional achievements. Now I find it usually comes from "a leak"—something that has a market price: making the leaker look good, either on this story or the next one. You pay it. We accept it. Usually nobody is hurt. Sometimes the casualties are colleagues, competitors, occasionally the truth, always the integrity of the relationship.

Even "briefings" and "back-grounders" and "off-the-record sessions" leave me uneasy. Their value is unarguable. So is their danger. Their intimacy is soft, and this relationship needs to be tough and uncompromising.

So I speak for what I guess is only an obvious ethic: That the press must be critical of government; but that neither the press nor the government is entitled to the pursuit of self-regarding interest; and that neither is entitled to administer the truth on any except the truth's own terms.

Morgan Says:

Inner City Crisis Grows Worse As White-Negro Gap Widens

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THE UNITED STATES presided over the invention of the atomic bomb and it is now presiding, negligently, over the preparation of another explosion which it must prevent if American cities are to be saved from sociological destruction.

Morgan

To compare the wartime devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the devastation threatening urban America may be called an inappropriate and downright reckless exaggeration. There may be parallels that are more apt. But I don't think it is an exaggeration to say that unless drastic measures are taken soon against the violent deterioration of the nation's metropolitan areas, the damage to the country will have to be equated in terms that will cause historians to conclude that it might as well have been subjected to a nuclear attack.

A volcanic series of race riots need not erupt in order to make that dour projection prophetic. The "inner city" is already dying and the mortal wound is more likely to be inflicted by careless neglect of the crisis than by another Watts. The problem is to awaken ourselves to the problem so that we may apply constructive intelligence in dealing with it, while there is still a little time. What is killing the city? A lot of things. Traffic jams. Air pollution. Waterways poisoned with sewage. Noise. Et cetera. Scientific planning can solve some if not all of these afflictions. The cost will be painfully high but it will be painfully higher the longer reforms are delayed.

What the scientists have not invented, however, is a way to deal with the most insidious defect of all, the problem within the problem—the segregated slum. There is a solution but its very simplicity only dramatizes the terrible complications which beset it.

The solution is for people to live in neighborhoods instead of in enemy encampments. But this involves sacrificing the prejudices nurtured in ignorance and fear. And these dubious luxuries, so long clutched in the strongbox of emotion, are not easily given up. Yet if we study the situation a little more closely, what alternative is there?

In a speech in Washington before the Federal Bar Association, Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, said that "quite simply, the action we take (or fail to take on these facts) in the immediate future . . . may well determine the fate of the republic."

Today in America more people live in slums than live on farms. This reflects, in part, an "explosive increase of the Negro population in northern, central and western cities (which) represents one of the most dramatic social changes in urban history . . . In 1910 . . . 73 percent of all Negroes lived in rural areas. Today 73 percent of all Negroes live in cities. In just one decade New York City lost a middle class white population almost the size of Washington . . . and gained a non-white population almost the size of Pittsburgh."

The population of Washington, D.C., has been more than 50 percent Negro for nearly 10 years. Ten other major cities will shortly join that category. Newark, N.J., and Gary, Ind., already have. Gary has one of the most menacing morasses of unsolved racial problems in the country.

NO OTHER ethnic group, Young reported, has ever made up so large a proportion of the population as does the Negro today—11 percent. But the urban Negro has become trapped in the ghetto as middle-class whites continue to flee to the de facto segregation of the suburbs, taking shopping centers, better schools, industry and tax revenue with them. The inner city is rapidly becoming a kind of ghost town, increasingly inhabited, you might say, by black ghosts.

A brilliant, responsible citizen, Young and his staff and supporters have built the Urban League into one of the most effective agencies in the land in breaching barriers against Negroes in the areas of jobs and housing.

Ironically, like Roy Wilkins and the NAACP, both Young and the league have had their leadership at least temporarily discredited among the increasingly impatient Negro population as the white power structure failed to keep pace with the civil rights revolution and as young "activists" like Stokely Carmichael have drawn more and more headline attention. Never any real threat in itself, the terrible damage that the "black power" shibboleth has done, as New York Times Columnist Russell Baker so caustically notes, was to make bigotry respectable again.

But if the crisis of the city is to be solved, black and white Americans alike must open their minds to the urgent reasonableness of men like Whitney Young as they argue that massive, varied but coordinated efforts must be made in the ghetto to redeem or replace housing, make schools excellent and social services adequate, no matter what the composition of the population.

The gap between the white and non-white population, Young warns, is not narrowing. It is widening. It will take responsible leadership on both sides to close it. The responsibility, in this case, is heavier with the haves than with the have-nots.

Lack Labor Law Protection:

Farm Workers Seen Forced Into 'Jungle War' to Win Rights

FAILURE TO GIVE farm workers an "orderly procedure" for choosing a collective bargaining agent has thrust them into "jungle warfare days," an AFL-CIO spokesman has charged.

Calling for extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm labor, William L. Kircher said farm workers now have to "picket and strike and do all of the things that the policy of this nation is dedicated to eliminating" to achieve what other workers can get through "normal, peaceful procedures."

Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, made the statement on Labor News Conference, a Mutual radio network program.

The AFL-CIO is also pressing for other legal safeguards for farm labor, Kircher said, including "adequate coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, unemployment compensation, industrial compensation, health and safety laws, child labor laws and other federal legislation from which the rest of the workers in the nation have benefited."

While "there might have been a question a quarter of a century or so ago" whether the farm industry came within the framework of interstate commerce, there is no longer any doubt, he said.

MAJOR OPPOSITION to protection of farm workers comes from the powerful political pressures of the farm bloc and other portions of the power structure [that] have never looked too kindly upon the extension of first class citizenship to farm labor," he said.

Kircher declared the AFL-CIO is "encouraged today to note that there is substantial interest in the extension of federal legislation, particularly in the field of labor relations policy, to farm workers—interest among groups other than the organized labor movement."

Reporters questioning Kircher on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO-produced weekly public affairs feature, were William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

TWO MONTHS AND A HALF after the 90th Congress came to town, the Senate managed to pass a supplemental money bill largely providing funds for the war in Viet Nam. The Senate changed the language of the House-approved measure so that now it must go back to the House for concurrence. Congress then hied itself off for an 11-day Easter recess.

The pattern is entirely familiar at the opening of a new Congress. Things move slowly—especially appropriations bills. But slowness of the pace causes some concern about the sense of realism—or delusion—the Senate showed when it passed the Monroney reorganization bill providing for a full month of vacation for Congress in August.

Generally speaking, Congress doesn't get around to acting on the final appropriation bills until August. It is always possible for the departments to be authorized, by simple resolution, to continue spending beyond the June 30 end of the fiscal year at the same levels actually appropriated for in the previous year but this is at best a half-satisfactory system.

The machinery, in short, is still clanking and groaning, and it is very doubtful that other provisions of the Monroney bill—increased staff personnel for the members, increased staffs for the committees—will make the Senate a truly efficient body.

* * *

THE INSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN DEMOCRACY has documented the launching of a new major propaganda effort by the John Birch Society to persuade the public that the Johnson Administration sent American troops to Viet Nam with the deliberate purpose of making them fight at a "terrific disadvantage," that Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—all three—have been "visibly and actively" on the side of Communist aggressors, that Communist influences headed by Col. Edward House "were controlling Woodrow Wilson whether Wilson was conscious of it or not," that Franklin D. Roosevelt was "fully aware" that he was "completely surrounded" by Communist influences in the White House, that "Moscow and Washington are, and for many years have been, but two hands of one body controlled by one brain."

The basic Birch Society material consists of two publications by Robert Welch—one a "position paper" called The Truth in Time, the other a copyrighted booklet entitled The Truth About Viet Nam. Along with these precious works, petitions to Congress are being circulated implying that "traitors" have been engaging in "specious excuses" and "deceptive doubletalk" to fob off their "criminal folly (or worse)."

Neither the "position paper" nor the petitions bear any imprint indicating that they are John Birch Society documents. Patriotic citizens, including Birch Society members, are simply urged to help the drive "become the most massive plea by petition ever directed at the American Congress."

* * *

THERE IS SICK STUFF such as a charge that "bipartisan treason [is] rampant everywhere" and a rhetorical question in the Birch Society Bulletin asking whether the death of American GIs constitutes "deliberate, conscious and coldblooded murder on the part of the Johnson Administration."

Well, the President of the United States is no traitor and neither were Presidents Kennedy and Eisenhower before him. Neither was Harry S. Truman nor Franklin D. Roosevelt, and neither was Woodrow Wilson, nor was the latter "controlled" by Communists.

For that matter, neither was President William Howard Taft, who preceded Wilson, nor Theodore Roosevelt, who preceded Taft, nor William McKinley, who preceded the first Roosevelt. The country did not grow and flourish on "bipartisan treason," and only extraordinarily confused people could harbor the nightmarish delusion that "treason" is the explanation for the anxieties and tensions that are the common lot of man—in this country and others. The nation flourished because we have been led by decent and honorable public servants, each in his time doing his best to meet the responsibilities of his time.

COVERAGE under the National Labor Relations Act is one of several legal safeguards for farm workers set as AFL-CIO legislative goals for the 90th Congress, Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher (center) said on Labor News Conference. Reporters Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News questioned him on the AFL-CIO public affairs program on the Mutual Radio Network.

AFL-CIO POSITIONS on world problems were spelled out by the Dept. of Intl. Affairs at two meetings—for labor attaches from foreign countries (top) and for international union personnel (below) dealing with world matters. At top, Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone (center, facing camera) presides. Below, he listens as Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., of the American Institute for Free Labor Development discusses the finances of helping build strong democratic unions in Latin America.

Unmet Backlog Cited:

Drive Urged to Close Public Facilities Gap

The nation's unmet backlog of public facilities and public services, the result of years of neglect, can be met only by substantially increased planning and expenditures by government at the federal, state and local levels, an AFL-CIO spokesman has declared.

The demand has grown as the population increasingly shifted from the nation's rural areas to the cities and suburbs, Marvin Friedman, economist in the Dept. of Research, writes in "The Public Facilities Gap" in the current issue of the American Federationist.

In addition, Friedman continues, the people have striven to attain "greater aspirations," thus lengthening the gap between need and availability in such areas as "paved streets and highways; bridges and tunnels; storm sewers and sanitary sewers; schools, colleges and libraries; hospitals and clinics; police and fire protection; public utilities; parks, playgrounds and recreation centers; airports; museum and theaters; clean air and clean water; public transportation."

Rely on Government

Most of these services and facilities, Friedman points out, are those for which people rely on government. He continues:

"For many years, when the depression and World War II caused shortages of money, manpower or materials, these public needs went neglected. And programs since the end of the war have hardly reduced the backlog. Of the nation's public schools, for example, 14 percent were built before 1920, while 15 percent of the libraries date from the turn of the century."

A "reluctance to spend enough money to meet these needs" has been the basic problem but not the only one, he notes, citing a lack of sufficiently-detailed information upon which to base long-range estimates of needs.

This gap has been partly closed by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, which sponsored a study, "State and Local Public Facility Needs and Financing," that represented the findings of experts in many fields.

Friedman praises the report as "comprehensive, covering needs in about 40 different kinds of public facilities," but points out that it is admittedly conservative and that the estimates of needs may be on the low side.

"Even at that," he observes, "the experts believe that state and local governments will have to step up their public facility capital outlays considerably if they are to meet these needs. In 1956, these expenditures came to $20 billion. By 1975, they will have to total more than $40 billion. And, over the entire 10 years, the experts estimate that state and local governments will be required to spend a grand total of $328 billion to finance public needs."

Each $1 billion spent on public facility construction, Friedman says on the basis of Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, means 100,000 jobs for one year on the construction site and in the production and distribution of equipment and materials, "plus somewhere between 50,000 to 100,000 more jobs as a result of increased sales to consumers."

He summarizes the Joint Economic Committee's findings in a number of specific areas, including water supply, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, public education at all levels, health facilities and transportation.

"The study has provided numbers in the aggregate," he says. "What is sorely needed now are the details—state by state, community by community. The federal government should lose no time in urging these other governmental units to come up with the specific projects, based on their anticipated needs over the next decade.

Grants-in-Aid

"The federal government can then plan ahead in terms of its grants-in-aid programs. During the current year, federal grants for public facilities approximate $4.9 billion. In the years ahead, this figure will obviously have to increase considerably in view of the expected growth in public facility needs."

Friedman recalls that the 1965 AFL-CIO convention urged the federal government "to develop, coordinate and maintain a national inventory of [public] needs . . . based on present backlogs and future population growth."

Each year, he concludes, there is more pressure for additional facilities to catch up with the backlog and to provide for growth. The needs can be met, he maintains, "only by a planned national effort, with vigorous federal leadership and financial aid."

Labor Scores 'Give-Away' Lures In Plan to Develop Oil Shale Lands

Strong opposition has been expressed by the AFL-CIO to proposals by Sec. of the Interior Stewart Udall for immediate development of the rich oil shale reserves in the West as possibly opening the door to "monopolistic exploitation" benefiting a few giant companies.

The federation's attitude was made clear in a letter from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs.

Biemiller pointed out that oil shale under more than 5 million acres in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming is valued at anywhere between $300 billion to $2.5 trillion and that "revenues to the federal government from an orderly leasing program at the proper time and under appropriate safeguards will be enormous."

"The importance of our shale oil reserves for this country's future energy requirements can scarcely be exaggerated," Biemiller said. "We believe these resources should be delevoped in such a way as to bring the broadest possible benefits to the public welfare, to strengthen the economy, to insure constructive competition, to prevent private monopoly over major natural resources and to protect the affected environment."

The AFL-CIO supported Udall in his recommendation for a 10-year study of the problems involved in development of the oil shale. But it opposed proposals by the secretary "which would lead toward commercial leasing of shale oil lands before the major problems of public interest protection, technology and conservation are solved."

Specifically, the federation objected to the exchange of private oil lands for public oil-shale-bearing lands for development purposes and to the opening up of federal oil shale lands to test development by private interests.

Biemiller pointed out "that there is nothing to stop the giants of the oil industry from developing extraction and processing methods for the oil shale lands that they own privately already. There is no need to lure these companies into action with give-away, open-door opportunities to lease or acquire federally owned oil shale lands."

He said that the AFL-CIO is not opposed to development of America's oil shale resources, but only "on full and complete protection of the public interest with such restrictions and controls as may be necessary to prevent monopolistic exploitation which benefits a few giant oil companies. These goals cannot be achieved—and, indeed, will be defeated—if the major responsibility for shale oil development is turned over to private industry."

Biemiller also cautioned the Dept. of the Interior and the Atomic Energy Commission with regard to proposals for breaking up oil shale deposits through underground atomic explosions.

"We believe the greatest possible safeguards must be adopted to prevent excessive release of radiation into the environment above and below ground and to prevent unanticipated, dangerous underground environmental affects," he said.

U.S. Asks Court Uphold Union Picket Line Fine

U.S. Solicitor Gen. Thurgood Marshall urged the Supreme Court to uphold the right of a union to fine members who cross its picket line during a lawful strike.

Marshall appeared on behalf of the National Labor Relations Board, which has upheld the right of two Auto Workers locals to fine members who worked during a strike at Allis-Chalmers plants and to sue in state courts to collect the fines.

The penalized members, represented by a company attorney, argued that the fines violated the Taft-Hartley Act by "coercing" workers and by going beyond the law's requirement that a union shop requires only that a worker pay dues and initiation fee in order to keep his job.

Marshall made the point, in oral argument before the court, that the workers involved had voluntarily accepted full union membership, with both rights and responsibilities. The union, he said, has not tried to get the penalized members fired or to interfere with their employment status.

"Union solidarity," the solicitor general argued, is basic to effective unionism and the members "submitted to majority rule" when they agreed to become full union members and not just pay dues to the union which bargains for them.

Also participating in the oral argument before the court was a UAW attorney, John Silard, who said Congress never intended to prohibit normal union discipline in a strike situation.

The NLRB ruling in behalf of the UAW was initially upheld by a three-judge panel of the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The full circuit court reconsidered the decision, however, and ruled against the labor board position.

SEABEE TROPHY was presented to Pres. S. Frank Raftery (right) of the Painters by Capt. Blake Van Leer, assistant commander for military readiness of the Navy Facilities Engineering Command, after he had agreed to head an AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. campaign for $150,000 to help the Seabees mark their 25th anniversary. Raftery was a chief boatswain master-at-arms with the Seabees during World War II.

LBJ Tells Congress:

Labor-Commerce Merger Study Set

Pres. Johnson has sent his proposed merger of the Dept. of Labor and the Dept. of Commerce to his Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy for additional study.

The President emphasized in a message to Congress that he still believed a merged department would be a "vital force" in the prosperity and progress of a growing nation.

His proposal of a merger, he said, involved much more than a unification of existing structures and functions but "the establishment of a single institution to unify the management of government programs which affect the economic health of the nation."

Nevertheless, he acknowledged, many citizens have expressed the opinion that elimination of the separate departments might "inhibit the free flow of communication between government and the communities of business and labor."

He added:

"Separate departments with their well-established channels of communication, many believe, continue to offer the best assurance that business and labor leaders will be able to present to the federal government their views on matters vitally affecting their interests."

"I respect the considerations which lie behind these views . . .," he said.

The President never spelled out the details of the proposed merger since proposing it in his State of the Union message to Congress.

In his message dropping the proposal for the time being he made it clear that he still thinks of the new agency as a "powerful instrument for carrying out national policies affecting industry and labor."

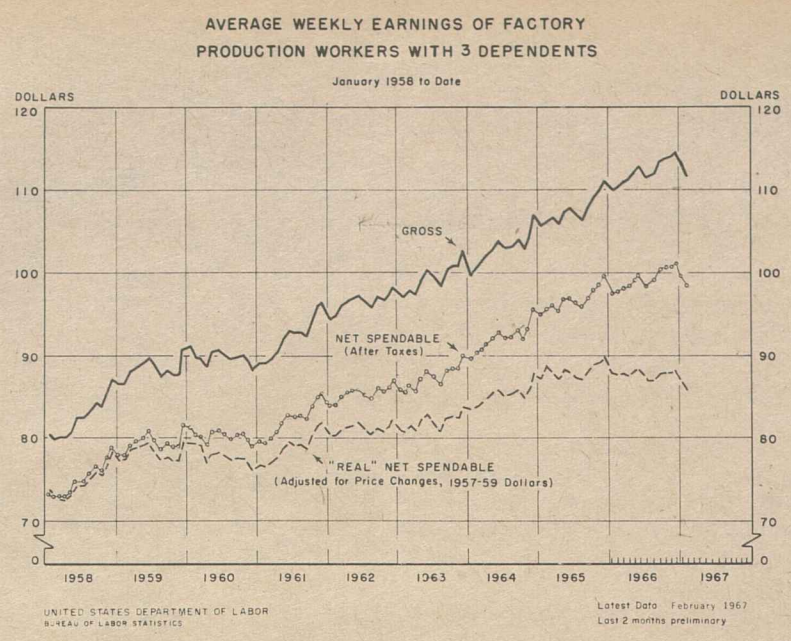
The need of labor and industry for separate channels for approaching the government has changed greatly since the Labor Dept. was founded in 1913, he said. "Neither of these groups today depends on a special department to make its voice heard."

He charged the Labor-Management Committee "to consider the proposal in all its aspects, and particularly to develop means to assure that a free flow of communications will be maintained between the government and the business and labor communities both through the new department and other channels."

The proposal, he added, is the most important the advisory committee has been called upon to handle during its six years of existence.

"I remain convinced," he said, "that the establishment of a new department would in no way diminish the legitimate voice of business and labor in the councils of the nation.

"That is why I believe that further active development of my proposal is necessary before it can be submitted to Congress."



BUYING POWER of factory worker earnings leveled off during 1966 and now has plunged to late-1964 levels, as the bottom line in this chart shows. The jump in the cost of living last year and the recent decline in the workweek combined to cause the setback.

Buying Power Drops Despite CPI Leveling

(Continued from Page 1)

duction worker with three dependents was $98.54 in February. This was a drop of $1.22 from January. This weekly take-home pay was up by 70 cents from a year earlier, the report said, but it noted the increase was due to an 11-cents an hour rise in earnings. At the same time, the average workweek fell by 1.2 hours.

In terms of real earnings or buying power, the Labor Dept. reported a decline over the month of $1.13 to $85.84 for the worker with three dependents.

In January, this worker's real earnings totaled $86.97; in December 1966, $88.13 and, in February a year ago, $87.63.

"From a year ago," the Labor Dept. report noted, "the drop in real net spendable earnings amounted to about $1.75 or 2 percent."

In an earlier report on the employment situation for February, the Labor Dept. had disclosed widespread reductions in the workweek. These ranged throughout the durable and soft goods industries in the manufacturing sector and were sizable even after adjustment for seasonal factors.

At the same time, the food price declines which offset the upward pressure in consumer service costs were counter-seasonal in February. As Ross pointed out, services make up a big component in the CPI and therefore it should be expected to raise to a certain extent.

Adjustment in the escalator clauses in union contracts will bring wage increases to about 50,000 workers on the basis of the February CPI, the report said.

The wage rise will be 2 cents an hour for 40,000 grocery workers in southern California, based on the annual adjustment of the Los Angeles-Long Beach index. About 9,500 aerospace workers will get 1 cent an hour, based on quarterly adjustment of the national CPI.

Age Bias Ban Urged by 'Old' Stewardesses

Airline stewardesses joined in urging Congress to pass a strong ban on age discrimination in employment—one which would apply to airlines that ground stewardesses in their early thirties as well as to employers who consider workers "too old" at 45.

Representatives of stewardesses affiliated with both the Air Line Pilots and the Transport Workers presented similar arguments in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Coleen Boland, president of TWU Local 550, said some airlines ground stewardesses at 32 or 35 because they no longer fit the "flying bunny club" image. Noting that some airlines are considering mini-skirts for their stewardesses, she suggested that the industry's next step in selling "sex in the sky" might be "topless or bottomless outfits."

Iris Peterson, testifying for the stewards and stewardess division of the Pilots, stressed that ability to deal with emergencies and to give courteous and competent service should be the job requirement, not "sex appeal."

She cited the double standard of some airlines which require their stewardesses to retire at 32 or 35 but have no maximum age for male flight attendants doing similar work.

The two unions urged that the Administration bill to bar discrimination against workers over 45 be broadened to include younger groups as well.

Union Wins Recognition At Restaurant Chain

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Horn & Hardart Co., unorganized in this area for nearly 75 years, has agreed to recognize the Hotel & Restaurant Employes as bargaining agent for 2,500 workers in the company's automats, cafeterias and service restaurants. The unit also includes Horn & Hardart employes at two federal government establishments—Frankford Arsenal and the Internal Revenue Service.

Recognition was achieved after a card check by the American Arbitration Association proved that a majority of employes favored representation by the union. The local called the result a "great milestone" in its history.

Efforts to organize the chain date back 20 years, when union attempts met with strong resistance. For years, Horn & Hardart was on the union's Do Not Patronize list. But delegates to the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO convention, due to assemble here Apr. 4, will get leaflets informing them that Horn & Hardart restaurants are now union houses.

Recognition of Hotel & Restaurant Employes concluded a coordinated drive by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization which earlier resulted in recognition of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers as bargaining representative for the company's 700 bakery workers and the Retail Clerks for 225 store sales employes.

The restaurant workers, employed at 40 units of the chain in Philadelphia, Camden and Trenton, N.J., and Wilmington, Del., will be the largest single unit of restaurant workers in the area, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. George Craig reported.

The newly organized workers have elected a negotiating committee and talks will begin soon, said Edward Rovner, campaign coordinator for the union, and Organizing Dir. Charles Poulson.

Representatives of all the affected unions met in the AFL-CIO regional office to work out joint programs. Handbilling was done with the aid of members of the Textile Workers Union of America; Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; the RCIA and the ABC.

Reports on the drive at meetings of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council and the Delaware AFL-CIO fanned the interest of delegates who helped in some phases of the campaign, Craig said.

Humphrey Launches Youth Job Drive

Vice Pres. Humphrey, chairman of the new President's Council on Youth Opportunity, opened a national drive to find summer jobs for 2 million youngsters, including large numbers of poor, non-whites.

He joined in a press conference with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and other top government officials in calling on private employers to give kids a chance at work experience, "not wait until there has been some act of violence which precipitates community action."

The new council, which includes eight Cabinet members, was established by Pres. Johnson through an executive order.

The President said he will also name a Citizens Advisory Board on Youth Opportunity to recommend programs to open up opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

Labor Urges Full Funds for Aid to Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

lems in our present school systems."

He also gave the AFL-CIO's support to two new programs sought by the Administration—aid in meeting the educational needs of handicapped children and planning funds to help states make the best use of available federal school assistance.

The proposed regional centers to diagnose the schooling problems of the handicapped would tackle a problem which is "frustrating" in many communities, particularly for children with multiple handicaps.

In another area, Biemiller suggested an extension of the program of grants to school districts serving large numbers of federal civilian or military families. He urged that this impacted aid program be extended "for a sufficient number of years to enable communities to make long range plans."

Schnitzler Sees Shift In Management Attitude

St. Louis—A "welcome change" has become apparent in the official attitude of American management toward unions, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a jointly-sponsored labor-management conference here.

"The word 'responsibility,' until fairly recently, was a one-way word—a verbal missile aimed at the labor movement," he remarked.

But only two weeks ago, he pointed out, "the National Association of Manufacturers and the AFL-CIO were co-sponsors of a luncheon celebrating the 25 millionth vote cast in National Labor Relations Board elections."

"In discussing labor-management responsibility today," the word "responsibility" can be treated as a "three-way word, an expression of our obligations to the people we represent, to each other and to the society in which we live."

Schnitzler spoke at a conference jointly sponsored by Region XV of the AFL-CIO, the St. Louis Labor Council and the Industrial Relations Club of Greater St. Louis.

At the two-day sessions, keyed to industrial expansion of the St. Louis area and the role of labor and management, other speakers included Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers, General Counsel Arnold Ordman of the NLRB and D. Reid Ross, executive vice president of the Regional Industrial Development Corp.

Schnitzler said that in capsuled form the responsibility of management and labor could be expressed this way:

"We in the labor movement have an obligation to win for our members the highest possible standard of living, the maximum degree of economic security and a full measure of individual justice on the job.

"You in management have an obligation to safeguard the present prosperity and the future prospects of the enterprise, so that those who have invested in it can be assured of a steady and adequate return."

"These two obligations (are) bound to bump into each other now and then," he observed.

"There are some ground rules that can help."

The first, he said, "right up at the head of the list, is a full, ungrudging, unqualified recognition by employers that workers not only have the right to organize but that collective bargaining is a good thing for everyone—the bosses as well as the workers.

"The second is a full, ungrudging, unqualified recognition by workers, through their union, that the enterprise they work for has to make a profit in order to survive."

It is in this spirt, he added, that labor and management together can meet their "third obligation"—to the community.

The commitment of the government to the well-being of the people "has had widespread collaboration by members of the business community," the AFL-CIO spokesman commented. If labor and management accept each other in good faith, he suggested, "responsibility will be a fact of life."

Organizing Leaflet 'Invites' Members

"You May Be Eligible" is a new AFL-CIO organizing pamphlet, available for distribution.

It's an invitation to membership "in one of the world's most unique organizations"—a union.

The price is 3 cents a copy for 100 to 500, 2 cents for 500 to 1,000 and 1.5 cents for each copy over 1,000. Orders should be sent to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

GI Bill, Pensions:

House Passes Boost In Veterans' Benefits

The House voted unanimous approval of a $236 million-a-year boost in veterans educational benefits and pensions—incorporating some, but not all, of a group of labor-backed proposals.

Most of the added funds would go towards raising living allowances for veterans studying under the GI Bill of Rights. Unmarried veterans would have their allowance raised from $100 to $130 and veterans with dependents would receive an additional $25 a month, to a new ceiling of $175.

The House also approved a provision allowing veterans to complete high school or college preparatory courses without having the time counted against their eligibility for college allowances.

A Senate subcommittee is winding up hearings on similar legislation, including labor-supported proposals for on-the-job, on-the-farm and apprenticeship training allowances.

Committee activity in both House and Senate picked up, with major bills starting to move into the legislative pipeline. Most were earmarked for action after the Easter recess. The House is scheduled to reconvene Apr. 3, and the shorter Senate vacation ends Mar. 29.

Appalachia Bill

First major bill on the Senate agenda will be legislation to extend the Appalachia redevelopment program. It has Administration and AFL-CIO support and broad bipartisan endorsement.

The Senate will also be tackling the House-passed bill to reinstate the 7 percent investment tax credit for employers purchasing new equipment.

The House bill gave corporations a $600 million tax windfall by permitting the credit for all equipment delivered after Mar. 9 and allowing a fast tax write-off on industrial and commercial buildings completed thereafter.

It was amended in the Senate Finance Committee in line with Pres. Johnson's request that the tax credit apply only to equipment ordered and construction begun after that date.

In other congressional developments:

- The House Agriculture Committee approved a one-year, $195 million extension of the federal food stamp program which helps poor families buy groceries, but added a requirement that states pay 20 percent of the program's cost, starting in 1969.
- Civil rights supporters in the Senate, with Administration backing, introduced separate bills embodying sections of the President's civil rights program. Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) has not scheduled hearings on the overall bill, and supporters hoped to get at least some key portions of the measure to the Senate floor for enactment this year. Subcommittee hearings were started on antidiscrimination in jury selection.
- The House voted 234-118 approval of a resolution endorsing more U.S. aid to Latin America. Senate action is expected after the Easter recess. Pres. Johnson requested such congressional action before his meeting with Latin American chiefs of state in April.
- The House Education & Labor Committee began marking up the elementary and secondary school aid bill and the Ways & Means Committee neared the close of public hearings on the social security bill.

SOCIAL SECURITY DRIVE was aided by members of New York's Golden Ring Council who came to Washington to testify before the House Ways & Means Committee and meet with congressmen and senators. Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers addresses the group at a luncheon at the Capitol.

Senior Citizens Cite Plight of Aged Poor

(Continued from Page 1)

meet all the need for improvement in the program.

In the future, the witnesses said, social security taxes will have to be supplemented by general revenue funds "as a matter of justice and equity."

The council called for strengthening of medicare and a method of billing for doctors' services to relieve the elderly of the burden of paying bills and waiting for medicare reimbursement.

Insistence by most doctors on direct billing of patients—at the urging of the American Medical Association and its state affiliates—has caused severe hardship, the council reported. In addition, statistics on rising fees charged by doctors and letters from senior citizens "show evidence of what can only be described as severe gouging by many doctors," the council said.

The organization also called for expansion of "medicaid"—the federal-state program of medical aid to the needy.

It is not the aged alone who are seeking improved social security, the council said. Its statement cited the standing-room-only public rallies sponsored by the AFL-CIO in cities throughout the nation.

"Young people are behind the President's social security proposals," the council affirmed.

The statement noted that many nursing homes are challenging the right of the government to set minimum standards for extended care facilities used under the medicare program.

The standards are essential, the council said, "because the health—indeed the lives—of many people are involved."

Youth Corps Grant Given Central Body

(Continued from Page 1)

were obtained for a regular NYC project which expired last September.

In the new project, the central body will employ skilled union craftsmen to supervise and instruct the young men and women in several areas, including clerical work, landscaping, remodeling and other construction projects, and the clearing of heavily-wooded city and regional park areas for the development of picnic and recreational uses.

The work is done mainly for non-profit charitable and public agencies. Those who perform satisfactorily in the work experience phase will be given additional training in marketable job skills, such as welding, auto mechanics, carpentry, the operation of office machines, and office procedures.

Each young man or woman accepted for training will be paid from $1.35 to $1.60 an hour for 32 hours a week.

The project will have two co-directors—J. W. Gaines of Building Service Employes Local 390 and Robert Heffley of Carpenters Local 36.

Mediation Panel Enters N. Y. Newspaper Talks

New York—A panel of mediators headed by Theodore W. Kheel entered newspaper negotiations here to help four publishers and 10 unions draft new contracts covering 17,000 employes before midnight Mar. 30.

"There is so much to do and so little time to do it," said Kheel after announcing that all unions and publishers have agreed to meet jointly to bargain on common issues, without prejudicing their legal right to bargain separately—a point that had bogged down contract talks for some time.

As the joint talks began, Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6 reported that negotiators are "further apart" than in previous years. It will "take a miracle to avoid a strike but I believe in miracles," said Powers, adding "we will strike only if we have to."

Other unions involved are the Newspaper Guild, Mailers, Stereotypers, Photo Engravers, Paper Handlers, Machinists, Printing Pressmen, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Deliverers.

5 Dailies Involved

All the unions except the Printing Pressmen are members of the Newspaper Trade Union Council. Publishers of the World Journal Tribune, Daily News, Times, Long Island Press and Long Island Star-Journal—the latter two owned by Samuel I. Newhouse — are represented by the Publishers Association of New York City. The New York Post bargains separately with the unions.

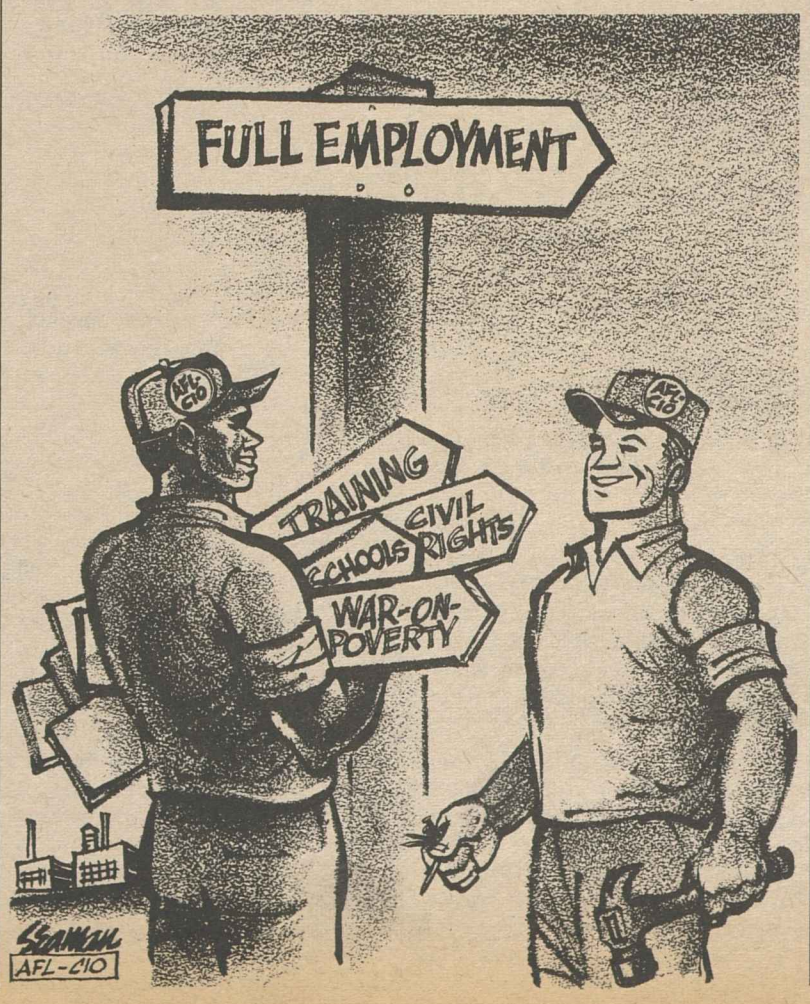
The negotiations involve wages and working conditions of 13,000 full-time employes and some 4,000 part-time or casual workers. Their unions have asked substantial improvements in current contracts, but none reported receiving any offer from publishers as the talks entered the mediation period.

Two unions—the printers and engravers—have asked their internationals for strike sanction. There have been four newspaper strikes here in recent years.

Besides Kheel, an attorney and arbitrator, the mediation panel includes Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Mediation Board; Regional Dir. Frank H. Brown of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and Morris Tarshis, labor adviser for Mayor John V. Lindsay (R).

8-25-67

'They All Point the Same Way'



Rail Retirement Board Issues Guide to Benefits

A revised booklet, Form IB-2 "Benefits for Railroad Workers & Their Families," describing changes resulting from 1966 amendments to the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Compensation Acts, has been made available by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Individuals may obtain single copies on request at any of the board's field offices or from its Information Service, 844 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611. It also is for sale at 10 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Job Bias Unit Asked to Revise Report Forms

The AFL-CIO has urged the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to streamline forms it proposes to require of all unions and apprentice program sponsors.

The forms are intended to obtain information on minority group participation which might indicate areas of discrimination by employers, unions or joint apprenticeship committees.

Dir. Donald Slaiman, of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept., asked at the informal hearing that the commission take another look at the questionnaires its staff had drawn up to avoid asking "unnecessary and burdensome questions of thousands of local unions."

Slaiman was joined in requesting simplification of the reporting procedure by Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel.

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Dirksen Spurs New Attack On 1 Man, 1 Vote Principle

New Ruling Hits Firings By Stevens

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board ruled that three more employes of J. P. Stevens & Co. were fired on flimsy grounds in a continuing union-busting campaign by the big textile chain.

The finding, by Examiner Thomas A. Ricci, was the fourth in a row upholding charges filed by the Textile Workers Union of America and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. alleging illegal actions to stop union organizing.

Ricci recommended that the Stevens firm—a U.S. government contractor—be ordered to reinstate three union supporters fired last August, with backpay for lost time.

He advised also that management be required to post notices of its willingness to comply with the law in all the chain's North and South Carolina plants, send a notice to all Carolina employes, and give the union access to its bulletin boards for a year and the names and addresses of all employes in the Carolina plants.

"This is an extraordinary case," Ricci said in reviewing the charges. "The unfair labor practices found up to this writing have been 'massive and deliberate.' An unbroken pattern runs through them."

Campaign Charged

On one of the three discharges at issue, the examiner said the "widespread and flagrant nature" of management's "disregard, even contempt, of employe rights" under the law dictates a finding that the worker was "chosen for discharge in furtherance of the overall companywide campaign to weed out every last supporter of the union."

In recent cases involving Stevens, the NLRB has upheld trial examiners' findings that 93 union supporters were unlawfully fired from early 1963 to early 1965. Findings for later periods of 1965 and 1966 await board review.

In the two cases already passed on, the NLRB ruled that management squelched all union sentiment by firing TWUA supporters on various pretexts.

In a third case, Examiner Boyd Leedom, former NLRB chairman in Republican days, concluded that most law violations at Stevens plants "must stem from the decision of one man or a very few men at the top of the management structure." A signal "from the top" would correct such decisions, said Leedom in finding management guilty of wrongfully firing 13 union sympathizers.

Shortly afterward the AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 2)

Elevator Wage Pact Ends Strike

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Elevator Constructors ended their first nationwide strike in 45 years with a new five-year agreement preserving all former benefits while gaining a new wage formula for nearly 15,000 members.

The agreement was reached with the National Elevator Mfg. Industry, Inc., representing 300 firms that install and maintain elevators. It features a wage formula keyed to the average rates of the four highest-rated building trades crafts.

The old formula, which the employers wanted to scrap, was based on wages of the five top-paid crafts.

The strike lasted 48 days. It was caused, the union said, by management's attempt to "turn the clock back" on job security provisions. "We didn't give up a thing," Sec.-Treas. Thomas E. Fitzgerald said following the settlement.

Agreement came after two weeks of almost continuous meetings called by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in Washington.

Besides wages, the union's other gains include an additional day of paid vacation every year to a top of three weeks and retroactivity of benefits to Jan. 1, 1967, expiration date of the old contract, Fitzgerald said.

The union started its first strike since 1921 on Feb. 3 and picketed the locations of member NEMI firms in major cities until settlement was reached. Members of IUEC Local 1, New York, supported the strikers but remained at work be-

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the historic farm workers' pilgrimage from Delano, Calif., to Sacramento was observed in Delano over the Easter weekend on a tract acquired by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee for its headquarters. Shown addressing the gathering is AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher. **(See story on Page 3.)**

Wirtz, Haggerty to Testify:

House Hearings Set On Site Picketing

House hearings on the on-site picketing bill—one of labor's major legislative goals—are scheduled to start Apr. 3, the day Congress returns from its Easter Week recess.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz will be the opening witness for the bill. He will be followed the next day by C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) is sponsor of the bill, which would permit construction unions to picket at multi-employer sites without running afoul of secondary boycott prohibitions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Thompson is also chairman of the Labor subcommittee which is holding hearings.

A resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month reiterated labor's "full and complete support" of the legislation, declaring it "would simply restore to the building trades unions the same rights enjoyed by other unions in a labor dispute."

Correction of the Taft-Hartley inequity had been endorsed by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. Last year a similar bill was approved by the House Labor Committee and cleared for floor action by the Rules Committee. It was withdrawn from the calendar, however, after the then-chairman of the Labor Committee, Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) announced that he would not call it up.

On the Senate's post-Easter agenda is an anticipated floor battle over tax financing of presidential election campaigns.

Gore Seeks Repeal

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) has served notice that he will seek to repeal—through an amendment to the pending investment tax credit bill—last year's law allowing taxpayers to indicate whether they wish $1 of their federal tax payments to go towards financing of major party presidential campaigns. The AFL-CIO has supported the principle of federal campaign financing and the new system is scheduled to go into effect next year.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) sponsored the presidential campaign fund plan.

'Backdoor' Bid Seeks Convention

A "backdoor" approach to amending the U.S. Constitution is the latest threat to one man, one vote apportionment of state legislatures.

Pushing the effort is Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, who thinks at least one house of a legislature ought to represent thinly settled rural counties instead of people living in cities and suburbs.

Nearly all legislatures have now been reapportioned to meet the Supreme Court's one man, one vote standards, and Dirksen was defeated two years in a row when the Senate refused to go along with his proposed constitutional amendment.

Dirksen now says there's a good chance his amendment will yet be submitted to the states for ratification, although not by Congress.

He claims 32 of a required 34 legislatures have petitioned Congress to convene a constitutional convention for the purpose of initiating his amendment. If two more states act, he says, Congress will have to comply.

The Constitution provides this method of proposing an amendment, but it has never been used in the nation's history and there are thorny, unresolved questions dealing with the obligation of Congress to act on the state petitions and the ground rules for such a convention.

An even thornier constitutional question is the validity of the 32 state resolutions claimed by Dirksen.

(Continued on Page 6)

Cancer Society Backed in Drive

A half-million deaths from cancer in the ranks of the AFL-CIO alone could be avoided with early diagnosis and proper treatment, Pres. George Meany declared in pledging labor's support to the American Cancer Society's 1967 educational and fund-raising crusade.

Meany quoted medical experts as estimating that about 3.25 million of the AFL-CIO's 13.5 million members will get cancer and that at present rates, 1,083,000 will be cured. But they also point out, he said, "that one out of two, instead of one out of three, could be saved with existing medical knowledge." That means "542,000 needless deaths," he observed.

All AFL-CIO affiliates were urged to join in and support Cancer Control Month, proclaimed for April by Pres. Johnson.

'Shock, Outrage' Follows Slaying Of Union Organizer in Louisiana

Lafayette, La.—The slaying of an unarmed union organizer by a company guard at a nearby oil rig has "shocked and outraged" the labor community and has instilled new determination into an organizing campaign, the Laborers union here declared.

Victim of a blast from a 12-gauge shotgun fired by a guard was Cecyl P. Babineaux, 33, business manager of Oil Field Workers Local 1152. Guard M. Joseph Hanks was "precommitted" to the St. Landry parish grand jury, which has been taking evidence in the case.

The Laborers protested, however, that pending grand jury action, Hanks remains free.

The shooting took place on a public highway near Cankton, 12 miles northeast of Lafayette. The Laborers District Council of Western Louisiana decried the slaying and demanded an end to the practice of permitting private firms to hire deputy sheriffs and college students as armed guards on oil drilling rigs.

Louisiana newspaper accounts of the shooting identified Hanks as a deputy for St. Landry Sheriff D. J. "Cat" Doucet. The latter denied Hanks is a deputy, but admitted he had commissioned him to carry a gun. Other private guards have been similarly commissioned, Deputy Sheriff Frank Guidroz told reporters.

Found Mentally Ill

The union charged that Hanks was commissioned to carry a gun despite the fact that on Jan. 31, 1966, he was found mentally ill and was committed to Central Louisiana State Hospital on a petition filed with a state court by his wife and a state district attorney. He was released several months later and hired as a guard, according to the union.

Babineaux's local has been conducting a drive to organize oil field workers since January. The local said Babineaux held a meeting for prospective members the night of the shooting and then headed for Cankton and the drilling rig operated by the Pernie Bailey Drilling Co., Houston, to talk to workers at a shift change. With him were about 20 members and Organizer George Dufore.

(Continued on Page 2)

Wilson Pacts Follow Pace Set at Armour

Chicago—The Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters reached agreement with Wilson & Co. on new contracts six months before the expiration of the old agreements.

The new pacts, with substantial benefits for 6,500 employes in 15 Wilson plants, follows the lines of the pace-setting agreements reached recently with Armour & Co. for 12,000 employes, the unions said. Negotiations on similar pacts have begun with Swift & Co.

Wilson workers are represented by the UPWA in plants at Albert Lea, Minn.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kan.; Los Angeles, Oklahoma City; Ogden, Utah; Atlanta, Ga., and Chicago. The Meat Cutters have members at Denver, Cherokee, Ia., and four Eastern branch locations.

The Wilson agreement calls for wage increases of 12 cents an hour now; additional increases at yearly intervals, and improvements in pensions, health and welfare, holiday, vacation and separation pay benefits. The total "package" parallels the Armour agreement, which totaled 66 cents an hour in benefits.

The contracts are for a four-year term ending Aug. 31, 1970. Benefits include a basic pension payment of $5 a month times years of service, in place of the old $3.25 rate; improvements in life insurance and mental illness coverage, and advance notice to union members of intended plant closings.

TOP NEWCASTER Howard K. Smith (left), walks with Ben Lacy and Lou Brott on picket line in front of American Broadcasting Co.'s Washington studio. The strike was called by the Television & Radio Artists against networks and network-owned stations in three cities.

Labor Committee to Aid Fete to Jewish Forward

New York—Support of the 70th anniversary celebration of the Jewish Daily Forward was pledged by more than 150 union leaders at a luncheon given by the publication in honor of the labor movement.

"Now that organized labor is strong and well-financed," said Honorary Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, who also is honorary chairman of the anniversary committee, "we will not forget our mentor and friend, the Forward, which needs us today as we needed the Forward 30 and 40 years ago."

Dubinsky recalled the help the Forward has given the labor movement during its lifetime, stressing the crucial role it played in organizing the Jewish workers during the first three decades of the 20th Century.

The formal observance of the Forward's 70th anniversary will be held May 14 in Philharmonic Hall.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, another luncheon speaker, emphasized the Forward's dedication to democratic principles and honest unionism.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg cited its contribution to American life, both political and social, and to Yiddish-speaking immigrants.

Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters & Millinery Workers recalled the Forward's educational role and its influence in developing idealistic union leaders among Jewish workers.

Chairman of the luncheon was Adolph Held, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee and general manager of the publication.

Early Struggle

The Forward first appeared on Apr. 22, 1897, as a champion of democratic socialism, social justice and trade unionism. It gave major support to Samuel Gompers in his struggle to build the former AFL, and helped collect funds and organize support for struggling unions in coal, steel and textiles.

But perhaps its greatest contribution was in the unionization of the millions of Yiddish-speaking workers in the needle trades, where at the turn of the century the average wage was $5 a week, and men, women and children alike were exploited ruthlessly in sweatshops.

Slaying Brings Demand For Curbs on 'Deputies'

(Continued from Page 1)

As Babineaux approached the rig, the guard warned him not to come nearer, fired a warning shot over his head, and then fired the fatal shot, according to eyewitnesses.

Hanks was quoted as saying he fired the shot because Babineaux had "reached into his pocket." The dead man was found to have been unarmed, without even a penknife.

The night before the slaying, investigators for the Southern Research Co., Shreveport guard firm, swore to warrants charging Babineaux and Dufore with "criminal trespass." The two men furnished bond of $1,000 each and were released.

New Orleans Regional Manager T. T. Odom said in a report to Laborers' Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi that the organizing drive is being continued "against tremendous odds." Armed guards are being employed by drilling firms "anywhere the local union shows any organizing interest," Odom wrote.

Strong Support

The union is getting "strong support" from the labor community in the area and members are "determined to carry on in order that Babineaux shall not have died in vain," he reported.

It is evident, Odom charged, that the "adamant attitude of the oil field contractors" against union organizing "is being supported and dictated by the major oil firms."

Babineaux was born in Lafayette and lived here all his life. He leaves his widow and four children, aged 3 months to 6 years.

He was a graduate of Cathedral High School and served with the Marines in the Korean War. He was buried near here after funeral services in St. Anthony Catholic Church.

New Contract Ends 48-Day ElevatorStrike

(Continued from Page 1)

cause the local has a separate contract, in effect until June of 1969.

Union members provided emergency service to the public, and to defense establishments in many cities, the IUEC said, despite the association's refusal to cooperate in setting up an emergency service plan.

While the strike against NEMI continued, union representatives signed interim agreements with nearly 270 "independents" and a few of the major firms.

Fitzgerald expressed the IUEC's appreciation for support by the labor movement across the nation, and the steadfastness of union members and their families in what was for most their first strike. Young members, he said, stood "shoulder to shoulder" with veteran unionists.

The strike was led by union Pres. R. Wayne Williams, who succeeded to that office less than a year ago.

Film Salesmen Negotiate Cooler Cars

New York—Film salesmen servicing the southern states will be furnished with air conditioned autos when their present cars are replaced under a new contract between seven distributors and the Colosseum of Motion Picture Salesmen, an affiliate of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

The clause applies to salesmen working out of film exchanges in Washington, St. Louis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Dallas, New Orleans, Memphis, Charlotte, N.C., Atlanta and Jacksonville, and to those working in the states of Kentucky, New Mexico and Arizona.

The two-year contract provides for wage increases of $6 a week retroactive to last Dec. 1 and $4 on Dec. 1, 1967; a rise in the minimum starting rate from $105 to $115 a week; a $1.25 per day hike in the hotel and meal allowance; a third week of vacation after 10 years and higher employer contributions to the IATSE National Pension Fund.

Salesmen covered by the agreement are employed by M-G-M, Paramount, 20th Century Fox, Warner Brothers, United Artists, Universal and Columbia, IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh said.

Salaries, Fees at Issue:

Newscasters Strike In Network Dispute

New York—Television and radio networks reached deep into their cans of old program tapes, while their newscasters, announcers, and performers walked picket lines in a dramatic display of trade union solidarity.

The network people, including highly-paid stars, had already reached tentative settlement of basic conditions in their own contracts. But they held off signing agreements and donned picket signs in support of newscasters and announcers on network-owned stations in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

First Strike

It was the first network strike in the 30-year history of AFTRA, the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists.

It started in the rainy pre-dawn of Mar. 29th, when the first pickets appeared outside the NBC studios here where the Today show was to have been taped. On the picket line were the two newscasters of the program, Hugh Downs and Frank Blair. Inside, network executives hastily filled in for part of the show and from the tape can came a rerun of the program seen last July 4.

Similar episodes took place throughout the day at ABC, CBS and Mutual as programs using live talent from soap operas to the "Tonight" show failed to go on the air. The AFL-CIO withdrew the Edward P. Morgan program, which it sponsors on ABC, for the duration of the strike.

The bread-and-butter issues were complex, but important and meaningful to more than 300 newscasters and staff announcers directly affected.

Basic wages were in dispute, but the chief controversy was over the sharing of "talent fees" paid to newscasters on commercially-sponsored programs.

This is a fee the sponsor of the program pays above the station or network's regular charge for the air time.

AFTRA wants the same division of fees it has negotiated for newscasters employed directly by the networks. Under this formula, the talent fee is divided 50-50 between the network and the newscaster until the amount of fees equals the newscaster's basic salary. Thereafter he gets the entire amount.

While the networks have agreed to this for their own employes, they have insisted that employes of their directly-owned stations settle for 13 percent of the fees for the first half of a three-year contract; 25 percent thereafter.

A major issue for staff announcers involves increased automation of network-owned FM stations.

There are other unresolved issues, including payments for programs of longer than two-hours duration, such as political conventions coverage, and satellite programs.

The strike does not directly affect performers on independent stations and on network stations in cities without separate contracts. Many AFTRA members in these cities have been taking turns on picket lines in front of network offices and studios in their off-hours from working on their own programs.

4th NLRB Examiner Blasts Stevens Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

Executive Council, at its February meeting, announced it would urge Pres. Johnson to issue an executive order barring government contracts to companies that persist in illegal anti-union conduct. Stevens is such a company, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The latest examiner's finding was that Stevens' supervisors fired three veteran employes last year, allegedly for incompetence but actually to discourage union support. Ricci called for the rehiring of:

- James Griggs, discharged after 12 years of service at the company's Dunean plant in Greenville, S. C., allegedly for placing the wrong gear on a machine. No one ever had been disciplined for such an error and management proof was flimsy, Ricci reported. Griggs was a "particular irritant to the company" because he had switched from being an instigator of the firm's anti-union drive to being an "outspoken recruiter" of union supporters, the examiner found.
- Mrs. Ollie Vernadore, who worked as a weaver at Plant 3 in Rock Hill, S. C., from 1951 without once being criticized for the quality of her work until August 1966. She was then fired because an error of mixed colors appeared in the cloth from one of her 25 looms. No one else ever had been fired for that reason in her time at Rock Hill, she testified.

Mrs. Vernadore was the last of her family to be fired by Stevens, the examiner said. The same supervisor who fired her had previously discharged her husband and his brother—wrongfully, according to Ricci.

- Norman A. Shearin, a finishing inspector in a Stevens plant near Roanoke Rapids, N. C., who was fired last Aug. 16 because grease spots were found on tablecloths produced in his section. The examiner said there was no "convincing evidence" that the fault was Shearin's and the supervisor who fired him had shown previous anti-union tendencies.

Shearin testified that he never knew of any other inspector dismissed for such a reason. He had been a union observer at an NLRB election in 1965 and signed a union pamphlet urging Stevens workers to continue their organizing efforts, the report noted.

Stevens management has denied the four examiners' findings of unlawful conduct and has asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to set aside two board orders against it.

300 Get Aid Under Auto Trade Pact

About 300 employes of the Lyon Division of the Rockwell-Standard Corp in Adrian, Mich., have been ruled eligible for benefits under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 because the bulk of the firm's operations is being transferred to Windsor, Ont.

The certification was made by the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistance Board on the basis of a petition by the Machinists in which the Metal Polishers cooperated. The plant has been making auto wheel covers and hubcaps.

Under the act, which eliminates tariffs on motor vehicles and parts between the United States and Canada, workers who lose their jobs as a result are eligible for readjustment allowances of $70 weekly for up to 52 weeks, counseling and training, and relocation allowances.

N. Y. Deadline Nears:

Newspaper Parleys Seek to End Impasse

New York—Negotiators for 10 unions and five daily newspapers, aided by a panel of four mediators, pressed their search for solutions to a contract bargaining impasse here.

With the contracts expiring at midnight Mar. 30, one union indicated it would bargain past the deadline, while another indicated it would apply the "no contract, no work" approach.

"we'll continue negotiating past the strike deadline" in the hope that the deadlock can be broken. Besides higher wages, the local is seeking improvements in pension plans at two of the papers—the Times and Daily News — though pensions are not a strikeable issue. Also unsettled are such items as a cost-of-living clause, automation safeguards, and length of contract.

The Publishers Association of New York City, representing the Times, Daily News, World Journal Tribune, Long Island Press and Long Island Star-Journal, waited until Mar. 27—three months after negotiations started—to make the publishers' first wage proposal to any union, negotiators reported.

The offer—to raise wages 4 percent each year of a proposed three-year contract—was made to Typographical Local 6 and rejected as "insufficient" to meet the needs of the printers.

Three unions, the Printers and the Mailers—both affiliates of the ITU—and the unaffiliated Deliverers, have received authorization from members to strike if necessary. The ITU locals have asked approval of their international to do so.

Deliverers Pres. Joseph Baer said shortly before the deadline that his union had not received a satisfactory contract offer and that traditionally his members do not work without a contract. Two years ago, however, Baer's local voted to extend its agreement while talks continued.

Walkout 'Likely'

Other unions involved are the Newspaper Guild, Stereotypers, Photo Engravers, Paper Handlers, Machinists, Printing Pressmen, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Newspaper Trades Council, representing all unions except the Pressmen, said contract talks had "bogged down" and that a walkout is "as likely as not." Speaking for the council, Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the Guild added:

"The decision to reach agreement without a strike depends now on how fast the publishers will . . . make up for time lost by stalling in the past." Major issues, Murphy said, "could have been resolved a month ago" had publishers not "stalled" in coming to terms.

If a strike occurs on one or more of the dailies, it would be the fourth newspaper walkout here in less than five years.

Local 6 leaders announced

Ship Unions Win Assurance On Crew Use

A work stoppage against all United States-flag shipping planned as a protest against the use of foreign crews on American vessels was called off by three AFL-CIO affiliates after a three-hour meeting with Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds.

Reynolds announced that federal agencies had pledged that no government cargoes will be carried in the future on vessels with only provisional U.S. registry.

The work stoppage threat was made by the National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers and the Masters, Mates & Pilots after two freighters transferred from Nationalist Chinese to provisional U.S. registry were allowed to carry cargoes for U.S. forces in Viet Nam with Chinese crews.

At the meeting with Reynolds, NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran, MEBA Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon and MMP Pres. Lloyd W. Sheldon maintained the practice was an illegal one that deprived American seamen of jobs to which they were entitled under U.S. law.

Gains for 9 Unions End 5-Month Toledo Strike

Toledo, O.—A five-union strike against the Toledo Blade and Times ended after nearly five months of suspended publication with a mixed package of wage increases, reduced hours and pension program improvements ratified by nine unions.

The strike began Oct. 24 when the Typographical Union walked out after months of fruitless bargaining. The next day the Newspaper Guild struck and publication was suspended. The Stereotypers voted to strike on Oct. 31; the Pressmen followed suit Feb. 28 and the Paper Handlers on Mar. 2.

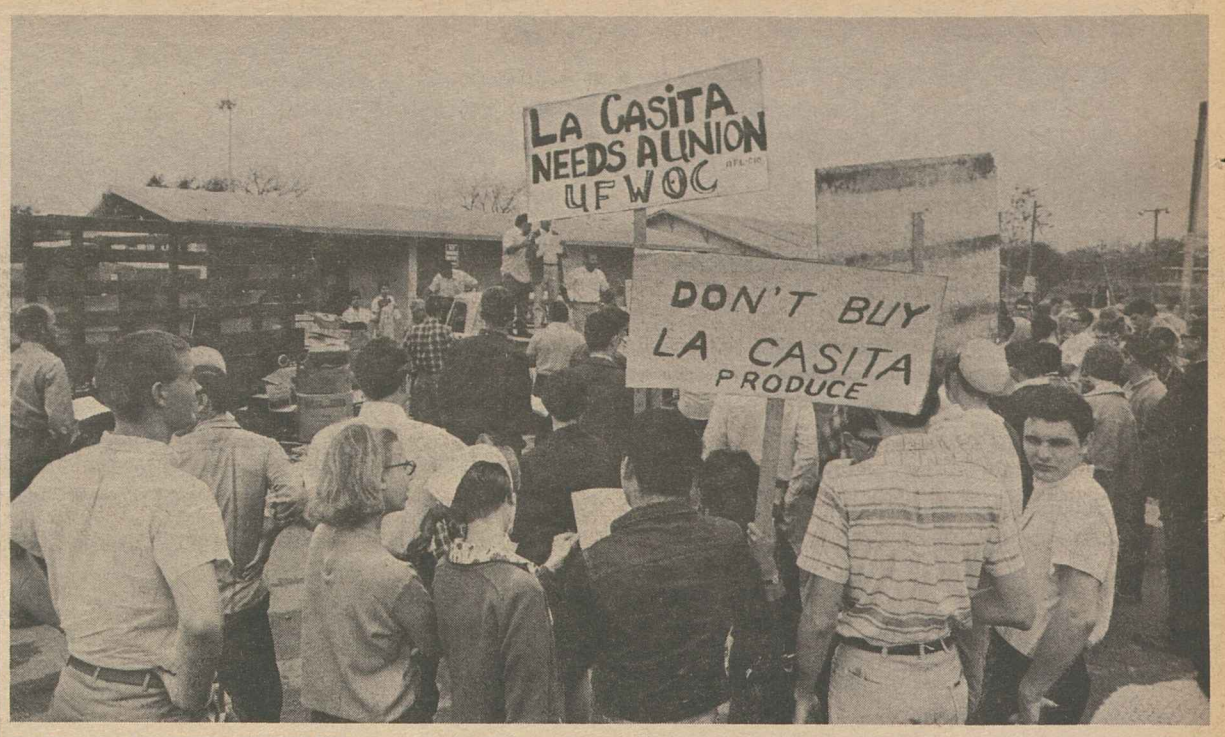
The striking craft unions and four others which observed picket lines throughout the dispute—the Lithographers & Photoengravers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Teamsters and Mailers—settled for wage increases totaling $21 over two years. Of this, $11 was effective immediately, with $4 due Nov. 1 and the remaining $6 on Mar. 22, 1968.

In addition, the workweek for the Pressmen and the Stereotypers was cut to 37.5 hours on the first shift, 36¼ on the second and 35 hours on the night shift.

The ANG got general increases averaging $20 to $24 over two years. Top minimums for reporters and display salesmen jumped $32 in three steps to $190 a week. Those for circulation district managers were increased $58.50 in three steps to the same level—the first time parity has been achieved. Outside classified salesmen were boosted a total of $44.70 to a new top minimum of $180 a week.

The pension issue, one of the factors precipitating the strike, was settled by company agreement to contribute $5.50 per employe a week to a pension fund. The agreement also calls for transfer of $3,024,000 from the company's unilateral pension fund to the new program, which will have joint union-management administration.

The settlement included an employer agreement to drop all proceedings against the unions. The unions agreed to cease publication of the Record, a striker-sponsored newspaper which was built up to a circulation of more than 80,000.



CARAVAN FOR JUSTICE, to which 250 college students and some of their teachers devoted their Easter weekend, collected food, medicine and money for striking members of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee on a 400-mile trip through South Texas. The route retraced that of last summer's farm workers' protest march to the capitol in Austin. The photo above was taken in San Antonio of the group en route from Austin to Rio Grande City, the center of the strike.

Students Form Easter Caravan To Aid Farm Strikers in Texas

Rio Grande City, Tex.—Some 250 college students disdained the resort beaches over the Easter weekend to form a "Caravan for Justice" collecting money, food and medicine for the striking farm workers of South Texas.

The caravan, made up of 53 vehicles and students from 11 Texas universities and colleges as well as seven youngsters from Notre Dame, retraced the 400 miles that the farm workers' protest march took last summer.

The students, along with a number of their teachers, collected $2,300 and two tons of food and medicine for members of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee here.

The caravan served a two-fold purpose: To collect aid for the strikers and to dramatize a boycott against the union's principal organizing target, a corporation farm, La Casita.

In San Antonio, Henry Munoz, equal opportunities director of the Texas AFL-CIO, told the caravan travelers:

"You young people can never be repaid for what you are doing today."

Rallies en Route

Along the caravan's route, rallies were held in support of the union's strike. In Edinburg, Mayor Al Ramirez welcomed the students, saying he hoped the farm workers "will somehow get the same benefits as workers in other factories."

In La Joya, children of the striking farm workers met the caravan and an Easter egg hunt was held in the city park.

At Rio Grande City, the center of the strike activities where numerous arrests of strikers and sympathizers have taken place, the students noted a change in attitude of officials and citizens.

A rally was held on the courthouse steps, and then the strikers and the students paraded 15 blocks to the union's headquarters where they sang freedom songs such as "The Union Makes Us Strong" and "We Shall Have a Union," the latter to the tune of "We Shall Overcome." All this was done without interference from law enforcement officers.

Erasmo Andrade, chairman of the statewide Valley Farm Workers Assistance Committee, said: "We were amazed. For the first time, the townspeople in Rio Grande City seemed friendly. Maybe things are changing down there."

Meanwhile, in Austin, the state capital, the battle continued for a state minimum wage law that would include farm workers.

The farm workers' march from Rio Grande City to Austin last summer drew attention to their plight and encouraged support of state minimum wage legislation. Some 1,000 persons turned out for a Senate hearing on the proposed wage bill, but the hearing was postponed at the last minute.

The bill's supporters then held a rally on the capitol steps at which Pres. H. S. Hank Brown, of the Texas AFL-CIO, said, "Texas has more poverty-stricken people than any state in the union. A minimum wage law would go a long way towards ending this deplorable condition. And we're going to march and demonstrate until Texas has a wage law."

The proposed state minimum wage bill has been sent to subcommittee by the House Labor Committee and a hearing has been rescheduled in the Senate Labor Committee.

Delano Workers Mark Year Since Pilgrimage

Delano, Calif.—The historic pilgrimage of California farm workers from Delano to the state capital in Sacramento was re-enacted in miniature on its first anniversary with an Easter weekend of activities in which hundreds of strikers and their friends from the labor movement participated.

The observance began with a parade from Delano's Filipino Hall, where early efforts to unionize badly exploited agricultural workers were centered, to a 40-acre tract east of the city which the rapidly-growing AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee acquired for the construction of a headquarters building, a service center and a co-op store.

The land was dedicated by Rev. Juan Alabart, pastor of Our Lady of Guadelupe Church in Delano, and the Rev. Wayne C. Hartmire, director of the California Migrant Ministry.

The 1,000 marchers and hundreds who joined them at the site heard greetings from leaders of various unions, an address by UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, and reports by UFWOC officers on the progress of the organizing campaign, the strikes and the boycotts over the previous year.

Other Gains

Satisfaction was voiced over accomplishments in Schenley Corp. contracts and at the pace of organization in DiGiorgio Corp. operations. DiGiorgio bargaining also has been completed and unresolved issues have been submitted to arbitrators whose findings are due soon.

Larry Itliong, assistant director of the UFWOC, acted as master of ceremonies for the celebration.

In the evening there was a gala presentation of singing and national dancing by Filipino and Mexican-American members of the union. In addition Richard Liebes of the Building Service Employes and Mrs. Liebes gave an exhibition of Israeli folk dancing.

On Easter Sunday, a Protestant sunrise service was conducted on the site of the union's projected headquarters, followed by a Catholic field mass.

Later in the day a program of games and contests was staged for the children of the UFWOC members.

Stone-Glass Body Names Executive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The seven-union AFL-CIO Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee has named Pres. Howard P. Chester of the Window Glass Cutters League as its executive secretary, Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers and committee chairman, announced here.

Chester will take over his new duties in June, opening an office in Washington at the same time.

A native of Mt. Vernon, O., he entered the window glass industry in 1937 and has been president of his union for the past six years.

The committee represents some 250,000 AFL-CIO members who share mutual interests. Besides the Glass Cutters and Bottle Blowers, the unions concerned are the Flint Glass Workers; Potters; Brick & Clay Workers; Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, and the Glass & Ceramic Workers.

Dirksen's New Challenge

SEN. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN'S unremitting campaign to subvert the principle of "one man, one vote" has moved from the nuisance stage to a clear and direct challenge to the proposition of fair representation.

If Dirksen and his conservative allies have their way the U.S. would have its first constitutional convention since 1787 for the purpose of amending the Constitution to destroy the "one man, one vote" principle laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The New York Times reported that the campaign has resulted in a "plot to amend the federal Constitution without anyone in Washington finding out." Dirksen's ploy is to invoke the never-used section of the Constitution that provides that "on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states (Congress) shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

In the past three years the very conservative Council of State Governments and the American Farm Bureau Federation have led the way in securing passage of varying types of resolutions and memorials from 32 state legislatures calling for a convention to upset the fair representation rule of the court.

The court has ruled that both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned according to population. The Dirksen proposal—twice defeated in the U.S. Senate—would allow one house of a legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population.

The Dirksen plan would in effect water down the value of one person's vote as against another's and reinstitute in the country a system of rotten boroughs that gives effective control of a legislature to rural and non-urban areas.

The resolutions and memorials adopted by the 32 state legislatures are open to strong challenge, the critical point being that they were adopted by legislatures that were malapportioned at the time of passage.

The quiet, state-by-state campaign has finally awakened the forces for fair representation to the dangers of the Dirksen move. In several legislatures still in session this year the battle has been joined to prevent new resolutions; in others campaigns are in progress to repeal resolutions adopted a year or two ago.

There are a number of grave questions concerning the never-before-used technique for amending the Constitution and constitutional experts are carefully examining the situation.

But the present danger is that Dirksen will once again introduce in the U.S. Senate his plan to amend the Constitution by the normally used route of adoption of an amendment by Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures.

His proposal has twice gone down to defeat because of a determined battle by liberal-labor forces. The margins have not been great in either vote so that the possibility of passage on a third try by Dirksen is not remote.

The principle of "one man, one vote" is basic to the operation of a democratic system of government. A long struggle preceded the historic rulings of the court that have resulted in reapportioned legislatures capable of dealing with the problems of the Sixties on an equitable basis.

There can be no turning backward. The Dirksen "plot" has been exposed; now every effort must be made to defeat once and for all time this threat to our system of government.

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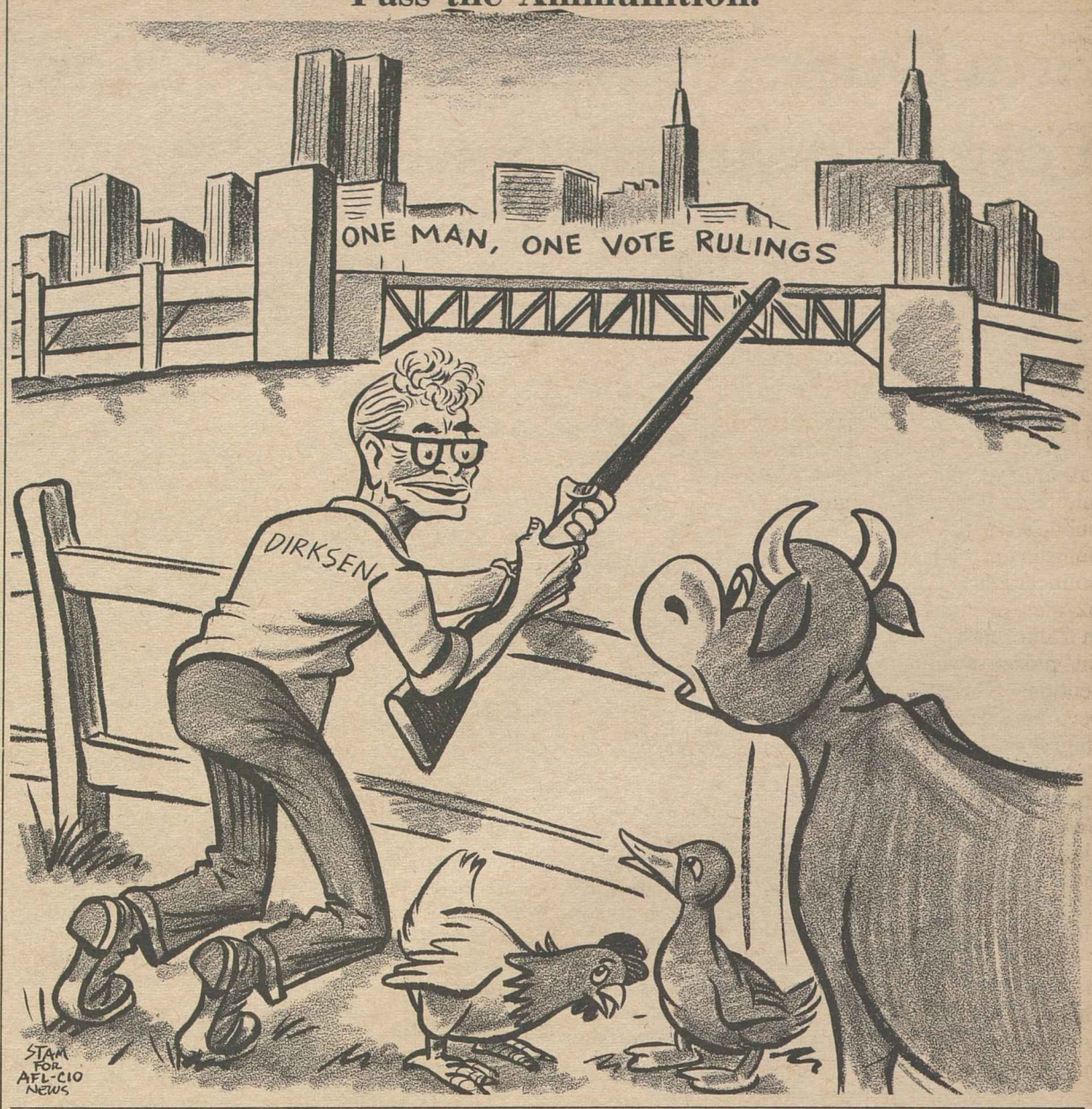


No 'Automatic Guarantee':

Full Benefit of Union Contract Requires Knowledge of Terms

The following is excerpted from an editorial, "It Pays to Know Your Union Contract," in the March issue of Retail Clerks Advocate, official monthly publication of the Retail Clerks Intl. Union.

A **UNION AGREEMENT** is one of the most precious accomplishments of our evolving democracy. It brings an orderly government of laws into the workplace, replacing the unbridled authority of a boss. Union members who become familiar with the arduous and heroic struggles of wage earners to establish the liberating institution of collective bargaining thereby deepen their understanding of this heritage.

The freedom to organize and negotiate collective bargaining agreements was not always recognized by law. In colonial times and for several decades after the American Revolution, respected judges looked upon working people who combined to demand higher wages as criminal conspirators. It took both vision and courage for union pioneers to brave the wrath of authority in the struggle to establish their right to unite for mutual economic benefits. It was not until 1842 that the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that combinations of working people were lawful.

Further, to appreciate the value a union contract has for a worker, one must understand the changes in living and working conditions that have occurred in this century. Within the span of a few lifetimes, the populations of America and Canada have been transformed from nations of farmers and rural dwellers into urbanized economies in which the overwhelming majority of citizens work for someone else—and most usually a corporation. Almost everyone is dependent for his livelihood, and even for his very existence, on the conditions of employment which he may obtain from his employer.

The growth of the trade union movement is a logical response to the needs of wage earners and salaried employes. It is their best way of bringing into their lives some degree of order and security. Collective action brings freedom from the anarchy and uncertainty which results when workers compete against one another to sell their services at the lowest price to an employer.

With this background, it can be understood that the collective bargaining agreement between the employer and the union is a valuable property to the union member. Like other agreements establishing property rights, it is a legal document enforceable in the courts. It sets forth the employe's wage rate, describes the fringe benefits to which he is entitled, establishes his daily and weekly hours of work. In short, it codifies the many beneficial conditions of employment which have been gained through organization and which have been improved with the growth of the union, the increasing bargaining experience of the union negotiating committee, and the maturing leadership of the union officers supported by a unified membership.

THE GAINS which a union member makes as a result of collective bargaining are concrete and measurable. His negotiated wage increases are exchanged for consumable items of many kinds: Food, clothing, and shelter. Other provisions of the union agreement may be less tangible, but they are no less valuable: The peace of mind which comes with job security, the self respect which comes with the knowledge that the union agreement contains a just grievance procedure, the dignity which a worker enjoys with the knowledge that he does not have to compete for favoritism.

Like many other rights, the protections and benefits contained in a union agreement must be understood by each member if they are to be fully realized and safeguarded. Without this knowledge a worker cannot be certain that he is not giving away his services without fair compensation. A thoroughgoing familiarity with the provisions of the union agreement is a worker's assurance that he is not working for less than his services are worth.

The hours, the days and the years of service which an employe gives in exchange for the compensation and working conditions contained in his union agreement are hours that cannot be lived over again. If he misses out on overtime pay due him, fails to take his rest periods, or is not classified according to the rate to which he is entitled, he is losing valuable property which can never be replaced.

The union agreement is the best way employes have found of securing a fair return for the productive hours of their life. But it is not an automatic guarantee. Only by full knowledge of its provisions and their careful observance can a worker be sure of securing a full measure in return for the productive hours of his life.

Morgan Says:

San Quentin's Condemned Men Point Up Death Penalty Issue

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.) The program will be resumed after the current network strike is settled.

POLLSTER LOUIS HARRIS finds that Gov. Ronald Reagan's conservative policies on education have split the state of California "down the middle." It would be interesting to measure the public's reaction to the governor's views on capital punishment. This, too, may build into a heated political issue. There are 62 men on "death row" in California's San Quentin prison awaiting execution. There has not been an execution in the state since January 1963. But many citizens and groups, the American Civil Liberties Union high among them, fear that what they describe as a kind of "legalized blood bath" may ensue if the death penalty is resumed with that extraordinary number of condemned men living daily under its shadow. The U.S. Supreme Court has granted stays to two of these men within the last three weeks. The U.S. Circuit Court issued a stay to a third man, but two other men have their executions definitely set between now and Apr. 15.

Morgan

These California cases cumulatively have national, indeed international ramifications, because capital punishment has become a worldwide issue and because, fairly or unfairly, here is another area in which Ronald Reagan's measure will be taken as a political figure.

On a recent visit to Washington—by coincidence he has been here three times in two weeks—Reagan told a news conference that although he was "not happy with it," he believes in capital punishment. "Until it can be proved that it is not a deterrent to crime," he said, "I do not look on it (merely) as punishment."

He emphasized that each of the 62 cases now on death row would be treated by his office as individuals and "where clemency is found warranted it will be given," but otherwise he did not think that the governor can "rise above the courts."

It is possible that the argument about whether capital punishment deters crime will never be resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. But certainly the argument that it does not is at least as impressive as the reverse, and this observer happens to believe that it is far more so.

One can hardly dispose idly of the fact that Great Britain, where justice has been guarded perhaps more jealously than in any other country, has abolished the death penalty, except for certain "treasonable acts." The new attorney general of the United States, Ramsey Clark, gave the Justice Dept.'s view on the issue in a speech in 1965, when he was second in command. "We favor the abolition of the death penalty," Clark said.

"Modern penology with all its correctional and rehabilitation skills affords greater protection to society than the death penalty which is inconsistent with its goals. This nation is too great in its resources and too good in its purposes to engage in the . . . deliberate taking of human life as either a punishment or a deterrent to domestic crime."

A WELL-KNOWN California lawyer, Gerald H. Gottlieb, quotes that passage in a discussion recently published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara. Gottlieb also quotes the late great warden of Sing Sing, Lewis E. Lawes', conviction that "(capital) punishment serves no purpose other than to get rid of the murderer." He further quotes San Quentin's own longtime former warden, Clinton T. Duffy, as saying "I hate the death penalty because it is not the deterrent to crime that its advocates claim. . . . I have yet to meet the man who let the thought of the gas chamber stop him from committing murder."

One argument the Civil Liberties Union mounts against capital punishment is that it is unconstitutional because it violates the 8th Amendment, which declares that "excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted." The ACLU notes with encouragement that only 15 persons were executed in the entire United States in 1964, only seven in 1965 and only one in 1966.

But it is highly apprehensive that Reagan will "turn the clock of humanity backward." Despite Reagan's assurance that each case will be considered individually, it was bitterly distressed by the fact that the governor did not attend the clemency hearing for one doomed man—whose sentence the Supreme Court later stayed—but sent instead his clemency secretary, Edwin Meese, a former California public prosecutor who, the ACLU said, has "expressed himself . . . in favor of capital punishment."

Permissiveness is not the issue here nor is it the argument of the opponents of the death penalty. Their main points are that it is a savage exercise of revenge and that it does not deter crime. So far Reagan has shrugged off charges that he is developing a "government by punishment" regime in education, welfare and state employment fields as the frivolous accusations of political foes. He may get a far more punitive label than he bargains for if he considers capital punishment as something less than an issue of life and death.

Direct Billing Ban Urged:

Medicare's Promise Dimmed by Doctors

MEDICARE went into effect July 1, 1966. Since that time many elderly citizens, covered by the law, have complained bitterly about the widespread practice among physicians of forcing oldsters to pay directly for services and then to seek repayment from the medicare carrier.

The full meaning of this practice was brought home recently by an officer of a local union in testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee on revisions in the social security system.

Testifying was Michael J. Zahorsky, recording secretary of Steelworkers Local 1211, Aliquippa, Pa. He was accompanied by local Pres. Morros Brummitt and Financial Sec. Guido Palombo. The local has some 12,000 members.

Zahorsky opened his statement saying that medicare "was the most humane act passed by our Congress since the enactment of the Social Security Act of more than 30 years ago." Then he got down to the key point in his testimony.

He said that as recording secretary of the local "it is among my duties to serve our retirees and guide them in matters of concern to them, to assist them with their problems." This is what he found:

"It was shortly after July 1, 1966, that we began to observe and learn of inadequacies of medicare, even so as to cause us to view with suspicion the easing of opposition to the enactment of medicare by the profession so vitally opposed previously. . . .

"Retirees came to our offices loaded with medical bills, doctors' requests for full payment for treatments and services rendered. Many came in tears, many wives accompanied the emotionally disturbed pensioner, many called, many sought our advice and guidance.

" 'What has happened to medicare? Why do I have to pay all the doctor bill whereas heretofore all I was required to do was to sign my name and nothing more?'

Zahorsky said "an immediate revision must be made."

"Our oldsters," he testified, "are requested to make full payment of bills before the doctor will furnish him with a 'request for payment' form, in itself a cumbersome and confusing bit of paperwork for any aged person. . . .

"Why with only receipts for payments made, how in the world can you fill out the required questions as to nature of service, diagnosis, etc? Only an attending physician could do that. But have the patient return to the doctor for such completion of papers and you run into trouble with an extra fee."

The union furnished the committee a number of exhibits in which doctors asked for full payment before they turned over forms.

"Now," asked Zahorsky, "will any of you honorable men tell where that old retiree can scrape up $200, $300, $400 or $500 in a hurry? Give a thought to one of your parents receiving such a request if they be in the circumstances that the majority of aged citizens find themselves. Yes, and in cases I have been told they have been prompted to ask their children to assist them, to go to the bank and take out some of the savings they should have, or even go to a loan shark who will gladly lend them the money.

"Yes, and all the medicine and doctors in the world cannot administer a cure for the emotion that the oldster suffers in the meantime.

"We are asking you to please remove this stigma of being billed direct by the doctor, and we do believe you will. It is just too bad that too many of our old folks are so sentimental that they are actually going into life savings to pay when medicare had promised them something better than they previously had."

Zahorsky stressed other points he felt must be changed for medicare to provide the service its authors envisioned. One was halting the widespread increase in fees charged by physicians, enabling so many doctors to profit outrageously from medicare.

"Everyone must be compensated for the service he renders to society," the unionist told Congress, "but why must one assumed to be dedicated to alleviate human suffering place dollars before service?" **(PAI)**

Discrimination Cited:

Congressional Probe Urged Of Auto Insurance Industry

A **THOROUGH** investigation of insurance industry practices and policies that cause hardships for many people was urged by a labor official in a recent radio interview.

Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, charged that arbitrary policy cancellations, insurer bankruptcies and the practice of refusing automobile and other insurance to residents of particular areas make it especially difficult for Negroes and Puerto Ricans to get and keep good insurance protection.

The cause is "low income among minorities" with "overtones of racial discrimination," Miss Dubrow said, as she was questioned by reporters on the weekly network radio interview, Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"All areas of insurance ought to be investigated," Miss Dubrow declared, pointing out that frauds in many kinds of insurance have taken place in several states.

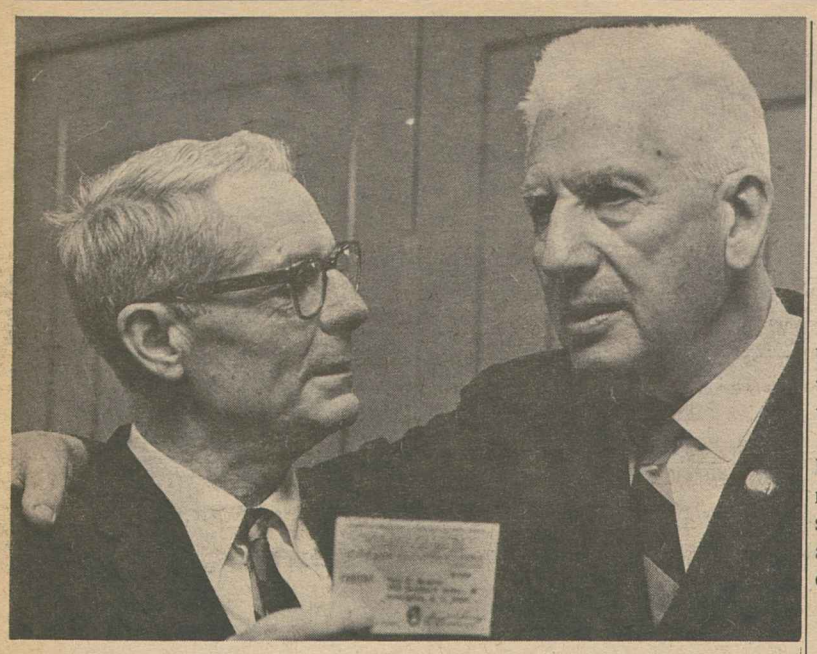
"We are not impugning the motives of insurance companies," she said. "We assume that the honest insurance agents and the honest insurance companies would want to clear up any question in the minds of the public" and "they ought to be cooperating with us," she added.

SHE CITED PROPOSALS now before Congress to create a federal auto insurance guarantee agency along the lines of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. that insures individual bank deposits. Such an agency, she said, would be a "first step" in the complete overhaul needed in the insurance field.

Miss Dubrow also observed that there is a good chance the 90th Congress will enact the long-pending "truth-in-lending" bill. "I think we are going to be able to iron out some problems that are in the minds of the people" who oppose the measure, she said.

Reporters questioning her on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Wilson Morris, Washington correspondent for United Press Intl., and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

A FULL INVESTIGATION of the insurance industry, its practices and policies is a key consumer-protection goal of organized labor, Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers told Harry Conn (left) of Press Associates, Inc., and Wilson Morris of United Press Intl. on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO-produced interview is a weekly feature on the Mutual Radio Network.



UNION CARD in the Chicago local of the Television & Radio Artists is presented to former Sen. Paul H. Douglas by Raymond A. Jones (left), the local's executive secretary. Douglas will conduct a series of national affairs television programs. It's not the first union card for the veteran statesman; he is a charter member of the Chicago Teachers union.

Baltimore-D.C. Drive Yields Organizing Gains

Unions that cooperated in forming the AFL-CIO Baltimore-D.C. Organizing Committee in 1963 have since won bargaining rights for 32,195 workers, the committee said in a report to Federation Pres. George Meany.

The participating unions originally set two years as the "target" period for the organizing drive but the advantages of joint effort have been so obvious that their cooperation continues into the present, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver W. Singleton said. He listed these gains:

- The cooperating unions won bargaining rights for 10,765 persons in 191 elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.
- Bargaining rights for an additional 21,430 employes of federal, state, county and municipal government agencies were won by card checks and other forms of "consent" recognition.
- The committee supervised the training of 23 union members as organizers, and 14 were later employed by participating unions.
- Central bodies in the area showed an increase of more than 15,000 in the membership of affiliated unions during the organizing period.

The committee reported also that it lost 96 NRLB elections in bargaining units with 5,429 workers.

Unions taking part in the drive pooled $231,000 into funds for the committee, and the AFL-CIO supplied all division coordinators and paid the cost of their services.

"The drive was very successful, but its most satisfying product was the creation of an atmosphere of fraternal cooperation, which still continues," AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher commented.

As a result of the cooperation, multi-union elections decreased and conflicting claims to representation were resolved, Kircher said. He added:

"It is gratifying that cooperation among unions has had such a beneficial effect. The same helpful procedures are continuing, and the regional office is maintaining the same cooperation."

Singleton is the committee director. He told Meany that all AFL-CIO departments and affiliates gave the committee their "complete cooperation" and assistance in the organizing drive.

'Backdoor' Approach:

Dirksen Spurs New Assault On One Man, One Vote Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

Nearly all of them were passed by malapportioned legislatures, whose members were trying to protect their seats.

Two of the resolutions, dating back to 1963, called for an earlier, more drastic version of the Dirksen Amendment—one which would allow both houses of a legislature to disregard population.

Senators William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.), leaders of the fight against the amendment, have strongly challenged Dirksen's claim of 32 valid state petitions.

Only six of the legislatures were validly apportioned when they passed the resolutions, Proxmire told the Senate.

"For Congress to accept such petitions," he said, "would be like permitting all Democrats to have two votes in a referendum to determine whether or not Democrats should have two votes."

Tydings charged that Dirksen's strategy "seems to be to get so many state legislatures to ask for a convention that Congress will be terrified" into passing the amendment itself rather than throw the Constitution open to possible wholesale change.

Although constitutional experts differ, some have argued that a constitutional convention could not be confined to a single amendment and would be free to change the Bill of Rights or overturn a host of other Supreme Court rulings.

The AFL-CIO was an early foe of the Dirksen amendment and its predecessor attempts to overturn one man, one vote standards. Federation Pres. George Meany charged at the 1965 AFL-CIO convention that Dirksen's filibuster against repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) was "solidly and inescapably intertwined" with labor's opposition to his constitutional amendment.

A lavishly financed public relations campaign was mounted by supporters of the Dirksen Amendment but it lost ground as state after state reapportioned on a population basis.

In Congress, then-Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) kept a steady glare of exposure on the campaign, charging that it was financed by "the big corporate interests . . . which wanted to evade and avoid the paying of their just share of taxation."

On the other side of the fence, Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio) alleged that legislatures based on population would put labor "in control" and warned: "Destroy the influence of the conservative farmer and, in my judgment, there will be destroyed good government."

No matter how initiated, any constitutional amendment would require ratification by three-fourths of the states. But opponents are not taking rejection for granted after seeing what the League of Women Voters described as "blitz methods" used in the four legislatures which adopted Dirksen Amendment resolutions this year.

Dirksen's Role

The 1967 actions were by Colorado, North Dakota, Indiana and Illinois. A New York Times check indicated that Dirksen played an active behind-the-scenes role in at least three of the states.

The Colorado legislature had rejected a constitutional convention resolution in 1965, but the Speaker of the House told newsmen that it passed this year after a member of Dirksen's staff came to Denver to push for its adoption.

Illinois and Indiana legislative leaders confirmed that Dirksen had worked closely with the sponsors of the resolution in the two legislatures. It was steamrollered through the Illinois House, without hearings, on the same day it was introduced.

The League of Women Voters has urged its chapters to seek to have states that passed Dirksen Amendment resolutions before being reapportioned rescind their actions. There is a constitutional question as to whether recission would wipe out the original actions.

Some of the resolutions reportedly adopted by states have never been formally transmitted to Congress. The 32 states in which it has been reported that resolutions calling for a constitutional convention have been adopted are:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

Of these, Proxmire and Tydings contend, only Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, North Dakota and Oklahoma had legislatures apportioned to one man, one vote standards at the time they acted.

NLRB Condemns Effort To Oust Shop Steward

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a company foreman's attempt to get rid of a union shop steward "or there'll be hell to pay" strikes at the "very heart" of the collective bargaining relationship and requires a cease-and-desist order.

The board, in a 2-1 decision, ordered Lever Brothers Co. to post a notice that it will not threaten employes of its Los Angeles soap and detergent supplies plant nor interfere with the internal affairs of Chemical Workers Local 452.

The case developed in 1965 when a foreman called plant machine shop employes to a meeting, told them he could not "get along" with the department steward and advised them to get rid of the steward or he would "make it rough" on everyone.

Trial Examiner Howard Myers recommended dismissal of an unfair labor practice charge because the incident was an isolated one and the company had an otherwise good record of peaceful relations with the union.

Two board members reversed the examiner and agreed with the NLRB general counsel that an order should be issued. In the overwhelming majority of collective bargaining agreements, members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., pointed out, the foreman-steward relationship is generally the first stage of the grievance procedure, and "each party is entitled to the unrestricted services of its representative."

Conceding that there was only one incident involved, they said that not only would the foreman's actions directly affect the steward's relations with the employes he represented in his section, but they could "very likely have a direct impact on the relationship between other stewards and the employes they represent."

Management posted a notice disavowing any involvement in the "claimed" interference but the notice was not posted until six months after the incident and only after management was notified of the NLRB counsel's intention to issue a complaint, the two panelists said.

CSA Sessions To Hear Public Health Experts

More than a score of nationally prominent experts on community health will take part in the 12th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services Apr. 16 to 20 at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, Federation Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis announced.

Scheduled speakers include Dr. Howard J. Brown, New York City health commissioner; Dr. Jack H. Mendelson, chief of the National Center for Prevention & Control of Alcoholism; Mrs. Marty Mann, executive director of the National Council on Alcoholism; Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison, executive director of the American Public Health Association; Dr. Maxwell N. Weisman of the University of Maryland; Brian O'Connell, director, National Association for Mental Health.

Also, U. S. Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball; Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, director of the National Institute of Mental Health; Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey; Harold F. O'Keefe of the U. S. Food & Drug Administration's Bureau of Medicine; Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of New York University's Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee.

The final conference session will be the annual Murray-Green award dinner, Apr. 20, honoring Dr. Albert B. Sabin, developer of the oral anti-polio vaccine.

New Hope Rises Among Underpaid As Pickets Walk Streets of Laredo

Laredo, Tex.—Laredo is in the grip of a movement that is bringing new hope and new spirit to woefully underpaid workers.

"It's democracy in action," Texas AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans said of the movement that was started by VISTA volunteers who found conditions so bad they felt compelled to do something about it.

The "something" so far has resulted in two strikes, an unrelated first contract and a surge of interest in unionization among the city's 22,500 workers—11.4 percent of whom are unemployed. Another 5,000 Mexican nationals cross the international bridge across the Rio Grande from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, each day to join the labor force. The local central body reports that Laredo's per capita income is the lowest of all U.S. cities.

The movement was sparked by Richard Geisler of New York, a VISTA volunteer who was so appalled at conditions he found among the workers that he quit his job and with the aid of his brother, William, and several young Laredo residents formed an organization they called VIDA, a word which in Spanish means life and in English stands for Voice in Democratic Action.

Other VISTA volunteers also gave help. Neil Birnbaum, 22, son of a Chicago attorney, and Douglas Ruhe, 22, of Kansas City, gave half of their modest VISTA salaries to feed hungry workers and entered so enthusiastically into VIDA activities that they were fired. Evans said the Texas AFL-CIO is attempting to secure their reinstatement.

The first picket line, featuring signs reading: "Could You Feed Your Family on $12 a Week?" was placed in front of a downtown cafeteria owned by Charles Deliganis, who indignantly declared that "it's not $12, it's $15—and they get their meals," who proclaimed that "one 'girl' gets $22 a week," and who said his workers "have never been so happy" even though some of them were getting 32 cents an hour.

After 11 days of picketing Deliganis went to District Court and obtained a temporary injunction prohibiting picketing. The Webb County AFL-CIO went to the pickets' aid and when the hearing came up the State AFL-CIO attorney, Sam Houston Clinton, came here from Austin to represent VIDA. The injunction was modified to permit one picket every 50 feet.

But Deliganis and VIDA got together and worked out a surprise agreement under which all the pickets, including six who had quit, were reinstated in their jobs and given wage increases described as "substantial" in view of past pay levels.

The unit at the cafeteria is now being channeled into the Laborers.

The employes of a grill and a cafe, spurred by the success of Deliganis' workers, have gone on strike for higher wages and better working conditions.

To Protect Miners:

Labor Cites Urgency Of Radiation Guides

Organized labor's long fight against the agonizing death that stalks underground uranium miners exposed to radioactive gas may soon bear fruit when the Federal Radiation Council completes action on a proposed radiation protection guide.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates, however, are still working to strengthen the safeguards. Uranium miners now suffer and often die from lung cancer at a rate far exceeding that for non-miners living in the same area. Labor wants their exposure to radiation reduced to a level no higher than that of radiation workers as a whole.

The proposals before the council would reduce the permissible level only to the point where it would be about three times the rate for the U.S. as a whole, and between two and three times greater than that in other industries, where radiation is a hazard.

The federal and state governments have done little until recently to protect the miners. The council was set up in 1959. It is composed of the secretaries or heads of U.S. departments and other agencies with responsibility for radiation control, with the secretary of health, education and welfare as chairman. The Metal Mining Act of 1966, passed with strong labor support, placed responsibility for regulating health and safety with the secretary of the interior through the Bureau of Mines.

Guidelines Discussed

The council, whose executive director is Dr. Paul Tompkins, recently held an informal meeting at which the proposed guidelines were discussed by union spokesmen and representatives of the federal government, the mining industry, the states and experts in the field of radiation.

Participants included Sec. George Taylor of the AFL-CIO Staff Committee on Atomic Energy & Natural Resources; Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Research Dir. Paul Hutchings of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and Legislative Dir. Jack Sheehan of the Steelworkers.

When the proposed protection guide is approved by the council and by Pres. Johnson, standards and regulations will be adopted by the secretary of the interior. The affected states will be given a reasonable time to make them effective and enforce them. If they fail to act, the federal government can step in under the 1966 act and do the job itself. Labor is concerned lest the "reasonable time" be overlong.

The major radiation danger in uranium mines comes from radon, a radioactive gas which is a member of the uranium family of elements always found in uranium mines.

It continuously diffuses from the rocks into the mine air, as methane does in coal mines. It has a half-life of but 3.8 days and quickly breaks down into Radium A, Radium B, Radium C and Radium C', collectively known as radon daughters.

The half-lives of radon daughters are measured in minutes and fractions of seconds. But they attach themselves to dust particles which are retained in the lungs when inhaled, and miners who are exposed to excessive amounts often develop lung cancer.

The concentration of radon daughters can be sharply reduced by mechanical ventilation, although it remains above the danger threshold level. Respirators can cut it further.

The unit of measurement of radon daughters is known as the "WL."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in restating organized labor's position on the proposed protection guide in a letter to Tompkins, questioned whether the suggested "1WL" standard was "adequate for the fullest possible protection" of the miners, and strongly urged that it be reduced to ".3WL."

"This would reduce the expected rate of lung cancer among underground uranium miners to the order of risk faced by other nuclear workers in Atomic Energy Commission-licensed or AEC-contractor operations, which is about the same rate as that expected in the general population," Biemiller wrote.

Minimum Standard

He noted that the Intl. Committee on Radiation Protection is expected soon to recommend a ".3WL" concentration standard for the uranium mines of all nations, and added that "surely our own country should meet this minimum standard."

"The basic problem to be solved is mine safety," Biemiller said. "It can and should be approached on that basis: control to safe levels of the underground work environment by means of present techniques of ventilation and the use of safe and well-designed respirators. Such control methods are fully capable of reducing radon daughters concentrations underground to .3WL.

"While achievement of this degree of reduced concentrations will cost the mining industry several million dollars additional, the larger mines are well able to afford such an investment. A combination of respirators and ventilation could afford the same degree of protection in the smaller mines."

Biemiller also told Tompkins it is the AFL-CIO's conviction that "there is no conceivable reason" for delay in securing Presidential approval of "the strongest possible" protection guides and their "immediate enforcement."

R. I. Democrat Holds Lead for Fogarty Seat

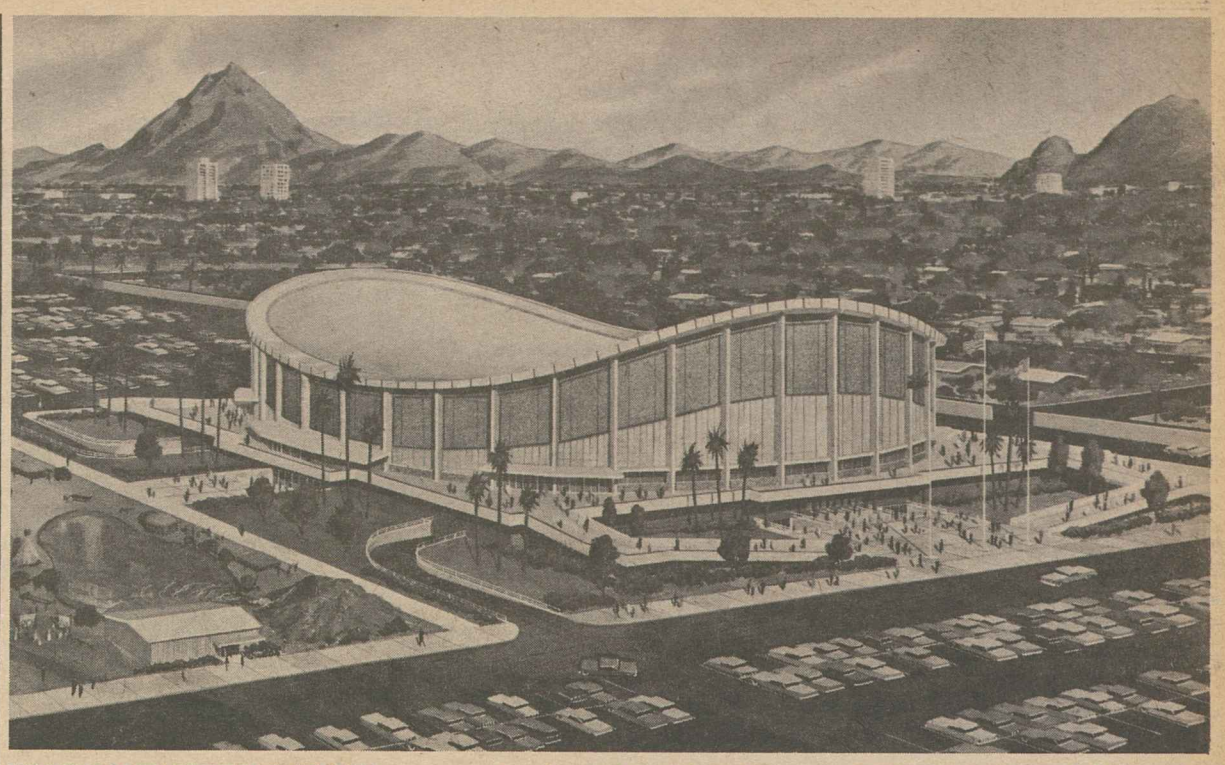
Providence—Democrat Robert O. Tiernan held a 500-vote lead in a closely contested election to fill the congressional seat of the late Rep. John E. Fogarty. But the outcome will remain uncertain until 1,900 absentee votes are counted.

Tiernan, a state senator from Warwick, was opposed by Republican James DiPrete, the mayor of Cranston. A third, pacifist candidate received only a scattering of votes.

Fogarty, a liberal Democrat and one of the more influential members of the House, held the seat from 1940 until his death in January.

In another special election, Florida voters elected a record number of Republicans to a newly reapportioned legislature. Democrats retained control of both houses, but not by the two-thirds margin needed to overrule vetoes by Republican Gov. Claude Kirk.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW sponsored and produced by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. will be held May 19-24 in the air-conditioned Arizona Veterans Memorial Coliseum (above) in Phoenix. Unions and employers under union contract will give away more than $100,000 worth of gifts, prizes and souvenirs during the show, open daily from 1 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Albert Shift Bolsters Committee Majority

One of the most influential House Democrats has become the most junior member of the Education & Labor Committee.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) resigned from the Science & Astronautics Committee to strengthen the Administration majority on the Education & Labor panel, which handles much of the Great Society program.

He fills — at least temporarily—the vacancy that had been left at the start of the session for Adam C. Powell.

Textile Leader Hits Overseas 'Sweatshops'

A strong plea that other unions join the textile and clothing workers in fighting cheap imports from the Far East was made by Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers at a legislative luncheon of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

"I believe in free trade," Baldanzi said, "but are we liberalizing trade to improve the life of people in other lands or to give more to employers who already have too much?"

He cited the fact that in Hong Kong workers get paid 20 cents an hour.

"This cannot be overcome," the union leader declared. "I don't care how automated you are."

Baldanzi said that "legalized pirates" operate plants in Taiwan, South Korea, Spain, Portugal and Pakistan as well as Hong Kong and that if products have less than 50 percent cotton there is no protection against imports.

Since 1950, he reported, employment in the U.S. textile industry has declined through technological changes, automation and runaway plants to the point that 600,000 jobs have been lost.

"I don't believe that any amount of logic would ever persuade me that we should liquidate good jobs," he declared.

Baldanzi said that the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Clothing Workers, the Textile Workers Union of America and his own union have tried to help workers in these other countries to organize, but they have not been successful.

"Only in Japan," he said, "is there a real effort to elevate the worker's living standards and provide him dignity."

Social Gains Stressed As Boon to Business

Chicago—Labor is proud of being "the people's lobby" but would be glad to share the title with business groups, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said here.

Schnitzler told a conference of industry executives that business has benefitted from governmental social programs enacted with strong support from the labor movement.

Social security improvements, aid-to-education and minimum wage increases have "pumped vitality and purchasing power into the economy" as well as giving needed help to the recipients, Schnitzler said.

He told participants in an industrial relations conference of the American Paper Institute & Fibre Box Association that the money medicare patients save on hospital bills is being spent for consumer goods.

Warning that programs that have helped the entire nation are "under direct attack," Schnitzler declared:

"We need more of America to stand up for these programs. We need the voices and the support of business and management to join with labor and social and civil rights groups. . . . We need hard-headed businessmen to tell economy-minded congressmen that they are shortchanging America."

Schnitzler also called on law-abiding companies to support the AFL-CIO's demand that the government stop awarding "lush, tax-fed contracts" to firms that repeatedly violate the National Labor Relations Act, such as J. P. Stevens & Co.

To allow such a company "to amass great profits on government-awarded defense contracts" gives it "an unfair competitive advantage over law-abiding firms," Schnitzler said.

"It also contributes to an area-wide, low-wage economy around its plants, making it necessary for government programs to be initiated for the relief of company ailments. Thus you and I pay twice for the unlawful acts of such a company," he added.

"We protest. And we believe all Americans should join us."

Painters Launch Series Of Training Seminars

Houston, Tex.—The first of a series of 13 regional seminars for business representatives and financial secretaries of locals of the Painters was held here by the international union for affiliates in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Purpose of the seminars, said Pres. S. Frank Raftery, is to give local union officials additional training and guidance in organizing, bargaining, and the duties of shop stewards and financial secretaries, and to develop local education programs.

The seminars constitute an extension of panels started last year. They have been broadened to include participation by educators, economists, and leaders of the community and other labor organizations as well as the international union's general officers and staff members.

Raftery was host at a dinner for seminar participants and guests at which he summarized the sessions.

Other participants from the union included Sec.-Treas O. T. Satre; Vice Pres. G. K. Fritz, Jr.; Research & Organization Dir. Robert C. Welch; Guy Leber, administrative assistant to the president; Zel E. Lipsen, legislative assistant; Sam K. Williams and John Lazzara, assistants to the secretary-treasurer; and Representatives M. L. Parter, Virgil A. Stokes, Harry Carroll, John W. Hayes and Richard Gibbons.

Guest panel members included Dir. Nicholas Kurko of AFL-CIO Region XVII, with headquarters in Fort Worth; AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. Stuart Brock; Education Dir. Harold Tate of the Texas AFL-CIO, and Prof. Ray Marshall of the University of Texas Economics Dept.

ABC Signs 1st Pact At Russell Stover

Kansas City, Mo. — American Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Local 218 won a first contract with the Russell Stover Candy Co. here for 450 workers—nine months and 32 bargaining sessions after the local was certified by the National Labor Relations Board. The pact includes a 12-cent wage increase, a wage reopener next year, seven paid holidays and other benefits.

Public Spurs Probe of Auto Insurance

Hearings Planned in Congress As Protests Mount on Abuses

By David L. Perlman

If it's the squeaky wheel that gets the grease, legislation to curb abuses in the multi-billion dollar auto insurance industry may start moving in Congress and the state legislatures.

The outraged cries from the public are coming through loud and clear.

Indignant letters protest zooming insurance costs, cancellation of auto insurance for flimsy reasons or for no given reason at all, the denial of the right to buy insurance from standard companies to families who live in the "wrong" section of town.

The letters come in a steady flow to congressmen, senators, state legislators, unions and union newspapers. Virtually every published account of an outrageous experience with auto insurance brings a new series of "I can top this . . ." personal experiences.

Two congressional committees are planning investigations and hearings on bills to establish a degree of federal regulation of a notoriously free-wheeling industry. And in state after state, AFL-CIO central bodies are battling rate increases and prodding state insurance commissioners to represent the public interest.

At the federal level, a bill originally sponsored by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) is aimed at protecting auto insurance policyholders against loss when companies go out of business because of fraud or mismanagement. Policies would be guaranteed by a federal corporation in a system similar to federal insurance of bank deposits. The 73 insurance company failures since 1963 cost 300,000 persons more than $100 million.

Even this modest form of federal protection and regulation would require Congress to reverse a resolution it adopted in 1945 ceding to the states all regulatory rights over the insurance business. The legislation was in response to a 1944 Supreme Court decision finding that insurance is interstate commerce and subject to federal regulation.

Calling for "a general investigation by Congress of the insurance industry," the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month cited evidence of "automobile insurance that is over-priced, often capriciously cancelled, and of consumer losses from liquidations of 'high risk' insurers." The council urged that the entire insurance industry be brought under federal regulation.

Among the sponsors of the Dodd bill are heads of two congressional groups expected to probe insurance issues—Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee and Rep. John E. Moss (D- Calif.), chairman of a subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee.

Some Loopholes

The proposed federal legislation would, however, leave untouched some of the major causes of workers' complaints, including overpricing, cancellations and "blackouts" of neighborhoods and occupations.

Here the battles have been fought at the state levels. In Arkansas this year, the State AFL-CIO was instrumental in blocking a big rate increase. The state federation collected 30,000 signatures on petitions opposing the increase and retained a nationally-known expert to testify at rate hearings.

A chief item of contention—as it has been in many other states — was whether the investment profits an insurance company makes on its reserves and unearned premiums should be taken into account in considering whether a rate increase is justified.

When the insurance commissioner indicated his agreement with the labor argument that investment profits should be considered, the companies withdrew their application for a price hike.

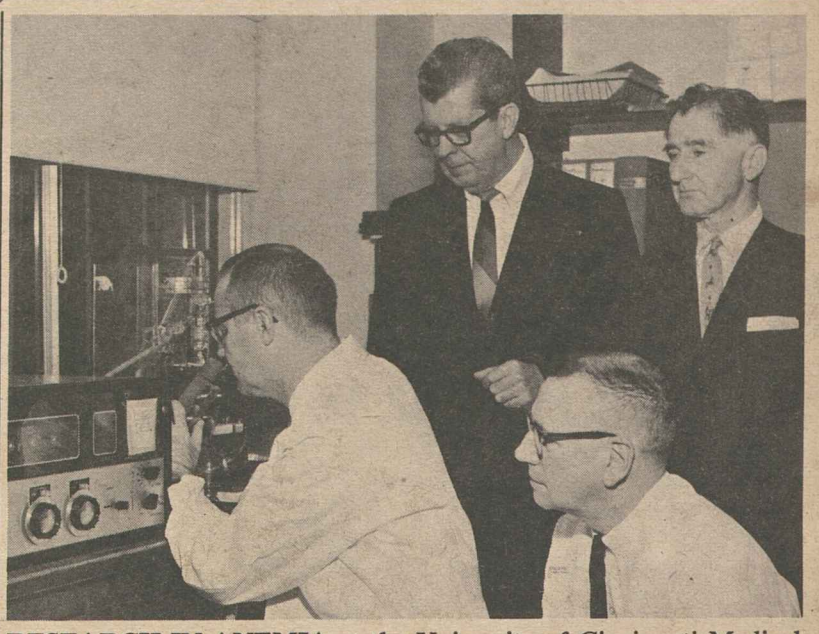
In many other states as well, labor was the leading force in fighting rate increases—sometimes successfully, sometimes in vain.

The Machinist, weekly IAM newspaper, has kept up a running expose of cancellations or refusals to renew policies of members with years of safe driving experience and few if any claims. Persons in their 50's and 60's have been cancelled, solely because of age; a Chicago member had his policy cancelled after two weeks because, the agent told him, he lived in a predominantly Negro neighborhood; a California member who had driven 26 years without an accident lost his insurance because he was under treatment for diabetes.

In most cases, persons who have had insurance cancelled or have been denied insurance have had to pay steep rates from so-called "high-risk" companies.

A reader of the Milwaukee Labor Press wrote the editor that his "retirement present" from his insurance company when he reached the age of 65 was a letter which "regretted" that they were cancelling his insurance. He had paid premiums averaging over $100 a year for 20 years, with a single claim of $120 during this time, he wrote.

Insurance companies have defended rising premium costs and selective insuring by pointing to the increased cost of car repairs and high jury verdicts in accident cases.



RESEARCH IN ANEMIA at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center will be aided by a gift of $8,000 from the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, whose headquarters are in the Ohio city. The check was presented by Sec.-Treas. Robert L. Diefenbacher (standing, left) to Dr. Richard W. Vilter (seated, left) and Dr. John J. Will (seated, right), whose research into the causes of refractory anemia it will support; and Dr. Sander Goodman (standing, right), who helped arrange for the gift.

Congress Urged to Add Vocational Aid to GI Bill

The same program of apprenticeship, on-the-job and on-the-farm training that was a part of the original "GI Bill of Rights" of World War II should be provided for today's armed forces veterans, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

In testimony submitted to the Senate subcommittee on veterans' affairs, Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller gave organized labor's support to vocational proposals that would correct what he termed a "serious deficiency" in last year's veterans legislation. He also endorsed proposed increases in educational assistance allowances to ex-GIs attending college.

Biemiller noted that the vocational provisions would be "especially applicable" to veterans who are members of minority groups and who may never enter college. "These are the men most in need of skilled job training and the economic assistance that must supplement this training," he said.

Assistance to these men will also contribute to our full employment goal and economic progress, he declared.

The bill provides for training allowances to veterans in on-the-job training or apprenticeship of $80 per month for unmarried men to $115 for a man with more than one dependent. These allowances would be reduced gradually as the trainee's wages increased.

Biemiller asked that the bill's $310 per month combined wages-allowance ceiling be dropped. A cutoff in federal assistance, he said, could cause a high dropout rate in the latter training years as veterans are "lured out of training programs by immediately available higher wages in a semi-skilled occupation."

He told the committee that the program's additional federal funds will be repaid many times when the better educated and better skilled veterans increase their earning power and their subsequent tax contributions.

4-1-67

4 Railroad Unions Seek Firm Job Guarantees

Four rail unions representing 150,000 workers have asked the nation's railroads for a guarantee of full-time jobs for all regular employes.

The job security "movement," as it is described in rail labor terminology, was launched by the Maintenance of Way Employes, Transportation-Communication Employes, Railroad Signalmen, and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, which bargains for dining car workers.

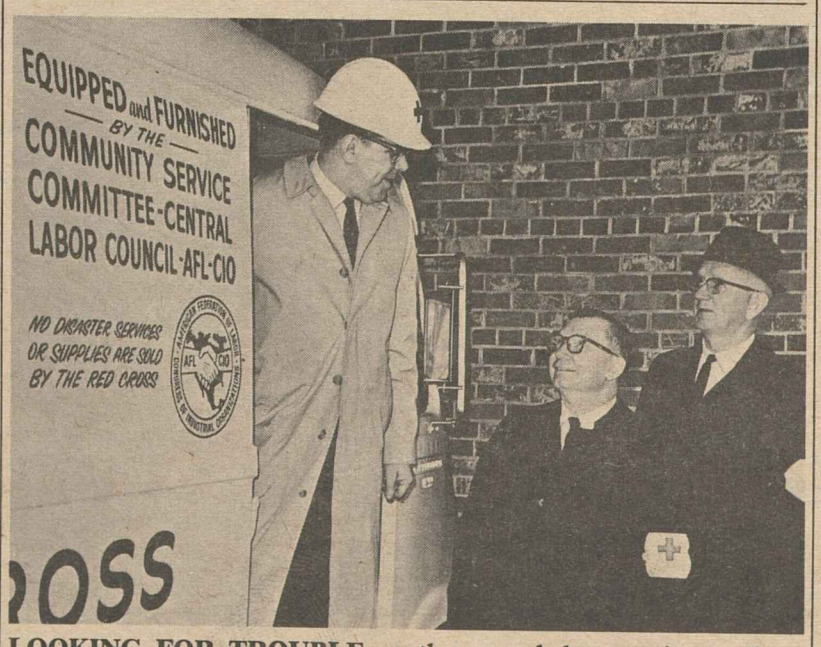
The four unions are asking that, effective July 1, railroads guarantee no layoffs of non-seasonal employes. The carriers would be barred from reducing full-time positions in any category in any seniority district by more than 2 percent a year, and then only through attrition.

Seasonal jobs could not be cut below the same month of 1966 and contracting out of work would be banned except by agreement with the union.

The cooperating unions also called on the railroads to establish a supplemental unemployment benefits plan to supplement railroad unemployment insurance.

In another rail labor development, six shopcraft unions began intensive negotiations with management in an effort to settle their wage dispute before Apr. 12. That date marks the expiration of the 30-day "no strike" period following the report of a presidential emergency board.

The Machinists, Boilermakers, Railway Carmen, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen & Oilers, and Sheet Metal Workers had rejected a 5 percent wage offer which formed the basis of wage settlements by a number of other rail unions. After they had voted to strike for a higher increase, an emergency board was named and recommended a basic 5 percent increase plus a job evaluation plan financed by company payments into a trust fund to provide additional increases in cases of "inequities."



LOOKING FOR TROUBLE so they can help ease it are these members of the first AFL-CIO-American Red Cross disaster team, set up in Fort Wayne, Ind., by the Allen County AFL-CIO and the ARC's Fort Wayne Area Council. Emerging from the rescue car unit equipped by the local AFL-CIO is George Parker, area Red Cross director of disaster services. Greeting him are Chairman Roy Newer of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and Thomas J. Burns (right), CSC United Fund staff representative.

5-10% Hikes Mark Canadian Pacts

Ottawa, Ont.—Major contracts signed last year by Canadian unions and employers gave about half of the 383,600 industrial workers affected immediate wage increases of 5 to 10 percent, a federal Labor Dept. survey showed.

Nearly half of the 186 major settlements—those covering 500 or more workers outside construction —were for two years, and more than 70 percent provided for total pay hikes ranging from 10 to 20 percent, the study revealed. Four settlements yielded 30 percent in raises and in three cases the total was 34 percent.

Labor Guides Set for Grants Under Arts Act

Professional performers and related personnel taking part in activities aided by grants under the National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities Act must be paid a minimum compensation to be set by the secretary of labor, according to recently-issued regulations on labor standards.

The standards, set up by the Labor Dept., also provide that no employe be subject to dangerous or unsafe working conditions, and that recipients of grants file a guarantee of good faith in observing the requirements with the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

In announcing the regulations, the Labor Dept. said they incorporate proposals made last November.

The proposals grew out of consultations with separate National Councils for the Arts and for the Humanities. Organized labor is represented on the arts council by Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians and on the council for the humanities by James Cuff O'Brien, director of the Steelworkers Committee on Older & Retired Workers.

Farm Workers Win Trailblazing Pact

Meany Hails Victory at DiGiorgio

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO farm workers have won the biggest agricultural wage and benefit package in history in the arbitration award establishing their first contract with the giant DiGiorgio Corp.

Its trailblazing provisions include unemployment insurance and a health and welfare-pension fund for farm workers. It grants the union shop and provides that all jobs are to be filled from a union operated hiring hall, with job preference for seniority.

Covers 2,700

The three-year contract is effective Apr. 3 and will cover a harvest-time peak of 2,700 workers on three DiGiorgio ranches in California, the largest number ever covered by a farm union contract.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram to Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, called the contract award a "significant victory" that is "certain to bring new, long-needed gains to farm workers throughout the country."

"Your victory, therefore, is the victory of all farm workers," Meany added, "and should be an inspiration to those workers still on strike in Delano for the simple justice you have now won. It should also be clear notice to growers everywhere that the AFL-CIO will not rest until all farm workers — until now the most exploited workers in the United States — have the same opportunity to better their lives as other workers have."

The AFL-CIO president also announced the official ending of the boycott of DiGiorgio products launched last May 6 by the federation's Executive Council. He declared:

"The same solidarity demonstrated in the successful campaign against DiGiorgio will win in other battles still to come."

DiGiorgio Pres. J. Max O'Neill also predicted that the new agreement would "establish precedents" for farm worker contracts in California and other states.

Major provisions of the contract award include:

- A 25-cent per hour increase for hourly paid employes and adjustments to reflect a 25-cent per hour boost for piece work or incentive rates. This puts the basic minimum wage at $1.65 per hour.

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AFL-CIO News

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Labor, Government Rally Support for Site Picketing

Wirtz, Unions Join Building Crafts Bid

By David L. Perlman

American labor and the Administration called on Congress to restore the right of peaceful picketing to building trades unions.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, leadoff witness at House hearings, termed passage of the on-site picketing bill "long overdue."

Four presidents, he stressed, have asked Congress to lift the "inequitable restriction" that prevents building trades unions from putting up a picket line at a construction site where more than one contractor or subcontractor is on the job. A 1951 Supreme Court ruling held this to be a secondary boycott violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Construction workers should have the same right as other workers "to protest substandard conditions," Wirtz said.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. spoke for the workers directly affected who, he emphasized, were asking only for the rights of "free citizens" to combat unfair employers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and spokesmen for virtually every segment of the American labor movement joined in statements of solid support for the building tradesmen and for the bill introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., chairman of the House Labor special subcommittee.

Labor's solidarity was expressed by the Industrial Union Dept., the Maritime Trades Dept., the Metal Trades Dept., the Railway Labor Executives' Association and by presidents of more than a score of unions.

Meany told the subcommittee that the situs picketing legislation

(Continued on Page 7)

CHERRY BLOSSOM Princess Sara Nelson, chosen to represent Wisconsin in the annual Cherry Blossom Festival on the banks of the Tidal Basin, is crowned by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters on behalf of the Wisconsin State Society of the District of Columbia. Schoemann himself was honored by the state society last year.

LBJ Urges 4.5% Hike In U.S. Pay

Pres. Johnson asked Congress to vote a 4.5 percent pay raise for salaried federal employes to bring federal pay scales closer to the goal of "comparability" with private industry.

Johnson said government figures show a 7.2 percent lag in pay. But he told Congress that his economic advisers believe "that a pay raise of this magnitude would not be prudent."

He asked also for a similar raise in military pay, declaring "as civilian pay goes up, so should the pay of the armed services."

Johnson proposed additional increases—of unspecified amounts—in 1968 and 1969 "to remove the remaining comparability lag in all grades by Oct. 1, 1969."

The amount needed to catch up with prevailing salaries outside of government would of necessity depend on the pattern of wage increases in private industry over the

(Continued on Page 6)

Wages Key Issue:

6 Rail Shop Unions Set Strike Deadline

Six shopcraft unions advised 150,000 members on U.S. railroads to prepare for a walkout Apr. 12 while union and management negotiators continued contract talks in Washington at the call of the National Mediation Board and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The deadline was set after the National Railway Labor Conference, representing management of Class 1 railroads, rejected new union proposals to end a long dispute over wage increases and improved work rules.

Talks broke off Mar. 31 but were resumed Apr. 4 to seek settlement before the expiration of the mandatory 30-day "cooling off" period Apr. 12, with 6 a.m. local time as the deadline.

Shopcraft workers on the railroads are members of the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Firemen & Oilers, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They are represented in bargaining by a top officer from each union, and the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept., headed by Pres. Michael Fox.

Fox said management's turndown of union proposals triggered a notice to all shopcrafts to "alert your membership to prepare for a peaceful withdrawal from service" pending further developments. Fox called management's action "completely irresponsible."

The unions have been trying since last May to get contract improvements including wage increases large enough to close the "widening differential" between the pay and fringe benefits of skilled railroad

(Continued on Page 2)

Protection of NLRB Urged in Agriculture

A Senate subcommittee has called for extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers, declaring that "the need for an orderly method of resolving labor disputes in agriculture has become a necessity."

It blamed lack of bargaining rights and union recognition for both the bitterness of farm labor disputes, dating back to the early 1930's, and for the fact that farm worker wages are less than half those of manufacturing industry workers.

Other Needs

The migratory labor subcommittee, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), is a unit of the Senate Labor Committee. It called also for:

- Extension of unemployment insurance "or similar income security measures" to migratory farm workers, with federal assistance because of the interstate nature of the problem.
- A gradual expansion of coverage of farm workers under the wage-hour act, beyond the "historic first step" taken by Congress last year. The subcommittee also called for continuing the step-up in the farm minimum wage until it catches up with the industrial wage floor. The present law cuts off the farm minimum at $1.30, while the nonfarm wage floor goes up to $1.60.
- Extension of workmen's compensation laws "to provide cover-

(Continued on Page 8)

Union Backing Swells For Network Strikers

The labor movement rallied behind a strike by one of the AFL-CIO's smallest unions against the nation's giant television and radio networks—ABC, NBC and CBS.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the strike by the 18,000-member American Federation of Television & Radio Artists "has the complete support of the AFL-CIO." He added:

"The long strike-free record of AFTRA and its patience during five months of negotiations, extending well beyond the contract termination date, are ample evidence that this strike was forced upon the union by the networks, primarily through their arrogant refusal to bargain fairly and realistically on terms of employment of local newsmen and staff announcers.

"We are gratified and encouraged by the unity and spirit shown by the membership, including men and women of varied interests, talents and earning power, who are, in the best trade union tradition, lending their combined strength to the full support of their fellow workers."

While AFTRA members — including some of the nation's best known performers — walked the picket lines, representatives of other unions with members employed in

(Continued on Page 3)

Safety Award Honors Heroic Rail Fireman

Compulsory arbitration is not the answer to labor-management differences on the railroads, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) warned as he presented the annual safety award of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen to Alec D. Turney of the Soo Line for saving a trapped boy from the wheels of a freight engine.

"The best answer still is honest bargaining between a free labor movement and free enterprise employers," Nelson told an audience of 350 in Washington, D.C. The U.S. system, despite its occasional flaws, still is a "better system than any other," Nelson declared.

Turney is 37, and lives in Mellen, Wis. He was the ninth award winner whose heroism was recognized with a $500 gift and the engraving of his name on the union's David B. Robertson trophy.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert announced that Turney also won the Carnegie Medal for heroism. Ten other winners of annual or quarterly honors previously were given Carnegie awards, Gilbert noted.

Turney and his engineer, Les A. Howard, are members of BLF&E Lodge 259, Ashland, Wis. They were in the cab of a 15-car freight on Jan. 4, 1966, when they spotted Scott Stephenson, 7, crouching down on the ties of an icy trestle in the hope that the train would pass over him. Turney ran to the front of the locomotive and pulled the boy to the footboard by his jacket while the engineer tried to brake to a stop.

The two men and their wives were guests at the dinner. Other guests included Thomas R. Donahue, new assistant labor secretary, and Federal Railroad Administrator Albert S. Lang.

HEROISM AWARD of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen was presented to Fireman Alec D. Turney of the Soo Line (center) for snatching Scott Stephenson, 7, from icy rails in front of a moving train on an Ashland, Wis., trestle. Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) (left) made the presentation of annual safety trophy and $500 check for the union and BLF&E Pres. Harry E. Gilbert. Turney previously was given the Carnegie Medal for heroism.

Sharp Growth Reported In Government Unions

Unions bargained for more than 1 million federal government employes last year, according to a Civil Service Commission report.

The report, although just released, is based on August 1966 statistics. It showed the number of federal workers in exclusive bargaining units was 219,000 higher than the previous year and 324,000 above the 1964 figure.

Over the same period, the number of negotiated contracts nearly tripled from 209 in 1964 to 598 in 1966.

The commission's statistics showed that AFL-CIO affiliates represented the overwhelming majority of workers in exclusive bargaining units—where a union has proved its majority either through an election or a card check.

The government report listed the four unions bargaining for the largest number of government workers as the Postal Clerks, the American Federation of Government Employes, the Letter Carriers and AFL-CIO Metal Trades Councils. Together they held bargaining rights for nearly 800,000 federal workers. The largest union not affiliated with the AFL-CIO represented only 31,000 employes.

Besides establishments where unions have won exclusive bargaining rights, there are some 1,200 units in which unions have been given formal recognition — indicating they have more than 10 percent membership, but less than a majority. In such cases management agrees to consult with the union but does not negotiate a contract.

The Civil Service Commission report showed that the Post Office and Navy Departments had the largest numbers of employes working under a union contract—620,000 and 151,000 respectively.

1 Million Covered

The total of 1.05 million employes covered by exclusive recognition represented about 38 percent of the total employment in the Executive Branch of government.

Outside of the Post Office Dept., unions bargained for about 35 percent of all blue collar workers and 14 percent of white collar workers. Some 90 percent of postal employes are under a union contract.

Labor Hits 'Punitive' Measure:

Strike Fines Set By New N.Y. Law

Albany, N.Y.—The New York state legislature has replaced the penalty-laden Condon-Wadlin law governing labor relations in public employment. But the State AFL-CIO charged the new law is equally bad, applying new repressions to unions.

The Condon-Wadlin substitute, considered certain to be signed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R), would become effective Sept. 1. It sets up a state Public Employment Relations Board to certify unions as bargaining agents for units of public employes and to mediate contract disputes.

But it outlaws strikes by city or state employes and provides for fines of up to $10,000 a day for public employe organizations that "cause, instigate, encourage or condone a strike."

Individual workers who strike a public agency would be subject to discretionary penalties for misconduct, ranging from a reprimand to outright dismissal. Under Condon-Wadlin, dismissal was mandatory, but this provision had seldom been enforced because of its crippling effect on public agencies.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett called the new law "a flat repudiation and rejection of the basic freedom of all Americans, including the right to withhold their labor."

Charging that the legislature had replaced "one unworkable law with another," Corbett declared that "labor will have to give special weight in determining whom to support in the future, to the action taken on this bill."

The bill was passed by the State Senate, 38 to 18, and by the Assembly, 93 to 51, despite strong appeals from labor to reject any measure imposing harsh penalties.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired all members of the legislature voicing support of the state central body's position and assailing the bill as "hostile to the well-being" of the entire community.

"To levy confiscatory fines on unions of public employes who exercise free and democratic rights is not consistent with proven and workable labor-management-government relations," Meany declared. "This type of repressive legislation has proven to be not a deterrent to strikes but on the contrary has led to strikes or made them more difficult to resolve."

To obtain recognition or certification under the new law, a union would first have to "affirm" that it would abide by the prohibition against strikes.

In addition to the fines, a union found in violation of the no-strike rule could be deprived of the dues checkoff for up to 18 months and could regain the right only upon a new affirmation that it does not have the right to strike.

New York City, which has its own program of employe bargaining relations, would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the state board, but city workers and their unions would be covered by the penalty provisions.

Carbide Settlement Ends Walkout at Ohio Plant

Ashtabula, O.—A seven-month strike of the Steelworkers at a Union Carbide Corp. plant here ended when members of USWA Local 3081 voted to ratify a three-year contract containing wage increases of 37 cents an hour, and other improvements valued at 27 cents an hour.

The Ashtabula settlement was the sixth agreement reached since the giant corporation triggered a strike of 7,000 employes last July 2 by locking out Alloy, W.Va., workers who refused to accept a company-altered pension and insurance plan, not then open for negotiation.

Three plants with 630 employes remained on strike but their unions reported progress toward settlement—at Portland, Ore., where USWA Local 3103 represents the employes, and at Whiting, Ind., and the East Chicago Linde plant where employes are represented by Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 7-513.

The Ashtabula settlement was along the lines of an earlier "package" accepted by Carbide strikers at Marietta, O. These were the highlights reported to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which coordinated the 1966 bargaining efforts of three unions at Union Carbide—the Chemical Workers, OCAW and the USWA:

- Wage increases of 17, 10 and 10 cents an hour in yearly installments.
- Company payment, effective next Jan. 1, of the full cost of hospital, medical and surgical insurance for employes, who formerly paid half the cost.
- An improved vacation schedule, including one more week of vacation after five years of service, two more after 30 years to a top of six weeks' vacation.
- Eligibility for a full normal pension at 62 with benefits of 1.1 percent of final average earnings times years of service; retirement with full pension at 60 after 30 years of service.
- One more paid holiday for a total of nine per year.

Other plants involved in the joint bargaining effort were at Kokomo and Speedway, Ind., Sistersville, W.Va., and Sheffield, Ala.

Kokomo strikers were forced back to work Dec. 23 when the government secured a back-to-work order on the claim that the strike imperiled the national defense effort. They reached agreement Mar. 13 in a wage reopener.

The OCAW filed unfair labor practice charges against the corporation after the Alloy lockout and NLRB Trial Examiner George J. Bott upheld the union charges. He ruled the company was guilty of refusal to bargain by insisting "to the point of impasse" on union acceptance of company pension and insurance proposals.

Papermakers Propose VISTA Leave Clause

Albany, N.Y.—A contract clause protecting the rights of union members who take a leave of absence for service with VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) has been approved by the executive board of the Papermakers & Paperworkers for use by local unions in negotiating with employers, UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips said.

6 Shopcraft Unions Prepare for Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

mechanics and workers with similar skills in other industries.

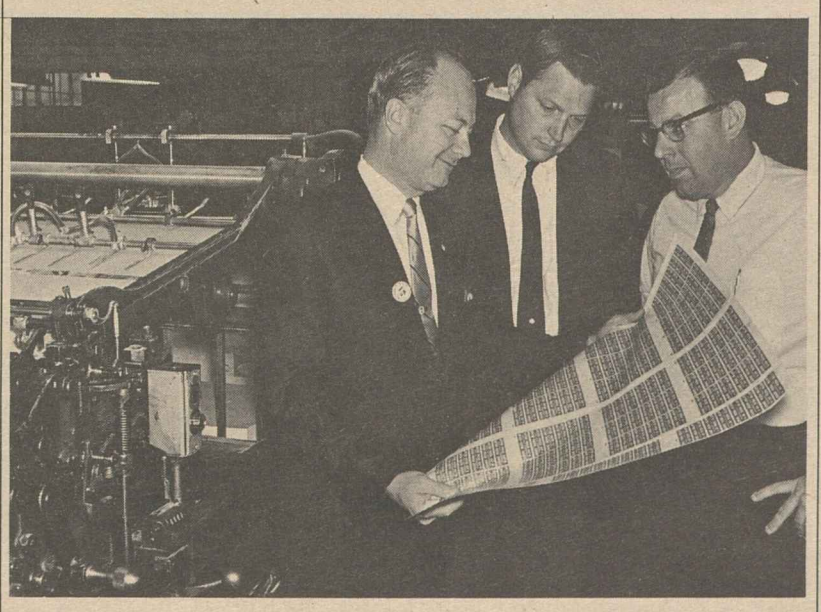
The carriers offered the shopmen the same 5 percent wage hike offered to other rail unions. When shopcraft members voted by heavy majorities to authorize a strike, Pres. Johnson named an emergency board which recommended that the parties agree to a 5 percent general increase, retroactive to Jan. 1; a wage reopening next Dec. 31; a comprehensive job evaluation study to be concluded within four months, and correction of the wage "gap" out of a fund to be placed in escrow by the carriers.

The unions then proposed the following settlement terms: a wage boost of 7 percent for all shopmen, plus 15 cents an hour for skilled classifications retroactive to last Jan. 1; a 5 percent general increase, plus an additional 15 cents an hour for skilled crafts, effective next Jan. 1; pay for all specified holidays, and vacations of three weeks after 10 years of service.

J. E. Wolfe, chief management negotiator, called the union counter-proposals "unreasonable and ridiculous" and offered to resume bargaining on the basis of the Emergency Board recommendations. The unions are prepared to call a strike after they have exhausted all the mediatory provisions of the Railway Labor Act, they said.

Other rail union developments:

- The Railway Conductors & Brakemen, unaffiliated, agreed to resume contract negotiations when representatives of 66 U.S. rail companies withdrew a threat to stop paying $23 a month per member for insurance coverage. Both parties will petition for dissolution of a temporary restraining order, issued Mar. 31 in U.S. District Court, Chicago, they said.
- Pres. Neil Speirs of the Switchmen will testify later this month in a move for dismissal of an injunction restraining a strike on the Pacific lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad. U.S. District Court Judge Albert C. Wollenberg temporarily enjoined a strike protesting the transfer of yardmasters that affected switchmen's jobs in Tucson, Ariz.
- U.S. District Court Judge Hubert L. Will, Chicago, restrained the Illinois Central Railroad from laying off 47 flagmen or brakemen on passenger trains, and the Railroad Trainmen from striking in protest. Both sides must preserve the status quo until higher courts settle a legal dispute over crew sizes, the court said.



10 MILLION STAMPS, actually stickers to go on envelopes, are being distributed by the Letter Carriers to push their campaign for higher pay. They bear the message: "Better Postal Pay—Better Postal Service—Write Your Congressman." Watching the first sheets come off the press are, from left, Letter Carriers Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher, and E. Kent Merkle and George Patterson of Merkle Press.

Kheel Reports Progress:

Key Issues Reached In Newspaper Talks

New York—Contract talks between 10 newspaper unions and 5 dailies moved to a new stage here as Mediator Theodore W. Kheel reported some progress in negotiations extended beyond the Mar. 30 deadline for expiration of the old agreements.

Kheel, who heads a mediation panel appointed by Mayor John V. Lindsay, scheduled bargaining sessions between the publishers and Typographical Local 6 on the key issues of wages and hours.

He described the situation as "tense" despite progress in a number of contract areas and urged both sides to withhold further public comment on the status of the talks.

The printers are seeking a 20 percent wage increase, plus a reduction of the workweek and other improvements. The union rejected as "insufficient" the first wage offer by the publishers of 4 percent in each year of a three-year agreement.

Local 6 Pres. Bertram A. Powers has conducted a series of 15 chapel meetings since March 30 to discuss bargaining issues at the Daily News. The News building also houses the offices of the city Publishers' Association.

Powers said the meetings, held during all three shifts, were not intended "to interfere with an edition" and added: "We have chosen not to strike and we do not intend to be provoked into a strike by anything management may choose to do."

He charged that the Daily News had been "the greatest impediment" in the talks but is in the best position to give pay increases "that will match our needs."

Newspapers involved in the bargaining, besides the News, are the Times, the World Journal Tribune, the Long Island Daily Press and the Long Island Star-Journal.

The unions include, in addition to the printers, the ITU Mailers, Newspaper Guild, Stereotypers, Photo Engravers, Paper Handlers, Machinists, Printing Pressmen, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the unaffiliated Deliverers.

The unions are bargaining separately with the papers, but with the exception of the Pressmen are coordinating their efforts within the framework of the Newspaper Trades Council. All but the Guild and the Pressmen have taken votes authorizing a strike at one or more of the dailies.

Local Guild Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy, chairman of the union council, predicted that if the News should lock out the printers, members of other unions would respect the picket lines as they have done in previous strikes.

The News charged that the ITU chapel meetings slowed production to the point that it was forced to cut 128 pages of advertising from its Sunday edition, Apr. 2.

Union officials are agreed that a complete shutdown of all of the city's dailies is unlikely. They note that both the Times and the News continued to publish during the strike against the World Journal Tribune last year and that the National Labor Relations Board has upheld the right of the unions to bargain with individual papers rather than the Publishers' Association. The Post is not a member of the publishers' group.

New Steel Local Wins 70 Cents Over 2 Years

Centralia, Wash. — Steelworkers Local 7112 won substantial benefits for new members in a first contract with Imperial Metals & Abrasives, Inc. Members, who voted unanimously for the USWA in a National Labor Relations Board election last Oct. 26, will get increases of 70 cents an hour over two years; a wage reopener next year; seven paid holidays; safety equipment, and other improvements.

Union negotiators included Joseph Mallon, Clyde Blair, William Westley and USWA Rep. Lee Caldwell of Portland, Ore.

Pressmen's Win Cracks L. A. Times Stronghold

Los Angeles—The Printing Pressmen have made the first breach in a venerable non-union stronghold by winning a collective bargaining election at the Los Angeles Times. The vote, as tabulated by the National Labor Relations Board, was 240 for the IPP&AU, 205 against.

The Times is the largest metropolitan newspaper in the United States or Canada to operate without a union contract. It has for years led all other dailies in lines of advertising sold.

Pressmen, apprentices and pressroom helpers on the Times are preparing contract proposals and union spokesmen said they expect to negotiate an acceptable first contract without undue delay.

The IPP&AU, which launched its successful campaign last November, gave credit for the victory to an in-plant organizing committee and a steering committee sponsored jointly by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and the Los Angeles-Orange Counties AFL-CIO Organizing Committee.

Eight other unions supported the campaign—the Newspaper Guild, Typographers, Stereotypers, Lithographers & Photoengravers, Building Service Employes, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Operating Engineers and Machinists. The unions said they intend to continue their coordinated effort until all other Times departments have been organized.

Dir. William L. Gilbert of the area organizing committee reported that other unions are "making definite strides" at Times-Mirror Co. enterprises and eventually will be filing election petitions in their own jurisdictions.

The "total labor movement" made the drive its responsibility, Gilbert said. He added: "The opportunity offered the other unions to be of help was perhaps of more value to them than to the Pressmen. In any case, it was a great victory for all of us."

IPP&AU Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade said the campaign "demonstrated that unity of effort, intelligently directed and enthusiastically pursued, will accomplish results." DeAndrade noted that the victory was the second successful effort at a major holdout firm since a union action program was approved at a series of regional meetings last year. The first was among pressroom employes of the Curtis Publishing Co., he said.

PICKET LINE in front of American Broadcasting Co.'s Washington news center backs strike by Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) against networks. It was also a chance for bypassers to meet well-known performers. Signing an autograph is Washington's Frank Harden, who stars in his own radio program as well as delivering the commercials on the AFL-CIO-sponsored Edward P. Morgan broadcast. Also on the line are members of the Retail Clerks.

Union Backing Swells For Network Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

the broadcasting industry pledged support for the strike at a meeting in New York.

A number of network engineers, technicians and craftsmen refused to cross picket lines and programs came mostly from the tape cans.

AFTRA members not directly affected by the strike and volunteers from other unions took turns on the picket lines. Shoe stores near the studios did a booming business as actresses and entertainers quickly found that comfortable walking shoes were better than stylish heels on a picket line.

Betty Furness, recently-named White House consumer adviser and a longtime AFTRA member, joined the picket line in New York.

"Of course the President knows I'm here," she told an inquiring newsman.

One of the few familiar faces still on television—except for the reruns — was Chet Huntley, one-half of NBC's Huntley-Brinkley show. His erstwhile partner, David Brinkley, observed the picket line and Huntley's assertion that news commentators should have their own little "professional" union drew scathing retorts from his colleagues.

Meany noted that Huntley "enjoyed the protection and benefits of AFTRA contracts" before rising to "prominence and affluence," and termed his actions "a despicable act of betrayal."

Negotiations in the contract dispute had been broken off as the AFL-CIO News went to press. AFTRA Exec. Sec. Donald F. Conaway said the networks' latest offer was inferior to the last management proposal before the strike.

AFTRA is seeking a $25-a-week hike for newsmen and announcers on network owned stations in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago, plus a larger share of the commercial talent fee that sponsors pay when station employes appear on a program.

There was one break in the ranks of management. The Mutual network, which is in the radio but not the television field, reached an agreement with AFTRA and union members returned to work.

Support for Strike Cabled by Morgan

Buenos Aires—Edward P. Morgan, ABC network newscaster sponsored by the AFL-CIO, in South America on a previously scheduled trip, cabled that if he had been in the U.S. when the AFTRA strike began he would have joined the picket line.

Morgan said he is "accepting no broadcasting assignments, radio or television, for the duration of the strike," and expressed his hopes for a "swift, fair settlement" of the dispute.

The AFL-CIO has withdrawn the Morgan program for the duration of the strike.

Textile Union Urges Probe of Southern Mills

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America, at a conference here, called for an investigation by Congress into violations by southern textile employers of the legal rights of their employes.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said an investigation is urgently needed of National Labor Relations Board findings that "thousands of employes in a wide geographic area" are being denied the protections of the National Labor Relations Act and collective bargaining. One recent finding, by an NLRB examiner, was directed against J. P. Stevens & Co., cited in three other cases for "flagrant" law violations.

Bond Issues Hit

Pollock also called for an end to abuses by state and local governments that issue tax-free bonds to finance construction of plants and lure industry away from other parts of the country.

The conference, with 200 delegates voting, endorsed Pollock's call for a congressional investigation, urged legislative changes to make the right of workers to organize "more than a hollow promise," and urged the government to find new ways to obtain employer compliance with the labor act.

The delegates voted support of a TWUA campaign to extend 1967 wage increases negotiated in union contracts to unorganized workers in the South. They urged that Congress extend to U.S. wool products and man-made fibers the same safeguards against excessive imports now provided to the domestic cotton textile industry.

J. Harold Daoust, TWUA's northern cotton-synthetics director, was conference chairman.

AFL-CIO Organizer James Smith Dies

Atlanta, Ga.—James L. Smith, AFL-CIO regional staff member since 1946, died at his home in Bastrop, Tex., Apr. 3 and was buried in nearby Sandy Spring after funeral services here. He was 56.

An Atlanta native, Smith helped organize the Atlantic Steel Co. plant for the Steelworkers and was a union officer when named to the AFL-CIO staff. He served in the Atlanta regional office for several years and then in the Fort Worth, Tex., region. He was on limited duty, due to ill health, at his death, His wife Mary, a daughter and three grandchildren survive.

Merger Talks Pressed By Two Paper Unions

Latham, N. Y.—Merger of the two largest unions in the pulp and paper industry came a step closer at a meeting here of the joint Unity Committee headed by Pres.-Sec. Joseph P. Tonelli of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

A joint news release of the two union presidents reported agreement on a number of matters and considerable progress toward organic unity. Pulp-Sulphite, with 180,000 members, and the UPP, with 140,000, both have contracts throughout the United States and Canada.

Emphasizing the need for merger, the officers pointed to continual amalgamations among pulp and paper companies now dominating the nation's fifth largest industry.

"Merger of our unions is mandated by the exceedingly large number of consolidations in the industry which obviously concentrates more and more power in fewer and fewer hands," the statement said.

A continuation of the merger talks under the direction of the two presidents is scheduled for June 1.

Members of the separate Unity Committees are: For the Pulp-Sulphite Workers: First Vice Pres. Louis H. Lorrain, Montreal; Treas. Henry Segal, Fort Edward, N. Y., and Fifth Vice Pres. Jesse W. Whiddon, Sr., Mobile, Ala. For the UPP: Executive Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre and Sec.-Treas. Al E. Brown, both of Albany, and Vice Pres. John R. Strattan, Philadelphia.

A Labor Landmark

THE FARM WORKERS' victory at DiGiorgio will go down as one of the landmarks in the history of the American trade union movement—one of the classic struggles of exploited men and women for human dignity and simple justice.

In the long 18 months from the day the grape workers struck in the Delano area until the handing down of an arbitration award on a new contract, every known strike-breaking and union-busting device perfected in the past 100 years—and a few new ones—were employed to break the will and the determination of the strikers. They all failed.

They failed because the men and women who worked in the vineyards had determined that the time had come when they would no longer endure the exploitation of their labor, the indignities inflicted upon them, their treatment as second-class citizens.

The growers' harsh campaign to break the strike failed because the trade union movement rallied its full strength and support to the farm workers, guaranteeing to them in the most meaningful terms that they did not fight alone.

The strike-breaking failed because the farm workers' case for justice was so insistently clear that important parts of the community—especially church groups—rallied to their support and fought by their side.

A year of intense and bitter struggle finally brought the major grower, DiGiorgio, to the point of consenting to an election. Then the farm workers faced a new onslaught from a non-AFL-CIO union that had been sitting on the sidelines hoping to pick up the pieces. The AFL-CIO farm workers won, and the arduous task of framing a contract began. Now the terms have been settled in a tremendous triumph for these courageous men and women—a brilliant victory in a continuing struggle.

The grape workers have won more than a victory for themselves; they have made an immeasurable contribution to the entire nation, to all the poor and exploited workers everywhere. They have begun in reality to put an end to the blight on the nation's conscience—the "harvest of shame."

A 16-Year-Old Injustice

FOR THE PAST 16 YEARS the building and construction trades unions have been victimized by an interpretation of the law that denies them the same rights enjoyed by other unions in a labor dispute.

The denial of picketing rights in certain disputes has been aggravated by the foot-dragging approach in Congress despite the support for remedial legislation by four Presidents—Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

This year the issue of situs picketing at construction projects is again before Congress. The bill introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) is the product of a lengthy history of growing consensus among members of both parties that the inequity against the building trades must be corrected by legislation clearly stating the unions' rights.

The hearings conducted last week should be followed by speedy committee approval of the measure and quick House action. The long-standing injustice inflicted on the building trades must be rectified this year. Sixteen years is an unconscionable period of time to deny workers basic rights to which they are clearly entitled.

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Groundbreaking

Invades R-T-W Territory:

New Anti-Union Group Proves Close-Mouthed, Mysterious

By Harry Conn

IN FEBRUARY each of 50 state governors received a communication with a letterhead reading, "National Freedom of Employment Committee."

It urged that the governor propose a "Freedom of Employment" amendment to the U.S. Constitution to his state legislature. The suggested amendment, such as the so-called "right to work," would wipe out union shops and union security generally.

The address on the letterhead was an older downtown office building in Washington. On the door, in addition to the National Freedom of Employment Committee, was another organization, Civic Association of America.

In one corner, next to a secretary, was a man fooling with a tape recorder. The man, Clifford Story, listened while the reporter explained that he was there for an article for the labor press on the committee's activities.

Story stared at the reporter for some time and then exclaimed: "You've got some guts coming up here!"

He declined to give any information or answer any questions.

"Something will break in April," he said. Later he changed the time to June. Story did admit that the committee was new, that it was a "division" of the Civic Association of America which "is 36 years old."

"Do you have any information on the association?" he was asked.

"No," Story said.

"Tell us something about Samuel M. Cavnar, your national chairman."

"I can't tell you anything," Story said. Then he added: "Here's some news for you. He's running for the city council of Los Angeles."

Further investigation showed that the Civic Association of America had, indeed, a past.

During the years of the New Deal it was fighting the socially progressive program of Franklin Roosevelt. It was opposed to such things as the progressive income tax and OPA.

In 1947 the association published a little newspaper called "United Business Facts." In one issue it took off on the cooperative movement.

The group was active during the 1960 presidential campaign and published some John Birch-type material.

In 1963, it inaugurated one of its most revealing operations when it set up its Employe Enrollment Division. Its plan: organize some of the 50 million unorganized workers in the country.

THE LITERATURE was directed not to workers but to employers with this suggestion on how to "expedite the program."

"1. Have your secretary or personnel officer prepare a complete list of the non-union employes you want to enroll. . . .

"2. Send this list and $2 for each person to be enrolled . . . if fees are paid quarterly . . . (includes $1 quarterly dues, plus $1 initial enrollment fee) or, $4 each, if paying for a full year, plus your $15 annual business enrollment fee to . . . Civic Association of America."

Cavnar and his association are great believers in amending the U.S. Constitution through the states.

They want to do it with the freedom of employment amendment, through a repeal of the income tax amendment, through an amendment to overrule the Supreme Court decision on prayers in public schools.

Some question was raised as to whether the Freedom of Employment Committee is tied up in any way with the Freedom to Work Committee, Inc. In 1965 this group, claiming tax exemption, had its anti-labor literature given out by Republican women. Reed Larson, head of the National Right to Work Committee, filed complaints against the group. It was moving in on his territory.

Story was emphatic: "We have nothing to do with the National Right to Work Committee," he declared.

The Freedom to Work Committee, Inc., disappeared but its literature looks similar to the new Freedom of Employment Committee. Both groups specialize in "surveys," too. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

Boorish Bad Manners Reflect Lost Small, Vital Human Values

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST. The program will be resumed after the current network strike is settled.)

NEW YORK—It is just possible, so it seems to me, that Americans are causing more damage—to themselves and to the world—by an arrogance of boorish bad manners than—if Senator Fulbright will pardon the expression—by an arrogance of power.

Morgan

It would be frivolous to argue that the latter indubitably creates the former, though there probably is some causal connection. I think the connection is more indirect and therefore more insidious. The solution, I suspect—if there is one—is not to put the Emily Posts and the Amy Vanderbilts in charge of the State Dept. and the Pentagon, fascinating as the results might be, but to examine the flaws and deficiencies in the training and the resultant value judgments of the citizen in the American society.

We must begin with the assumption that the American is human, like everybody else. What sets us apart now is the fact that we occupy the Room at the Top. As a nation and as a people we are richer and more powerful than anybody else. Our mighty and opulent position incites envy, jealousy, suspicion, fear, downright hatred and—tragically but not surprisingly—very little respect. The lack of the latter, I am sure, stems from the belief of thoughtful and sorrowingly hostile foreigners—that we are a nation of hypocrites.

Because we live in a magnifying-glass house, they see every move we make, every mood we assume enlarged on a panavision screen. When we project policies in support of the open society, they think we are throwing rocks to destroy anything and everything that we can't readily fit into our own measures. Many of them believe—and I am afraid they are too often right—that **they** understand and act upon the dynamic inspiration of the American revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights better than we do.

But I want to reduce this problem, as I started out to do, into terms of personal behavior, beyond, though strangely not totally separated from, the broad sweep of official policy. What we Americans lack, I fear, in a society that has everything is, more than anything else, the virtue of grace.

The other day, a certain lovely lady I know in Washington treated her two teen-aged daughters to a matinee of the movie "Dr. Zhivago." After they took their seats, they discovered, too late, they were trapped in an enclave of juveniles utterly delinquent in their manners. Seeing the film was the last of their interests. They chatted in loud voices, slurped cokes, shucked candy wrappers, chomped popcorn with the delicacy of cement mixers and unhesitatingly tramped other customers as they charged repeatedly out of their seats for reinforcements or a cigaret break.

Help finally came from a man in the next row who summoned an usher who threatened to throw all the miscreants, male and female, out. A tense, uneasy peace descended but what would have been a rewarding experience in seeing the Boris Pasternak classic translated to the screen was all but ruined.

THE APPALLING thing was that nobody cared. These rather expensively if sloppily dressed, middle class youngsters, presumably wanted neither by the FBI nor the truant officer, had not deliberately set out to spoil somebody else's afternoon. They were just doing what seems to come naturally these days: boorishness, bumptiousness, loud-mouthed lack of consideration for everybody not tuned in on their wavelengths.

This gracelessness is not a phenomenon exclusively peculiar to adolescence—unless you quibblingly want to make the point that adults who behave the same are not grown up either.

In any case, consider this evidence, which I wish were not available in such abundance. Charles Aznavour, the French ballad singer who is an international hit at the moment, is now making a personal-appearance tour in the United States. He was a sellout in Washington but his final night was reduced to musical rubble by a contingent of car dealers who made such a racket at their tables, despite angry shouts of "quiet" from Aznavour fans, that the artist was barely able to finish his program.

Somewhere in the process of producing material achievements, little but vital human values have been lost. Power is difficult to hold and to handle under any circumstances. In the possession of a people whose national syndrome shows some signs of reflecting the callous deportment of a careless, well-dressed dude, it may give the world anxious pause.

Plant Privacy Cited:

Growing Support Seen for Ban On Tax-Free Industrial Bonds

ORGANIZED LABOR'S CALL for a ban on the use of state and local tax-free bonds to finance private industrial plants was renewed in a recent network radio interview.

Assistant Dir. Frank Fernbach of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research charged that the "use of public tax money . . . to build a plant for private purposes" is "improper." He made the statements on Labor News Conference, public affairs interview broadcast each Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network. (The American Federation of Radio & Television Artists ended its strike against Mutual on Mar. 31.)

Fernbach said tax-free bonding was authorized to help state and local governments build and expand public facilities, but a growing number of communities are using the authority to build industrial plants and entice firms from other areas. Unless checked, the practice now permitted in 30 states threatens to spread to all 50, he warned.

Last year alone, he noted, tax-free industrial bonding was an "opportunity for more than 125 American companies to get cheap factory financing at the expense of the American taxpayer." Half a billion dollars worth of the bonds was issued last year, and within two years that figure will double, he predicted.

Fernbach said that "tremendous profiteering" results from the practice, pointing out that in addition to property tax and other concessions granted the companies, they often buy the very bonds issued to build their plants and collect the tax-free interest while writing-off the rent for the site as "a cost of business operations."

SUPPORT for changing the law is growing, he said. He noted that several bills to accomplish this are before Congress, and such Administration officials as the secretary of the treasury and the President's Council of Economic Advisers have spoken out against tax-free industrial bonding.

In addition, Fernbach said, the Investment Bankers Association, which represents "people who are in the business of selling tax-free state and local bonds," is actively campaigning to end the practice. They feel this is their "Achilles' heel," he said, "so socially, economically and morally unjustified that it might set in motion a clamor in Congress and around the country to end tax-free bonding for any purpose."

Reporters questioning Fernbach were Benjamin A. Franklin of the New York Times and Murray Seeger of Newsweek.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

BUSINESS in the United States has never liked the National Labor Relations Act and it has always watched decisions by the NLRB with a wary eye.

This is understandable. Twice as many complaints are made each year against business as against organized labor and board decisions correspondingly have penned the "unfair" label a great deal more often on management rather than on unions. The result is that business and industry have long tried to get out from under the scrutiny of a system that Congress set up to balance the scales between workers and their employers.

This has taken the form of a desire for legislation that would abolish the NLRB. The drive tapered off during the years of the Eisenhower board when decisions were apt to go against labor. It has flared up in recent years as the Board's membership became more liberal than the Eisenhower appointees.

Latest effort to abolish the board has now come with the introduction of a bill to do just that. It is sponsored by a group of senators mostly known for their conservatism and their frequently anti-labor positions. To name them is to give the tone of what they want. They are:

Sen. Robert P. Griffin, Michigan Republican, who is noted for his half of the Landrum-Griffin Act; Sen. Carl T. Curtis, Nebraska Republican, who has a long anti-labor record; Sen. Peter H. Dominick, Colorado Republican, a long-time conservative; Sen. Paul J. Fannin, Arizona Republican, Goldwater-style conservative; Sen. Strom Thurmond, South Carolina Republican who switched to the Republicans because of his opposition to the Democratic stand on civil rights; Sen. Frank Lausche, the Ohio Democrat who votes conservative most of the time, and newcomer to the Senate, Sen. Charles Percy, Illinois Republican who defeated Paul Douglas.

* * *

PERCY, in a special explanation for his support of the bill, said that the legislation had the support of labor and management, but the only labor backing he cited was that of the leaders of three small unaffiliated unions.

What the legislation would do is to throw the settlement of labor-management disputes into the courts which are generally more conservative in labor matters than the NLRB which has developed over the years a great deal of sophistication in the realities of labor-management relations.

The bill would set up a U.S. Labor Court of 15 judges with 20-year terms. The present NLRB general counsel would be replaced by an administrator, empowered to issue complaints. Ninety commissioners, who would have to be lawyers, would be appointed by the court to replace the trial examiners who now serve the NLRB.

The bill has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee which is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat. It may get favorable consideration there, largely because of the highly conservative membership of the Committee.

* * *

LABOR OPPONENTS of the legislation charge that the shift to a court setup is being asked largely because its proponents think the courts will give management a better break than the NLRB. They fear that the proposed change would weaken the position of unions, would throw the burden of waging suits against management on to workers and their unions and in general would reverse the whole spirit of the National Labor Relations Act.

Only recently the NLRB observed an important event in its history—the casting of the 25-millionth vote in a representation election. The vote turned out to be that of a worker in a plant being organized by the Steelworkers. The Steelworkers won the election and the victory, and the observance of the historic moment probably didn't sit too well with the country's anti-labor forces.

Willard Shelton, whose column normally appears in this space, is on leave of absence.

STATE AND LOCAL tax-free bonds to build private industrial plants result in "tremendous profiteering" and should be banned, AFL-CIO Assistant Dir. of Research Frank Fernbach (center) declared on Labor News Conference. Reporters Murray Seeger (left) of Newsweek and Benjamin A. Franklin of the New York Times questioned him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview heard weekly on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

TESTS USED by employers for promotion and hiring were scrutinized by full-time union representatives and staff experts at the weeklong AFL-CIO Institute on Testing at the University of Iowa. In top photo, the "union team" at a mock arbitration session plans its case. Bottom photo shows a group from the Communications Workers discussing a sample test with institute instructors.

Iowa Institute Focuses On Personnel Testing

A group of veteran union representatives spent a week at the University of Iowa studying one of the most technical and controversial areas of labor-management relations—the validity of tests used by employers to determine who shall be promoted or hired.

The first AFL-CIO Institute on Testing brought together 25 full time representatives or staff members from 12 unions and a special faculty drawn from universities, the labor movement and government.

Emphasis of the institute was on the practical problems the union representatives face in dealing with test procedures in collective bargaining, grievances and arbitration. The purpose, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis told the concluding session, is to enable unions to do an even better job of representing workers.

The institute was sponsored by the research and education departments of the AFL-CIO and the University of Iowa's Center for Labor & Management. The program was coordinated by Bertram Gottlieb, who is on leave as AFL-CIO industrial engineer while serving as visiting professor at the university.

Gottlieb said the institute was arranged because of the big growth in industry use of aptitude and personality tests. Thousands of workers are denied employment or refused promotion because they are unable to "pass" tests, many of which are of unproved validity. In many cases, he said, established seniority systems have been threatened by introduction of tests.

At the opening session, Assistant Sec. of Labor Stanley Ruttenberg told the group that "too often tests are used to weed applicants out of jobs rather than to place them in jobs."

Areas explored at the institute included the development and validity of various types of tests, the union's right to bargain over their use, and the employers' obligation to furnish unions with full information about them.

There was extensive discussion of arbitration decisions involving the use of tests and the strengths and weaknesses of the arguments used by both sides.

A highlight of the institute was the presentation to Arbitrator Harold Davey of a mock arbitration case by "union" and "management" teams composed of institute participants. The arbitration case was used to enable the union representatives to put to practical use material presented during the institute.

Other members of the institute faculty were George Hagglund of the University of Wisconsin, El-Dean Kohrs, director of the Passaic, N.J., Children's Bureau, John Metzler of the Newark College of Engineering, and Duane Thompson, University of Iowa.

Labor Forum Has Debut on Arkansas TV

A weekly television series has been initiated by the Arkansas State AFL-CIO in conjunction with Station KARK, Channel 4, Little Rock, as a public service forum for national and local issues.

State AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker is the permanent moderator of "Labor's Language," which made its debut Mar. 26.

Becker says the series will feature labor representatives, public officials and civic and business leaders. Among programs already planned are discussions of social security amendments, minimum wage laws, and "right-to-work", as well as state house and pocketbook issues.

The program is telecast at 1 p.m. on Sundays and a simulcast is heard on KARK radio at 9 p.m., Sunday.

Guest on the inaugural show was Colorado Labor Council Pres. Herrick S. Roth, who is moderator in Denver for a television show having the same title, and who participated in discussions with the NBC-affiliated station to bring about the series.

New Directory Offered On Labor Education

Madison, Wis.—The 1967 Directory of Labor Education, listing university and trade union personnel participating in labor education is now available upon request to Workers Education Local 189, Room 825, 432 North Lake Street, Madison, Wis. 53706.

Cooks' Local Helps Train Needy Youths

Toledo, O.—Thirty youths with backgrounds of disadvantage will be given on-the-job training designed to qualify them to become apprentice cooks. The 30-week program will be conducted by Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 868.

The Labor Dept., under the Manpower Development & Training Act, has allocated $40,049 for the project, of which $20,095 was earmarked for on-the-job training costs, $11,150 for allowances to the trainees and $8,804 to the Penta County Vocational School, Perrysburg, O.

The trainees will receive 10 weeks of instruction at the Penta County school before starting the actual on-the-job training. They will be recruited through local State Employment Service offices from among youths with histories of no jobs or of chronic unemployment. Special efforts will be made to enroll "graduates" of Neighborhood Youth Corps programs.

Training allowances averaging $545 will be paid an estimated 20 youth who will need financial assistance prior to the classroom phase of the program, with earnings during the total training period expected to reach $34,800.

From 10 to 15 hotels and restaurants will sponsor 20 weeks of on-the-job training for which they will be paid an average of $420 per trainee. The trainees will start their formal apprenticeships at $2.75 an hour, with increases up to nearly $4 upon completion of the program.

Sec.-Treas. Dale Stormer of Local 868 will direct the program for the union.

'Business Backlash' Cited:

Consumer Forces Face Uphill Fight

Consumers and their organizations are still fighting an uphill battle for legislation to protect them in the marketplace.

Sidney Margolius, whose column on consumer problems runs in the AFL-CIO News and many other labor newspapers, acknowledges progress made in recent years to protect buyers against safety hazards and worthless products. But he points out that the major legislation sought by labor and consumer groups has been blocked or watered down by fierce business opposition.

Margolius discusses this "business backlash" in an article in the April issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO magazine.

He quotes attacks which have branded consumer bills as "a deep, radical and dangerous trend" leading to "a controlled economy with a controlled society."

Some of the "hysterical" opposition "would be ludicrous if it had not proved so successful," Margolius comments. He adds:

"Business opposition proved successful in diluting the truth-in-packaging law; in blocking truth-in-credit legislation and in watering down efforts to remedy obsolete state credit laws which give high-pressure sellers the actual tools for deceiving and exploiting working families."

On the plus side, Margolius cites "a new vigor" in the two federal agencies most concerned with consumer protection — the Food & Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission.

The FDA, he notes, has ordered a number of ineffective products off the market and has issued stern warnings against misleading drug advertising, whether the ads are directed to doctors or the public.

New tire advertising guidelines by the FTC will "end some of the long-standing deceptive advertising in that field," Margolius notes. And the agency has proposed regulations governing advertising of credit which include some of the criteria in the truth-in-lending bill.

Another "major advance," he writes, "is that state, county and municipal officials have been stirred into seeking to provide more adequate consumer protection, both through legislation and through establishment of state and local consumer counsels and consumer protection bureaus."

There have been some "setbacks" in this area also, Margolius observes. In California, Gov. Ronald Reagan fired the state's highly regarded consumer counsel when he took office, chopped the office's budget, and named the wife of a real estate man to the job with instructions to investigate whether the agency should be continued.

Margolius discusses the pending federal legislation and also stresses the need for changes in present state laws governing installment selling.

Most of these state laws, he observes, were designed to protect the seller, not the buyer.

In most states, a seller can repossess goods sold on the installment plan if a payment is missed and still compel the buyer to keep on paying—garnishing his pay if necessary.

Very often, the mere threat of a garnishment is enough to compel a worker to pay for a deceptively-sold product because he fears the loss of his job. In a number of states, unions have sought—with little success—legislation to prevent employers from firing workers whose pay is garnisheed.

The article cites the growth in organized consumer activity in recent years, culminating last year in a national Consumer Assembly in Washington, D.C. It was sponsored by 32 organizations, including the AFL-CIO, representing a total membership of 50 million Americans.

One reason for this growth, Margolius suggests, is "the noticeably greater consciousness of many citizens that they are consumers as well as wage-earners and need to defend themselves on both flanks."

LBJ Asks Postal Hikes, 4.5% Federal Pay Jump

(Continued from Page 1)

next two years. The 7.2 percent comparability lag is based on statistics already a year old—a point unions of federal workers have stressed in urging a higher raise.

The proposed increases would apply to some 2 million postal and classified employes. Hourly-paid wage board workers have their pay adjusted on the basis of prevailing wage scales in the areas where they work.

In the same message, the President asked Congress to increase postal rates for all classes of mail to provide funds for "modernizing and mechanizing the postal service" and to eliminate a current operating deficit.

He recommended a 1-cent hike in first class, airmail and postal card rates and staggered increases totaling 21 to 28 percent for other classes of mail.

AFL-CIO unions representing postal and other federal employes have urged substantially higher pay raises and job upgradings. The federation's Executive Council at its recent meeting called for "immediate and complete comparability" for government workers.

Johnson stressed that "a pay raise for the government's employes clearly is needed" to "keep faith with our employes."

Comparability must be achieved, he said, to "avoid placing the government at a serious disadvantage in recruiting and retaining competent workers."

The President proposed establishment of a special commission representing the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government to undertake an intensive study of all federal pay systems and report within two years.

Higher salaries for top government officials, congressmen and judges are considered a prerequisite to raising pay of top-bracket career civil servants. The President's 4.5 percent pay proposal does not extend to the top "supergrade" ranks, which would be given only nominal increases.

The proposed military pay raise would give all grades a 5.6 percent raise in basic pay, but smaller increases in quarters and subsistence allowances would bring the average down to 4.5 percent.

The President proposed an Oct. 1, 1967 starting date for the civilian and military pay raises.

Labor, Administration Back Bill:

Building Trades Seek Right To Picket Common Job Site

(Continued from Page 1)

has "the full and complete support of the AFL-CIO."

He urged its passage to end "a long standing injustice that discriminates against building trades workers." The prohibited picketing, he noted, "would be perfectly lawful if performed by workers engaged in labor disputes involving manufacturing establishments."

The rail labor statement, on behalf of 23 affiliated unions, put its support for the building trades on the basis of "one of the oldest and greatest traditions of the American labor movement—that an injury to one is an injury to all." It added:

'Simple Equity'

"We in railway labor ask your favorable consideration of this bill not for any selfish reason but as a matter of simple equity to a large segment of America's working people."

Walter P. Reuther, speaking as president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the subcommittee:

"There can be no justification for depriving building and construction tradesmen of the same rights enjoyed by workers in virtually all the rest of the nation's industries. This injustice cries out for speedy correction."

Failure to pass corrective legislation, Reuther warned, would be "a grave injury to our democratic system."

Metal Trades Dept. Pres. B. A. Gritta urged "prompt and favorable action" by the House Labor Committee "to rectify the grievous injustice which has existed for years against building trades workers and their unions."

Paul Hall, president of the Maritime Trades Dept., expressed the unanimous support of unions representing more than 5 million workers.

The department also was host to perhaps the most dramatic demonstration of union solidarity on the site picketing bill.

The regularly scheduled Maritimes Trades luncheon on Apr. 5 was transformed into a rally for the legislation and gave prolonged, standing ovations to Thompson and Haggerty, the two speakers.

Standing in front of a banner declaring the department's support for his bill, Thompson predicted: "'We're going to pass it this year."

The department's executive secretary-treasurer, Peter M. McGavin, told the overflow gathering of union, industry and government officials: "We are for the situs picketing bill as much as we are for an independent maritime agency."

Haggerty was obviously moved by what he described as "a solid phalanx of trade unionists" supporting the building tradesmen in their fight.

He spoke of the frustrating occasions in past years when—on one pretext or another—the measure was kept from reaching the floor even though "we had enough votes in the House and Senate to pass the bill."

It's going to be a "tough, tight fight," Haggerty said. We need the legislation, he stressed, "so that we can go back to acting as trade unionists in the construction industry."

At the formal House hearings, Haggerty and Louis Sherman, counsel for the Building & Construction Trades Dept., stressed the distinction between a secondary boycott which harms an unconcerned third party to a labor dispute and action which only affects a single construction project even though several subcontractors may be working on the job.

The case that reached the Supreme Court involved a Denver contractor who brought in non-union electricians whom he paid 42.5 cents an hour below the union scale.

The union spokesmen affirmed strongly that workers in the construction industry have a right to act together to protect hard-won standards.

While some opponents of the bill are opposing any legislation, others are pushing a substitute bill introduced by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) which is supported by the catchall District 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers. It would bar picketing when another union has bargaining rights for employes of a subcontractor.

Haggerty and Sherman said unions should be free to protest wage-cutting which threatens area standards but stressed that the situs picketing bill would not legalize actions which are barred by other sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Wirtz made the same point in his testimony, declaring that the Administration-supported bill—H.R. 100—"will not legalize otherwise unlawful recognition or organizational picketing."

The legislation, he said, is "a simple bill with a laudable purpose—and a long history of bipartisan support.

"That purpose is to restore to unions in the building and construction industry the right to engage in peaceful activity at a common construction site to protest substandard conditions maintained by any one of the construction contractors working at the very same site."

He noted that both Democratic and Republican administrations have recognized the need for such action and legislation has been endorsed by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

Employer groups, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, opposed the legislation and declared unions already have too much power. The CofC spokesman said Congress should be considering tougher labor laws instead of lessening restrictions in present laws.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS on legislation to restore the right to picket construction sites opened before a House Labor subcommittee. Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. (left) discusses the Administration-backed bill with Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.).

Labor Backs Expanded Mental Health Centers

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to continue and expand the Community Mental Health Centers Act, pointing out that this will enable unions to negotiate programs wherever centers exist to provide services.

"Mental health is, indeed, America's number one health problem," Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, told a House Subcommittee on Public Health & Welfare.

"One out of every 12 Americans is now being hospitalized for mental illness at some time during his life," Seidman observed, adding:

"By providing early diagnosis and early treatment on an outpatient basis through the Community Mental Health Centers, this frightful toll can be substantially reduced.

"About one-half of the hospital beds in this country are used in treatment of the mentally ill. Through early diagnosis and treatment, many people who would otherwise require hospitalization can be kept on their feet, on their jobs and in their families and in their communities."

Seidman declared labor's support for amendments sponsored by Rep. Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.) which would continue federal aid for the construction and staffing of community centers and allow acquisition of existing buildings.

As of March 1967, grants of $66 million had been made to some 160 mental health centers in 46 areas to serve a population of 27 million.

Seidman urged an increase in the proposed fiscal 1968 authorizations of $50 million for facilities and $30 million for staffing.

Labor has a direct interest in expanding out-patient mental health care, he stressed. Until the federal program was enacted in 1963, he said, mentally ill workers rarely received any kind of treatment, good or bad. The mentally ill wound up in institutions and received custodial care rather than active therapy, he added.

Seidman said union-negotiated mental health programs have demonstrated the potential of out-patient care.

He cited the Retail Clerks' program in Los Angeles, where psychiatric care is offered at several centers open day and night. The program is financed by a 2 cents an hour employer contribution to the health and welfare fund and a $2 per visit fee.

The "great promise" of the Community Mental Health Centers Act, he concluded, is that it would enable unions to negotiate similar programs wherever a center can provide services.

400 Handbag Strikers Win Newburgh Pattern

Newburgh, N.Y.—A 51-day strike of 400 Regal Handbag Co. employes won an agreement unanimously ratified by members of Local 29, Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers.

Intl. Pres. Norman Zukowsky credited the settlement to the solidarity of the strikers, support by the labor movement, and the sustained interest of community leaders. The contract follows the pattern of an earlier agreement with Dubette, Inc., another handbag complex here.

It was the refusal of Regal management to conform to the pattern that prolonged the strike five weeks after Local 29 reached agreement with Dubette, Zukowsky said. While strikers' ranks held firm, the community rallied to their support. Their union provided a commissary, set up an emergency fund and paid strike benefits of $35 weekly.

Zukowsky said community leaders offered their mediatory services when plant management threatened to move out of town. Led by Mayor Joseph X. Mullin, they brought union and management together for round-the-clock negotiating sessions.

Terms of the one-year contract include an across-the-board wage increase of 10 cents an hour, upward adjustment of the minimum wage schedule; machinery for reviewing the incentive program for workers paid on a piece-rate basis, an immediate 5 percent increase for piece workers, and other improvements.

The settlement formula also was made applicable to the firm's four contract shops — Bonnie Handbag Co., Poppy Handbag, Newburgh Handbag and Helene Handbag Co. Inc.

In addition to the mayor, members of the citizens' committee included councilmen, the school superintendent, other educators, clergymen and businessmen, the union said.

Bill Backed to Regulate Mail Order Land Sales

Federal legislation to prevent fraud and deception in mail order sales of home sites has the strong support of the AFL-CIO.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the federation's Housing Committee, said legislation is needed to protect "small investors, including elderly persons, from being bilked by promoters into buying lots that are actually located in deserts, swamps, or other remote areas."

Buyers have found too late, Shishkin told a Senate Banking subcommittee, that home sites they bought "are not accessible by road, or lack water or other essentials for living."

He endorsed a bill sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), that would require promoters of subdivisions of 25 or more lots who plan to market them by mail to register with the Securities & Exchange Commission. Full and clear description of the land and plans for its development would be required in a sales prospectus, similar to the information required by law for sale of stocks.

Shishkin noted that mail fraud convictions have been obtained against some promoters. But putting the promoter behind bars, he stressed, is no help to the victimized purchaser who has lost his money.

"Timely prevention is better than belated remedy," he said. The merit of the Williams bill is that "it is designed to prevent frauds."

The legislation would also give purchasers the right to sue if they are sold land on the basis of deceptive claims.

Shishkin urged "early action" to enact the bill "in the present session of Congress."

U.S. Judge Upholds Hotel Local Vote

New York — Judge Inzer B. Wyatt of U.S. District Court here has rejected a Labor Dept. petition that he set aside an election of officers of Hotel, Motel & Club Employes Local 6 and order a new vote.

The election was held in May 1965. The suit was based on allegations by a dissident group within the union that eligibility requirements for running for paid union office were illegally restrictive.

The ruling held that the eligibility rules, while "technically" too restrictive, had no effect on the outcome of the balloting.

"So far as appears from this record," he added, "the voting was fairly and honestly conducted and the votes were accurately counted."

David Sullivan Designated for Papal Honors

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, has been named by Pope Paul VI a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. It is the first time a union official has been so honored by the Catholic Church.

The formal investiture, to be administered by Francis Cardinal Spellman, will be followed with a testimonial dinner honoring Sullivan, Apr. 29, at the Hotel Commodore in New York. Serving as honorary co-chairmen of the affair are Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Proceeds of the dinner program will go to Fu-Jen Catholic University Foundation in Taiwan, an institution which accepts students of all faiths. The university was founded at the suggestion of the late Pope John XXIII, predecessor of Pope Paul.

The Order of St. Gregory the Great was established in 1831 by Pope Gregory XVI to honor subjects of the Papal States. The honor is now conferred upon Roman Catholics in all countries for distinguished services to church or state.

Senate Showdown Nears:

Labor Backs Fight For Election Fund

The principle of federal financing of presidential election campaigns was at stake as the Senate moved toward a showdown vote on the issue after its Easter recess.

Supporters of federal financing—including the AFL-CIO and the Administration—have urged improvements in the ground-breaking legislation passed last year. The new law would allow taxpayers to earmark a dollar of their federal income tax returns for a bipartisan campaign fund.

Opponents have called for outright repeal of the law and Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) introduced a repealer as an amendment to an unrelated bill restoring the 7 percent tax credit for industry investment in new equipment.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said labor "strongly" supports "the principle of public financing of campaigns for public office as the surest way of freeing candidates from improper influence because of interest group contributions to their campaigns."

He wrote Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long, who sponsored the original campaign financing legislation, that the law should be "retained and improved," not scrapped "in the dim hope that, somehow, another and more perfect measure can be created."

Long has said that he has several perfecting amendments of his own and has promised early hearings on the legislation.

Biemiller said Long's proposed amendment to restrict presidential campaigns to either public or private financing, but not both, was an "excellent suggestion." He added that other proposals which should be considered "include application of the principle to other campaigns than that for the presidency, and the issue of a small tax credit for campaign contributions."

He stressed that "perfecting existing legislation is a far surer route to travel toward resolving problems than throwing out everything and starting all over."

The Senate division on the issue was considered extremely close and a vote was put off until absent senators could return to Washington.

On the House side of the Capitol, the chief activity was in committees.

The Education & Labor Committee approved an elementary education bill, including a two-year expansion of the National Teacher Corps, which sends teams of specially-trained teachers to poverty areas that request them.

The program is high on the President's priority list but has run into heavy opposition in Congress and its funds last year were cut far below the budget request.

In a jurisdictional compromise over handling the legislation, the committee assigned the teacher training provision of the Teacher Corps legislation to a subcommittee dealing with a separate higher education bill. It also trimmed back the Administration's request for a three-year extension to two years.

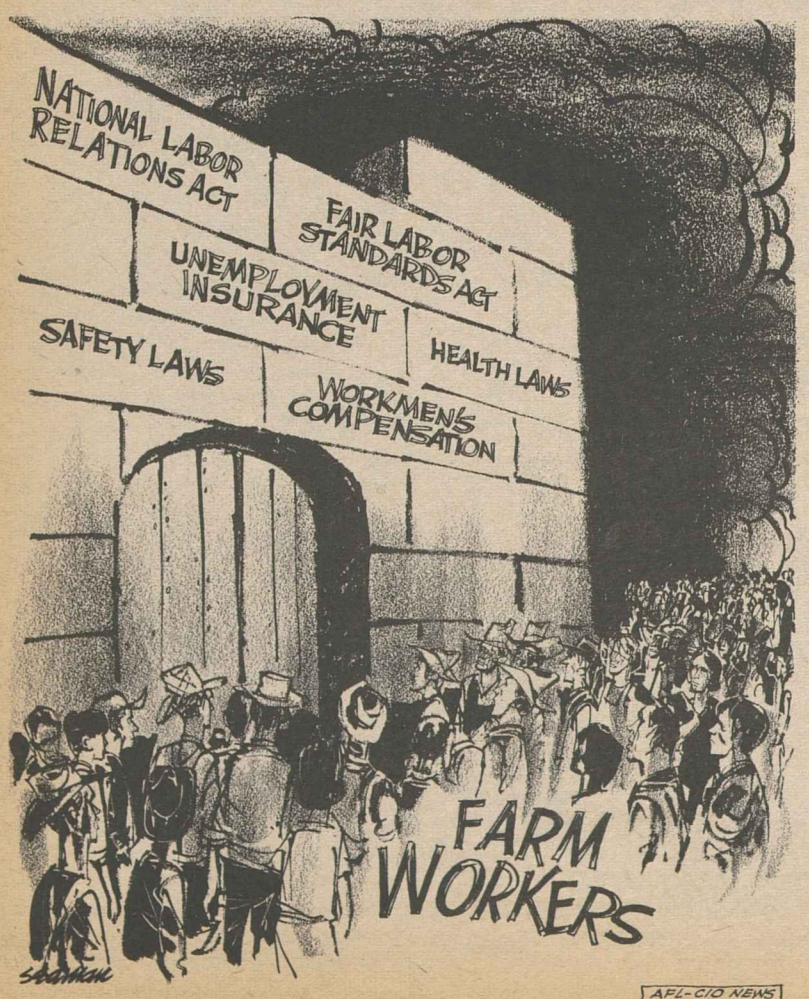
The committee approved spending authority for new programs of aid in the education of handicapped children and educational planning grants for states.

A floor battle is likely in the House, however, over the committee's action in postponing a change in the formula for allocating funds to school districts serving poverty areas. The committee majority took the position that unless federal aid were increased above the Administration's budget request, any changes involving a reshuffling of the present level of spending should be deferred in order to avoid cutting back present levels of aid in some areas.

The new allocation formula would have given more money to states that spend less per-pupil on education than the national average. It would also have raised the poverty income level from $2,000 to $3,000.

The committee majority said in effect that the changes, scheduled to take effect automatically under existing law, should be postponed until appropriations reach the level authorized by Congress. The Administration this year is seeking only half the amount previously authorized by Congress, although it was more than actually appropriated last year.

Outside the Law



FREEDOM HOUSE officers and trustees gave their Freedom Award of 1967 to Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for "outstanding contributions to the cause of human liberty." Secretary of State Dean Rusk (right) presented the award to Wilkins as AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph (left) watched. Pres. Johnson sent a message hailing Wilkins as a true leader "of all time" and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey praised him as a "sound liberal" in a film shown to 1,200 guests at the New York dinner.

Protection of NLRB Urged in Agriculture

(Continued from Page 1)

age for all agricultural workers." The subcommittee said consideration should be given to federal financing and administration of such a program "because of the predominantly interstate character of this problem and the high mobility of the farm labor force."

- Full financing of programs authorized by Congress dealing with schooling of migrant children and health care for migrant families, among others.

The subcommittee noted the big gap between the amounts authorized for these programs and the amounts actually appropriated by Congress. Last year, for example, Congress authorized more than $40 million in grants to improve the education of migrant children, but appropriated only slightly over $7 million. Likewise appropriations under the Migrant Health Act have totaled only $9.25 million during the first four years, as against $16 million authorized to be spent.

Collective bargaining, the subcommittee stressed, "has brought dignity to the working men and women of the United States enabling them to deal with their employers as equals. . . . The benefits of the collective bargaining rights and procedures of the National Labor Relations Act should be extended to our citizens in agriculture."

Backing the call for NLRB coverage were the four Democratic members of the subcommittee—Williams and Senators Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), Gaylord Nelson (Wis.) and Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.).

The two Republican senators—George Murphy (Calif.) and Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.)—said they subscribe to "the principle of collective bargaining for agricultural workers" but that the subcommittee should not "recommend a blanket extension of the National Labor Relations Act to agriculture."

Hotel Union Wins Arizona Election

Phoenix, Ariz.—Employes of the Arizona Biltmore, a resort hotel here, voted for Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 631 in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was 41 for the union, one opposed, with nine ballots challenged.

The election was held in the NLRB office because of the refusal of hotel management to agree to hold it in the hotel, a board official said. It was the first time in more than 10 years that an Arizona employer has made such a refusal, he told the Arizona Republic.

The Communications Workers were certified recently to represent 30 grounds employes of the hotel. gaining" as "the heart and soul of American labor relations." But they insisted that there are great differences between agriculture and the rest of the economy and said the "complexities" of the problem require more study and not a "headlong rush" to legislation.

Retired Rail Leader Jonas McBride Dies

Jonas A. McBride, retired vice president of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, died quietly while greeting old friends at the annual award reception of his union in a Washington hotel. He was 82.

McBride was a New York Central engineman from 1901 to retirement in 1953 and a BLF&E member since 1903. He was elected a union vice president in 1922 and as national legislative representative in 1940. He had attended every safety award dinner since the first one, in 1958, the union said.

COPE Adds 3 New Areas In Expansion

Three area directors have been added to the staff of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, expanding the number of COPE areas to 12 from the previous nine.

Frank McGrath has been named director of the new Area 10, comprising New York and New Jersey. Now stationed in Harrisburg, Pa., McGrath will move his headquarters to the new area May 1. He has been on the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO COPE staff for two years and previously was vice president of the Central Westmoreland AFL-CIO at Greensburg, Pa., and an official of Meat Cutters Local 590.

New Area 11 comprises Michigan and Ohio, with Jack Lowry as area director. Lowry formerly was president of Rubber Workers Local 125, Pontiac, Mich., and for six years has been on the URW staff. His home is at Union Lake, Mich.

Director of new Area 12—Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—is Richard Fallow of Davenport, Ia., formerly business manager of Machinists Lodge 102 in the Quad Cities area of Illinois and Iowa, and legislative director of the Iowa Council of Machinists.

Both the latter appointments are effective immediately, COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan said.

The expansion removes the seven states involved from three existing COPE areas, leaving their make up as follows:

Area 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Area 2 — comprising Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland and West Virginia.

Area 4—Illinois and Indiana.

4-8-67

Trailblazing Gains Won In DiGiorgio Farm Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

An additional 5-cent increase is provided in April 1968. The agreement can be opened for negotiations on pay and benefits covering the last year of the contract.

- DiGiorgio is to waive its unemployment insurance exemption and file for coverage for all its agricultural employes by the state program. If the state refuses to accept jobless coverage, the company is to pay the 6 cents per hour cost into a special benefit fund.

- A 5-cent per hour employer contribution, retroactive to last Jan. 1 to set up the special benefit fund. The fund is to accumulate for a year and then be used for such benefits as medical, dental or hospital care, pensions or life insurance. Any union-management disagreement on benefits is to be resolved by the arbitrators.

The farm workers also got a 15-cent per hour retroactive pay increase effective on the dates the UFWOC was certified as bargaining agent last fall.

Under the hiring hall provisions, the company agrees to give the union at least 72 hours' notice in which to supply workers before doing any hiring elsewhere.

Also provided in the contract are one-week vacations after a year's employment and two weeks after three years, for workers who put in at least 1,600 hours a year, and time and one-half pay for work on six holidays.

The contract includes some points on which UFWOC and Di Giorgio had agreed before negotiations broke down last fall, most important of which was the union shop. It was put together by arbitrators Sam Kagel, a San Francisco attorney, and Prof. Ronald Haughton of Wayne State University, Detroit, under an agreement for binding arbitration in the event negotiations failed.

Dolores Huerta, UFWOC negotiating director, and Richard Liebes, economic counsel for the Bay District Joint Council of the Building Service Employes, conducted the arbitration case for the union.

The case was prepared and presented under the direction of Chavez and Assistant UFWOC Dir. Larry Itliong.

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New Rail Wage Talks Set As Congress Delays Strike

'Leveling Off' Seen:

Jobless Rate Dips To 3.6% in March

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate edged down to 3.6 percent in March, reflecting a generally strong economy but with the manufacturing sector showing "a softening of conditions," the Labor Dept. reported.

The jobless rate had held at 3.7 percent for three straight months after rising from 3.5 percent last November. But in March, unemployment fell by 200,000—about 100,000 more than usual—due to a sharp drop in teen-age joblessness. This left total unemployment at just under 3 million, the same as a year ago.

In recent months, the Labor Dept. noted, the size of the labor force has closely followed employment levels, thus leaving the jobless rate virtually unchanged. Both employment and the labor force grew rapidly from October to January and then leveled off.

Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reacting to speculation in the press that a recession may be in the offing, told reporters that "the economy has leveled off in recent months but has not receded."

Indicators Cited

Ross cited a half-dozen of the most important "concurrent economic indicators" to back up his statement.

However, in noting the gradual decline in the factory workweek, the fall-off in overtime, the rise in involuntary part-time work and the March increase in jobless pay claims, he commented:

"Putting these together, we do see a softening of conditions in the manufacturing area."

He emphasized that, in a stage referred to by some observers as "post-industrial," manufacturing ac-

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Labor Hails Steps to Aid Economy

Government actions to keep the nation's economy from slipping into "a possible recession" were praised as "welcome measures" by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

Goldfinger hailed "the long-awaited cut in the discount rate" announced by the Federal Reserve Board and Pres. Johnson's release of $1 billion in frozen federal funds for highway construction and $146 million for other public works.

He said the construction funds will stimulate sales and jobs in the building materials and equipment industry as well as add to employment in building trades.

The Federal Reserve Board reduced its discount rate—the interest it charges on loans to commercial banks—from 4.5 to 4 percent.

The action was taken shortly before the Commerce Dept. reported that the nation's economic growth came to an apparent standstill in the first quarter of 1967. A preliminary report by the department pegged

(Continued on Page 2)

BETTY FURNESS, who takes office May 1 as special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs, joined the AFTRA picket line in New York before a contract settlement ended the network television and radio strike. Miss Furness, known to millions of television viewers, is a longtime AFTRA member. With her is Jim Jensen, CBS newsman.

Old Faces, Voices Return:

Major Gains Scored In AFTRA Victory

Television and radio executives went back to the executive suite and familiar faces and voices returned to the nation's airwaves after a 13-day intermission.

The first network strike in the history of AFTRA—the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists—was called to back the contract demands of network staff announcers and newsmen employed by network-owned stations in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

It brought to the members directly affected a substantial boost in wages, including pay guarantees and a share in the talent fees paid for personal appearances on sponsored programs.

The strike ended after negotiators hammered out a three-year contract during three days and nights of almost continuous negotiations. The pact was approved by the 84-member AFTRA board and is being submitted to the membership for ratification.

Growing support from other unions and crafts in the broadcasting industry helped pave the way for settlement as network man-

(Continued on Page 3)

LBJ Urges All-Out Try For Pact

By Eugene A. Kelly

Six shopcraft unions headed into renewed wage talks with U.S. railroad managements after Pres. Johnson signed into law a joint resolution by Congress extending the no-strike provision of the Railway Labor Act by 20 days.

The talks had stalled after six months of intermittent meetings and the unions were preparing to walk out Apr. 13.

Swift Approval

Congress gave swift approval to the President's request for a 20-day extension to give "the process of collective bargaining a last clear chance in this case."

Johnson said the resolution would have the effect of extending the "no strike" period of the act for a full 80 days—the same period allowed under the Taft-Hartley Act governing restraint of other so-called emergency disputes.

The six AFL-CIO unions represent 127,000 workers who keep railroad equipment running — the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Firemen & Oilers, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They bargain with an employers' association representing nearly all major U.S. railroads.

The President urged the negotiators to "use every hour of these 20 days" to seek agreement. Unless a settlement is reached, he said, "Congress will again be required to help avoid" the consequences of a nationwide rail strike. He announced also that a new mediation committee headed by retired U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Charles Fahy would investigate settlement

(Continued on Page 3)

Chicago Rally Builds Strong Support For Higher Social Security Benefits

Chicago—Massive support for Pres. Johnson's proposals to strengthen social security was generated here at the last of the AFL-CIO community rallies as 1,500 men and women pledged themselves to collect signatures from voters backing the program for improved benefits.

The people who attended the rally, sponsored by the Chicago AFL-CIO and held in Plumbers' Auditorium, took home petitions which they agreed to circulate among their neighbors for signatures. They acted after enthusiastically endorsing a resolution formally approving the benefit changes the President has urged.

The rally was the final one in a series of 15 the AFL-CIO set up across the nation under the sponsorship of local central labor bodies to demonstrate popular support for the Johnson proposals.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman noted that the meeting was held only a few days before the House Ways & Means Committee was to start closed hearings on the social security bill. He said the improvements recommended by the President and supported by the AFL-CIO should be considered just a "down payment" on what is required to meet the needs of the nation's elderly. The long-range AFL-CIO goal is a 50 percent rise in present benefit levels, financed in part by Treasury funds.

Seidman pointed out that the President's program of an average 20 percent increase would actually mean a 59 percent rise for those receiving the minimums—from $44 to $70 a month for unmarried per-

(Continued on Page 8)

Alaska Rebuffs Dirksen Attack On 1 Man, 1 Vote

Juneau—Republican votes in the reapportioned Alaska state Senate dealt a blow to the efforts of the Republican leader of the U.S. Senate—Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois—to overturn one man, one vote apportionment of state legislatures.

A "Dirksen Amendment" resolution was beaten 9-8 in the Alaska Senate, with seven Republicans voting against it and only five GOP members supporting it.

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LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTE sponsored by the Textile Workers Union of America gave this delegation from Biddeford, Me., area a chance to visit Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.). They were among the TWUA members from 19 states who spent a week in Washington getting a first-hand look at government in action.

2nd Volume Issued On Disputes Cases

The AFL-CIO has published a second volume of determinations by the impartial umpires under the federation's internal disputes plan covering the years 1964-65. An earlier volume covered the years 1962-63.

An index digest to the texts of the determinations for all four years accompanies the new volume. The material has been published for the use and information of AFL-CIO affiliates.

Copies of the 1964-65 volume and the index digest are available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division at $5 per set. The volumes will not be sold separately. However, there are some copies of the texts of the 1962-63 decisions still available at $2.50 per copy.

Discount Rate Cut Welcomed By Goldfinger

(Continued from Page 1)

the Gross National Product—the sum of all goods and services produced in the country—at an annual rate of 764.3 billion for the three-month period.

This represented an increase of $5 billion over the final quarter of 1966. But the increase was totally accounted for by price rises of seven-tenths of 1 percent, and the "real" GNP remained unchanged.

Goldfinger called the FRB action cutting the discount rate "a key signal that America's central bank is continuing its recent policy of easier money and lower interest rates."

The Federal Reserve's increase to a 4.5 percent discount rate in December 1965—taken by the autonomous agency over the Administration's expressed opposition—kicked off a "tight money" era which saw interest rates soar and the home-building industry stifled.

Goldfinger said the rate cut "is a hopeful sign that the Federal Reserve, which began to move away from tight money and high interest rates last fall, is now continuing to encourage the expansion of economic activities."

In a quick follow-up to the Federal Reserve's action, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which lends money to savings banks, dropped its interest rate on outstanding loans from 5.75 to 5.5 percent after a high of 6 percent last year.

Union Papers Face Rise in Postage Cost

The Administration's proposed hike in postage rates, amounting to 20 percent in most classifications, would impose increases ranging from 16-2/3 to 60 percent on the labor press.

The bill would increase the minimum charge per copy for non-profit second-class mail from the present one-eighth of 1 cent to one-fifth of 1 cent. The law provides that publications pay either by the piece or by the pound, whichever is higher.

Under the present rates—one-eighth of 1 cent a piece or 1.8 cents a pound—eight-page tabloid newspapers pay the piece rate while the 12-page tabloids are just heavy enough to pay by the pound. The proposed 60 percent hike in the piece rate would affect 12-page and possibly some 16-page tabloids.

The postage rate bill (H.R. 7977) proposes to up the pound rate for non-profit second-class publications from 1.8 cents to 2.1 cents, in three annual increments of one-tenth of 1 cent. This is a total of 16 2/3 percent, somewhat less than the 20 percent norm for most classifications.

The bill introduces a new concept of escalating postage rates in proportion to advertising content. Thus the pound rate for publications with 70 percent advertising or more would be 2.8 cents rather than 2.1 cents. A sliding scale is proposed, so that publications with 10 to 20 percent advertising would pay 2.2 cents, those with 20 to 30 percent 2.3 cents and so on. These, too, are maximums reached in three annual steps.

The 60 percent rise in the piece rate would be a "castastrophe" for many AFL-CIO publications, said Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester of the Intl. Labor Press Association, which has some 400 member publications with a total per issue circulation of more than 20 million.

"Under this proposal an eight-page or 12-page labor tabloid with 500,000 circulation would be forced to pay an extra $375 an issue in postage alone," he pointed out. "Even the best-established international unions would find this an unreasonable burden, and for many smaller publications it would mean sudden death.

"It is ironical that the Post Office Dept., which says it is trying to neutralize the advantage in postage rates enjoyed by some non-profit publications that carry heavy amounts of advertising, should seek to impose the heaviest penalty on labor publications that carry no advertising at all."

Fiester said an earlier poll of ILPA members indicated a willingness to go along with the same proportionate increase asked of other classifications of mail.

The impact of the proposal respecting advertising content would require further evaluation, he added.

Paper Unions Win Vote at New Mill

Wauna, Ore.—Workers in a new Crown-Zellerbach paper mill chose two AFL-CIO unions over an unaffiliated group in a National Labor Relations Board election here. The vote was 153 for the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers; 85 for the Association for Western Pulp and Paper Workers; 1 for no union.

The campaign included a public demonstration of support by members of 50 area unions. The Clatsop County AFL-CIO and the county Building & Construction Trades Council helped, as did the AFL-CIO regional office under Dir. James J. Leary, the winning unions said.

Averts N. Y. Walkout:

Fire Fighters' Pact Boosts Pay, Benefits

New York—City Fire Fighters won an improved package of benefits and the first written contract in the 102-year history of the New York Fire Dept. after taking an unprecedented strike vote among 10,500 union members.

IAFF Local 94—the Uniformed Firemen's Association—was preparing to set a walkout date when Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) called union representatives to Gracie Mansion and, after all-night talks, offered terms that soon were ratified at a meeting of 6,000 off-duty union members at Manhattan Center.

Firemen had worked without an agreement for nearly 10 months. When city negotiators refused to make any settlement that was outside the "guidelines" set by a city fact finding committee, the union circulated strike ballots.

The Fire Fighters won a 27-month agreement providing raises of $500 a year retroactive to July 1, 1966, and another $400 a year effective this coming July 1. Welfare and pension improvements brought the total package to a union-estimated value of $1,361 per man over the contract term.

The new pact was notable also, Local 94 Pres. Gerald J. Ryan said, for two first-time gains—longevity wage increases and supplemental pension contributions by the city—and for these additional breakthroughs in contract fringe benefits:

- A "personal leave" day, to be earned in fiscal 1967 but taken in fiscal 1968, and continuing yearly thereafter.
- A fireman's right to be represented by his union or legal counsel at department investigations, interrogations and hearings.
- A written contract and a written description of job duties.
- Four hours extra pay when a fireman is recalled to duty on a day off; six hours when actually assigned to duty on being called in, both at time and a half pay.

Besides the pay raises, the city agreed to contribute $25 per man to a security benefit fund out of which hospitalization, anesthesia, optical and dental benefits are paid, and to reduce the pension contribution of each fireman by 2.5 percent, or an estimated $117—both retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967. After one year the city will put another $25 per man into the welfare fund, assume an additional $122 pension payment reduction, and make longevity payments on this schedule:

After 10 years of service, an extra $100 a year in pay; after the 20th year of service, an extra $100; after 25 years, an additional $100 in pay per year.

The supplemental pension agreement provides that the city will, on May 1, 1968, contribute $1 per workday per fireman for the balance of the contract term ending Sept. 30, 1968.

Firemen will continue to work a year-around average of 40.32 hours a week on the two-platoon system, the union and city government agreed.

Ryan said the settlement, which also was accepted by representatives of 24,000 city policemen, was achieved with the help of the New York City AFL-CIO and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., in getting stalled negotiations resumed.

Transit Pay Rises 4.2% over Year

Unionized local-transit operating employes pushed their average hourly wage up to $3 an hour on July 1, 1966—a gain of 12 cents, or 4.2 percent, during the previous year, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The BLS survey showed average hourly scales of $2.98 for operators of surface equipment and $3.20 on subway and elevated lines. Ninety-eight percent of the employes surveyed received boosts in their rates during the year, with 60 percent getting between 10 and 15 cents an hour.

Meany Spells Out Ethical Standards For Publications of Central Bodies

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has issued a set of ethical standards for publications owned or endorsed by state and local central bodies. Citing the AFL-CIO's rules governing central bodies as they relate to publications and advertising, Meany directed on Apr. 10 that:

"1. All such publications shall refuse advertising from any firm which resists organization of its employes by an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, and shall not solicit or accept advertising from any firm involved in a strike or lockout, or which is on the unfair list of the central body.

"2. In soliciting advertising, the only claim that shall be made is that such advertising may win consumer acceptance or approval of the advertiser's product or service.

"3. All advertising, except of nationally advertised standard brands, must carry the name and location of the advertiser, when pertinent, the identification of the product or service.

"4. Publications shall not associate themselves in any form with yearbooks, directories or programs which have as their primary purpose the solicitation of donations under the guise of advertising.

"5. Any endorsement conferred upon a privately-owned publication shall be by official, recorded action of the central body or its executive board; shall spell out in contract form all terms and conditions of the endorsement and shall provide for withdrawal of the endorsement for cause, which shall include violation of the terms of this directive. In case of such withdrawal, the central body shall make the fact public, with the reasons therefor. If there is a change of ownership or control of an endorsed publication, the contract between the publication and the central body shall be void.

"6. Such publications must publish in each issue an accurate statement of such endorsement. Such statement shall give the official name of the endorsing central body, but shall not include the names of the individual unions which are members of the central body.

"7. A committee of the central body shall supervise its official publication on a continuing basis to ensure that all provisions of Rule 23 and these ethical trade union standards are observed. Such committee shall report periodically to the executive board of the central body.

"8. Any understanding or arrangement between the publisher, editor or owner of any endorsed publication and an officer of the central body, or an officer of an affiliated body, shall be made a matter of record filed with the central body. Any changes in such arrangements or understanding during the life of the contract shall also be made a matter of record.

"9. Publishers and/or editors of endorsed publications shall agree, in writing, to observe this directive and all applicable provisions of Rule 23 of the Rules of the AFL-CIO Governing State and/or Local Central Bodies."

20-Day Extension Ordered:

New Shopcraft Talks Slated As Congress Delays Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

possibilities and seek to stimulate negotiations. Other members are Dr. George W. Taylor and John T. Dunlop, veteran arbiters.

The shop unions set a new strike deadline of 12:01 a.m. May 3 and agreed to "continue our efforts to negotiate in good faith." Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. said in announcing the postponement that rail management "up to now has been trying to set the stage for an unjust, un-American compulsory arbitration law" but "we hope they will change and use these weeks to make us a fair offer."

Still No Offer

Fox said the unions "still have received no specific offer from management" on the unions' proposals to close the gap between shopmen's wages and those of skilled workers elsewhere.

"Now Congress has forced a postponement," he continued. "If the government instead had let railroad management know, firmly and unmistakably, that the railroad worker's right to strike is not going to be abolished, then management would have made a fair offer and this dispute would be settled now."

Johnson sent a message to Congress Apr. 10 asking passage of the joint resolution. The Senate passed it, 81-1, with Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.) the lone dissenter. He explained that he favored the extension but was voting no to discourage labor and management from "throwing up their hands and coming to Capitol Hill to have us resolve their problems for them."

McIntyre told newsmen: "There is something basically wrong with our present system of resolving disputes in the transportation industry if Congress has to be used with ever-increasing frequency as a tool" in bargaining.

Johnson's action in blocking a strike for 20 days provoked a rash of bills and oratory calling for further restrictions on the right to strike. Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) declared he will call for Senate action from the floor if the Senate Labor Committee fails to schedule hearings shortly on emergency strike bills.

Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Col.) termed the President's resolution "just a delaying tactic." Six Republican senators who voted for the extension resolution issued a statement accusing Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz of failing to keep earlier "promises" to propose new curbs on emergency strikes. Besides Javits and Dominick, the signers were Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.) and George Murphy (Calif.).

The House passed the resolution, 396-8. Those voting no, all Democrats, were William A. Barrett (Pa.); Phillip Burton, Augustus F. Hawkins, Harold T. Johnson and Edward R. Roybal (Calif.), Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.), Arnold Olsen (Mont.) and William F. Ryan (N.Y.).

After passage by both houses the resolution was flown to Punta del Este, Uruguay, for the President's signature. Johnson signed it while waiting for the opening of a hemisphere trade conference there.

The shopcrafts first served their wage proposals on the railroads May 17, 1966. They sought a 20 percent pay increase, a cost-of-living escalator clause, and improved fringe benefits. The unions charged that carrier representatives "made no real effort to engage in meaningful collective bargaining" during direct negotiations or later mediation sessions.

Members of the six unions voted "overwhelmingly" last October to authorize a strike. The President appointed a three-member emergency board which last Mar. 10 recommended a 5 percent general pay increase retroactive to Jan. 1, a third week of vacation after 10 years' service, and a job evaluation study to "rationalize the wage structure" and correct inequities.

Escrow Proposal

The board proposed that the parties negotiate a sum of money to be placed in escrow by the carriers as a "down payment" pending completion of the job study.

Negotiations since the board report have proved fruitless, with the unions accusing carrier representatives of failing to deliver a promised counter proposal.

The shopcrafts' latest proposal calls for a general pay increase of 7 percent as of Jan. 1, 1967, and another 5 percent next Jan. 1, plus two adjustments of 15 cents an hour for highly skilled men. They call their request "fully justified" because skilled workers have for several years suffered a pay gap of 50 cents to $1.50 or more an hour "as compared with men of similar skills in other industries."

After Congress voted the 20-day no-strike extension, the six unions said they had rejected a request to postpone voluntarily their scheduled strike "out of consideration for the feelings of our members." Union members, they said, "don't wish to shut down the railroads; there has been no national railroad shopmen's strike for 45 years, but our right to strike is the only way we have to win a fair settlement."

GUEST'S BADGE is pinned on Sec. Joseph D. Keenan (left) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO at the state central body's convention in Philadelphia. Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president, was one of the principal speakers.

Pennsylvania Labor Hits Dirksen Amendment Bid

Philadelphia—The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO's largest convention voted unanimously to exert every effort to defeat a State Senate resolution calling for a national constitutional convention to act on the so-called Dirksen Amendment.

The proposed amendment, whose foremost sponsor is Republican Senate Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, would knock out the U.S. Supreme Court's one man, one vote principle and permit any state to elect the members of one of its two chambers on a basis other than population. The convention proposal has been approved by the legislatures of 32 states, most of which were malapportioned at the time. Formal endorsement by the legislatures of 34 states is required under the Constitution.

The convention drew a record 2,173 delegates from 817 locals representing 102 international unions, and gave strong support to AFL-CIO leadership on state and national levels.

Major resolutions rallied union members behind Pres. Johnson's recommended 20 percent average increase in social security benefits, and fully endorsed the President's policies in Viet Nam.

Speakers on successive days were Gov. Raymond P. Shafer (R) and his Democratic opponent in last November's election, Milton J. Shapp.

Shafer reiterated his liberal campaign pledges with emphasis on unequivocal opposition to a so-called "right-to-work" law. Proponents of such an anti-union curb have named Pennsylvania as one of their target areas.

Shapp thanked the AFL-CIO for its support last year and promised to support Shafer "whenever he proposes legislation that is good for all the citizens of the state."

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reviewed the performance of U.S. unions in supplying the armed forces during World War II, saying it probably shortened the conflict by three or four years. Then he used the anti-labor drives immediately after the war, including enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, as the basis of a plea for immediate increased participation in COPE in anticipation of next year's elections.

Other speakers included Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D); Legislative Dir. Frank N. Hoffman of the Steelworkers; State Sec. of Labor & Industry William J. Hart, on leave as director of USWA District 19, and former Gov. George M. Leader (D).

New Jet Needs 3 Pilots For Safety, Union Says

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots want a three-pilot crew aboard the new short-range Boeing B-737 jets "in the best interests" of the travelling public, the union and the company, according to Chairman C. L. Woods of the union's Master Executive Council on United Air Lines.

The ALPA board of directors adopted the crew standard as mandatory policy at a convention last November. The action followed a series of inspections of the aircraft at the Boeing Corp. plant in Seattle, Wash., during which the pilots determined that a minimum of three of their number was essential to safe operation. United has ordered 50 of the new planes and plans to put them into service in 1968.

Woods, writing in Page One, monthly publication of UAL pilots, noted that the B-737 is represented as a "technologically-advanced aircraft" and added that "in many ways it is, but it is not unique in this respect as aircraft history goes."

"Every airplane we have flown on United from the Swallow and the Boeing 80-A to present aircraft has incorporated technological improvements—many of them regretfully not as successful as advertised and some of them actually found to be hazardous," he writes.

"That these innovations have not always proven reliable or desirable is a lesson which should not be ignored. Our pilots are operational specialists who recognize that neither man nor machine are flawless and many times have worked closely with the introduction of new equipment. They have learned to be especially skeptical about the use of design to relieve operational problems.

"Although the engineers continually assure us that the new technological improvements will resolve our problems, careful reexamination shows that the problems have not been resolved—simply shifted."

Variety Artists Redraft Union Security Terms

New York—The American Guild of Variety Artists announced it is redrafting its union security agreements to meet a finding by the National Labor Relations Board that the existing language is unlawful.

The new contract provisions will be submitted to the AGVA board and then to employers after union approval, an AGVA officer said.

The NLRB, settling a five-year dispute, ruled recently that AGVA contracts provided for an illegal closed shop, instead of the lawful union shop. At issue were AGVA's minimum basic agreement with 2,500 hotels, night clubs and circuses; 900 franchise agreements with promoters, bookers and agents; and the standard artists' contract requiring more than 13,000 actors and performers to be members.

The board ordered AGVA to stop further use of the contract forms but denied backpay to two former employes of the union who lost their jobs in 1962. The board said no evidence had been presented that the former branch managers—Clayton Hart and Al Fast—had been denied a job because of lack of AGVA membership.

The union said the new contract provisions being drawn up will contain a "pool" clause on union security. This would require an entertainer who goes to work under an AGVA contract to join the union after 30 days total work, including previous work within the jurisdiction of any other constituent union of the Associated Actors & Artistes.

In another development, the Labor Dept. announced that U.S. District Court Judge Constance B. Motley of New York has amended her order of Jan. 23 setting aside the 1965 AGVA election of officers. The amended order will permit present AGVA leaders to remain in office until officers are chosen for a new term this summer in an election to be supervised by the secretary of labor. Results of the last election had been protested by a slate headed by Sammy Davis, Jr.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

John W. Park Dies; AFL-CIO Organizer

Beaumont, Tex.—AFL-CIO Field Rep. John W. (Bill) Park, attached to the Region XVII office with headquarters in Fort Worth, died suddenly at his home here. He would have been 65 in July, when he had planned to retire.

A native of Beaumont, he was a member of Beaumont Painters Local 243 in which he had been active as an officer prior to joining the organizing staff of the former AFL in 1941. He also had been president of the Texas Conference of Painters. Surviving are his widow and four children. Burial was in Beaumont.

AFTRA Wins Wage Raises, Share in Fees

(Continued from Page 1)

agement moved from inflexibility to the give-and-take of collective bargaining.

Newsmen on network-owned stations, not previously covered by a general agreement, were guaranteeded $300-a-week base pay, plus 25 percent of talent fees up to the amount of their salary and 100 percent beyond that.

Staff announcers will receive a $25-a-week raise in base pay over the contract period, plus strengthened job security in handling announcing assignments for network FM radio stations.

The contract is retroactive to last Nov. 16.

AFTRA contracts covering the bulk of union members appearing on television and radio programs were negotiated early this year, but the union held off signing the agreements until a settlement was reached for its newsmen and announcer members.

Many of the nation's best-known news commentators and performers put in regular picket duty and only a few followed Chet Huntley of NBC through the picket lines. The contract settlement pledged both management and the union to take no disciplinary action against any employe or member.

Sec. of State Dean Rusk and a number of other prominent public figures cancelled scheduled television appearances during the strike. The settlement came in time to permit the televising of the Motion Picture Academy Award ceremonies. The movie stars and other performers on the program had refused to take part in a televised or broadcast program during the AFTRA strike.

The Second Most Valuable Card You'll Ever Have

(Nothing Beats a Union Card)

THE LITTLE SOCIAL SECURITY CARD in your wallet can mean $424,000 in insurance protection for you and your family now.

If Congress approves Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson's proposal for stronger Social Security, your Social Security card will be worth:

- $62,000 in retirement payments.
- $132,000 in life insurance payments.
- $230,000 in disability payments.

You couldn't buy it at any price. And remember it follows you all your working life, no matter where you work. The longer Social Security operates the more it will be worth for today's worker.

Nothing from your Social Security premiums goes toward paying agents' commissions, advertising, dividends to stockholders or similar items which can "load" a policy cost as much as one-third. Social Security doesn't lapse if the premiums aren't paid.

Figure it out yourself:

Suppose you started to work in 1966 at age 21. You retire when you're 65. You've earned the maximum under Social Security all that time.

You will have paid in an average of $42 a month. You and your wife will get back $377 a month. That's equivalent to a private insurance policy with a face value of $62,000. To buy a private $62,000 insurance policy you'd have to pay more than 1½ times as much . . . $67 a month.

Suppose you started to work in 1966 at age 21, earn the maximum, and die in 1975 leaving a wife who's then 25 and a two-year-old child. Your wife will get $356 a month until the child is 22. Then when she's 62 she'll get $196 a month for life.

That adds up to $132,000, based on normal life expectancy. It will have cost you only $3,858.

Suppose you become totally and permanently disabled when you're 30. You, your wife and your child will receive benefits that could add up to $230,000, based on normal life expectancy. It will have cost you only $3,858.

And don't forget Medicare. When you're over 65 medical insurance is hard to get and costly, too.

It adds up to your "best buy" insurance.

So write, wire, call your congressman and senators now to support stronger Social Security.

—From a new AFL-CIO leaflet on Social Security.

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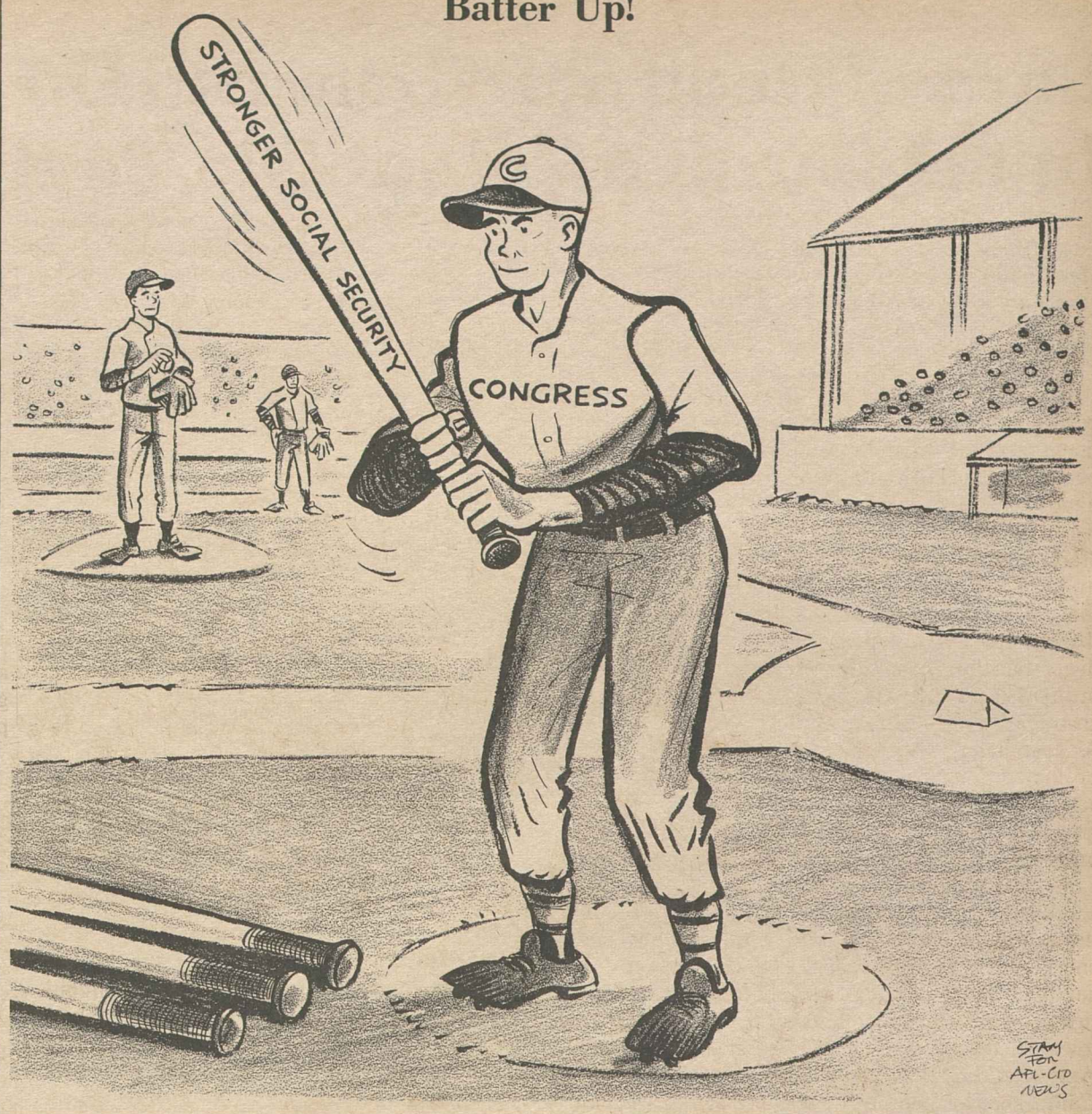


Cites Ho's Stand:

Sen. Brooke Says Bombing Halt Unlikely to Spur Peace Talks

The following is excerpted from a speech by Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) made on the floor of the U.S. Senate shortly after his return from a trip to Viet Nam and Southeast Asia.

SO MUCH HAS BEEN SAID and written about Viet Nam, often by people overcome by the great emotions which the war arouses in us all, that many fundamental considerations tend to get lost or confused in public discussion. For this reason, we need constantly to remind ourselves and our adversaries of the essential elements in the American commitment to defend South Viet Nam.

The President has often characterized that commitment: We are in South Viet Nam to help the people of that country protect themselves against a complex form of aggression and to help them establish a political system reflecting their own desires and needs, not one conceived and imposed by external force. The very nature of this mission dictates that our military action be limited in form and in purpose.

The crucial question which is so deeply perplexing is what this country must do to bring the conflict in Viet Nam to a just conclusion. During the past 12 months, I have repeatedly argued that the United States—which is so superior militarily and economically to its opponent—ought to take the first step toward creating a better climate of negotiations.

Everything I learned, not only in South Viet Nam but also in Japan, the Republic of China, the colony of Hong Kong, Cambodia and Thailand, has now convinced me that the enemy is not disposed to participate in meaningful negotiations at this time.

No one with whom I conferred had at any time received any word or sign which might by the most generous interpretation be construed as an indication of Hanoi's willingness to negotiate. Those most familiar with the East Asian mentality in general, and the North Vietnamese mentality in particular, are convinced that the enemy still waits, still aspires to victory through collapse of the American will to persist.

How long this wait may be, how determined our effort must be before the enemy will be convinced of our steadfastness, is a matter of conjecture. It is possible that the North Vietnamese base their calculations on the expectation of a growing division in the American body politic on the question of our basic commitment in Viet Nam. We may differ on the conduct of the war. We may differ, and we do, on cessation or noncessation of bombing in the north. We may differ on whether to include the National Liberation Front in any possible negotiations.

But, in the main, the American people do not and have not differed on our basic commitment. And let there be no doubt in the mind of Ho Chi Minh or anyone else that the American people will persevere in their fundamental support of the South Vietnamese. That commitment is a willingness to discuss an equitable political settlement in Viet Nam, and a readiness to continue our military and economic assistance to the South Vietnamese so long as is necessary.

I HAD HOPED that a cessation of bombing in the north would bring about negotiations for peace, that if we did cease our bombing, Ho Chi Minh would come to the conference table and honest negotiations for peace would commence.

I am discouraged by his recent statement affirming his original position that negotiations are impossible without cessation of bombing in the north coupled with a unilateral withdrawal of American and allied troops from South Viet Nam. This reassertion of his original and fixed position shows no intention on the part of Ho Chi Minh to negotiate for peace at this time.

I believe the burden of responsibility has shifted from the United States, and shifted clearly to Hanoi. Thus, it does not appear that suspension of the bombing in the north would, by itself, produce fruitful negotiations.

Since I believe that North Viet Nam is not prepared to negotiate in a meaningful way at this time, I must reluctantly conclude that the general direction of our present military efforts in Viet Nam is necessary.

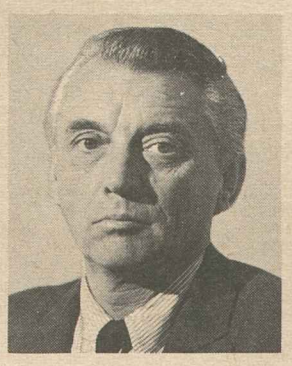
Morgan Says:

Story of Head Start Summed Up In the Life of a 7-Year-Old Boy

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY isn't often the personal guest of the President of the United States and the First Lady, and that's what happened to Pancho Mansera and his parents. This happy occasion would never have come about if a volunteer pediatrician with Project Head Start hadn't discovered in the summer of 1965 that Pancho had a grave thyroid deficiency. Then five, Pancho had the mental and physical growth of a child of two. A year later, with coordinated medical and educational care, he had grown an astonishing 5.5 inches.



Morgan

At the White House, scrubbed, combed and dressed in a black suit with white buttons and short black cowboy boots, Pancho was a bit subdued by the dazzle of the photographers' flood lights but as the great bulk of Lyndon Johnson towered fondly over him, the small Mexican-American boy from San Luis Obispo County, Calif., kept his cool, as he was proclaimed "Head Start Child of The Year."

But conscientious Americans, in and out of government, should blow their tops in shame over the neglect Pancho Mansera's case history represents. At the same time they can touch their hats in an encouraged salute to what Head Start has already done on a shoestring and what it can do if Congress and the public will give it the modest support it needs to touch the estimated 6 million other poor children under six who need special medical and school help now, before they are abandoned on society's human junk pile as numbers on some community's welfare roll.

Thanks in some large part to the obstinate opposition of organized medicine, county public health services in the United States have been little more than a cruel joke—teaching some crude fundamentals in first aid, testing for tuberculosis in some communities, providing smallpox vaccinations in some instances and doing little else but, figuratively, wiping children's noses.

Pancho comes from Grapes of Wrath country where as far as the migrant poor following the harvests are concerned, things have changed comparatively little in the 30 years since John Steinbeck wrote his searing, epic novel about the Okies from the Dust Bowl, the Mexicans who slipped over the border to do stoop-labor in the fields, their miserable wages and filthy work camps virtually dictated by the organized growers.

Pancho's father, a dignity and dedication shining through his Latin swarthiness, absorbed with modest pride the official White House fuss over his son's good fortune. Simon Mansera drives a tractor in the California cauliflower fields. He barely manages to keep his wife and four children in a small frame house set out there, as one visitor said, "in the middle of nothing." They do have a TV set and a car, but when a blight set in on Pancho's health, they couldn't afford a doctor. The public health nurse that looked at Pancho knew something was seriously wrong, but the health service had no facilities to examine or treat him.

SOCIAL consciousness had broadened since the worst days of the depression. When Head Start came to San Luis Obispo, Jim Vestal, photographer for the Telegram-Tribune, spotted the stunted, pathetic, almost gnome-like figure of Pancho and the paper published his picture.

Dr. William J. Tibbs, a project pediatrician, found his glandular condition and began to treat it. In a matter of months, Pancho began to emerge from his physical and psychological prison. A 24-minute color documentary made of his almost magical transformation was shown at the White House ceremony.

It will be screened for interested communities across the country against a factual backdrop of some of Head Start's heartening accomplishments, coupled with reminders of the job yet to be done in salvaging these very young of the poor —only 40 percent of whom, interestingly enough, are Negro; the other 60 percent are white, a third of whom are of Spanish-speaking ancestry.

The story of Pancho is both shining with promise and steeped in tragic frustration. The war on poverty is becoming a major casualty of the war in Viet Nam. As a New York Times editorial observed, Pres. Johnson has spoken out boldly on the need for population control but budgetary pressures of the conflict in Asia have apparently caused him to omit earmarking funds for family planning services for the poor, "thus putting their future in doubt."

At the program for Pancho, the gifted, loyal but harassed general of the anti-poverty war, Sargent Shriver, fired some impressive statistical ammunition in defense of the Head Start campaign, which the Administration wants to expand slightly: 740,000 children immunized against polio; more than a million vaccinated for measles; 900,000 dental cases discovered, with an average of five cavities per child, and at least partially treated.

The value of the human resources thus saved by the investment of a relative pittance of money and enormous dedication of Head Start volunteers is simply incalculable. But our priorities are cockeyed. Forget the billions invested in space and the war in Viet Nam. Shriver noted that the U.S. has spent more research money on pregnant cows than pregnant women.

Kircher Declares:

'Moral Obligation' Spurs Aid To Farm Worker Organizing

LABOR is spending large sums of money to help organize farm workers because it has a "moral obligation" that is much above any consideration of profits or losses, the AFL-CIO director of organization declared in a recent interview.

The trade union movement will not regain in the next 100 years the funds it is spending in behalf of farm workers and their union, said William L. Kircher, but there is a "moral obligation upon all of us, as trade unionists, that is much above the ledger sheets."

"This is what really motivates all unionists with respect to farm labor and unionizing," said Kircher, who appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, presented each Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

One of the costly factors in the farm workers' struggle is their exclusion from the National Labor Relations Act, Kircher said.

"The kind of orderly processes that are made available to other workers are not available to the farm worker," he observed. "It's terrible, when you think of it, that the American people and the government say to farm workers, you have to strike—you have to boycott—you have to harass—you have to engage in all of these other practices that we say in our public posture we are opposed to."

KIRCHER SAID that California farm workers can't expect any help from Gov. Ronald Reagan or his administration. "The top people in his cabinet who have anything to do with this are going to be as harmful . . . and hold us back as much as they can," he said.

Reporters questioning Kircher on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, were Stanley Levey, labor reporter for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF THE PROPOSAL by Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien that the Post Office Dept. be converted into a nonprofit government corporation, removed from the President's cabinet, does nothing else it will focus a searing spotlight on the problems of the postal service.

These problems are manifold—from the poor service to the antiquated facilities to the inadequate pay and benefits for the 700,000 employes of the department.

And now, with O'Brien seeking another postal rate increase from Congress, the problems are touching everyone.

The attitude of the postal unions on the O'Brien corporation proposal is largely wait and see. But they are obviously finding the suggestion, as did Pres. Johnson, "worthy of serious consideration."

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks says he believes the proposal is modeled after the white paper published by the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson in England. The British government is now in the second year of a step-by-step planning program to set up a public corporation by 1969.

"There's a fundamental difference between the British and American systems," Hallbeck points out. "Their system includes the telephone and telegraph services and both of these are moneymakers. No post office in the world, limited to handling the mail, would ever make money or break even." And, of course, the root of the problems of the American Post Office Dept. is money.

"I think I know what prompted O'Brien to make his proposal," said Pres. Jerome J. Keating of the Letter Carriers. "It was his frustrations, his difficulties in getting the money out of Congress to adequately run the postal system."

Keating says the "economy budget" has meant that the department has not been able to pay wages that would enable it to compete in the labor market. As a result there is a critical shortage of experienced employes. "A public corporation could be an out," he continued, "but I'm not so sure it's a very good out."

* * *

BOTH KEATING AND HALLBECK are emphatic that the Post Office Dept. should be operated as a public service and should not be expected to be run in the black like a business. If the department were to be limited by its own revenues the service would probably cease to function as we know it.

In most years first class and air mail are paying their own way. Parcel post breaks about even. All other classes of mail cost the department money.

Second class mail, for example, covers newspapers and magazines. This class of low rates was set up in Congress early in our history to encourage the spread of knowledge and information.

Many members of Congress believe that smaller and non-profit publications should continue to benefit from this. However, there has been an outcry for years over the millions of dollars in subsidies paid to extremely profitable magazines.

Fourth class mail, too, subsidizes profit-making businesses with its extremely low rates for circulars and various printed matter and merchandise of eight ounces or less.

Congress has refused to stop these subsidies to private businessness; it won't provide sufficient funds out of general federal revenues and the citizens are being hit by proposed increases in rates. Meanwhile, the Post Office Dept. limps along.

"The Post Office Dept. is an old institution," Keating said. "It has established certain policies and procedures which make changes impractical and impossible."

Hallbeck, who says he'd "like to see the blueprint of the house before I buy it," envisions other difficulties. As a start he wants to make sure that the 700,000 employes of the department have their retirement and pension rights protected.

In light of all this, an observation by a top postal official that "we don't expect this suggestion to be put into effect tomorrow," seems pretty obvious.

LABOR'S "MORAL OBLIGATION" to help farm workers organize is above any consideration of profits or losses, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher (center) declared on Labor News Conference. Reporters Stanley Levey (left) of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers questioned Kircher on the AFL-CIO public affairs interview on the Mutual Radio Network.

STAFF INTERNS from the State, County & Municipal Employes are welcomed to AFL-CIO headquarters by Pres. George Meany. The training program includes classes in Washington and field assignments, then a final week of orientation in Washington.

CITY PLANNING seminar is led by Dr. Royce Hanson, president of the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies.

CLASS SESSIONS, including give-and-take discussions, made up a large part of the first month's training program.

INTERNS STUDIED operations of their own union. Here a group meets with Elwood Taub, SCME education and research director.

State-County Builds Staff From Ranks

Take 14 active, enthusiastic union members from their jobs with city, county and state governments.

Bring them to Washington, D. C., for a month of intensive instruction —in classes, seminars and formal and informal discussions. Let them see at first hand the operations of their own union, the AFL-CIO, Congress and the executive branch of government.

Send them out on seven weeks of field assignments to get first-hand practical experience.

Bring them back to headquarters for a final week of study and orientation. And then put those who show promise and performance on the union's field staff.

That's the formula the State, County & Municipal Employes adopted for a pilot staff intern program.

The goal, SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said, is to develop a service staff of people with first-hand knowledge of public employe problems and training in the broad areas of union leadership.

The interns, chosen from a large group nominated on the basis of their union activity, aptitude and interest, have met with congressmen, union leaders and experts in many fields.

There's no textbook for future union organizers and staff representatives. But there's a lot to learn. And the AFSCME interns wanted to learn.

Keenan Cites Unmet Needs:

Housing Parley Asks Step-Up in U.S. Aid

"Prompt and decisive action" to put into effect a 20-year program to "restore strength and vigor to residential buliding" was urged by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in his keynote speech at the 36th National Housing Conference in Washington.

Keenan, general chairman of the conference, declared such a program would "redress the balance" between federal spending on housing and on other programs.

Construction of new homes, he maintained, must be brought to a level "commensurate with the needs of the people and with the requirements of a healthy, expanding economy."

New Priorities

He urged a "drastic realignment" of national priorities to give needed financial strength to programs administered by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. And he called for a major increase in HUD's programs of loans, mortgage insurance and grants-in-aid.

Keenan pointed out that HUD expenditures are offset by receipts from repayments and participation sales on loans. In 1968, he observed, the HUD budget calls for $6.3 billion in expenditures and $6.4 billion in receipts.

He also outlined the program later adopted by the convention calling for construction of 50 million new dwelling units in the next 20 years at the rate of 2.5 million annually.

At least 10 million of the new units, he said, must be built at the rate of 500,000 a year to "provide housing for those who have been largely neglected up to now—the families and individuals of low and moderate incomes . . . the people who are not served by the normal private housing industry."

The conference recognized the difficulities posed by the Viet Nam conflict, but declared "it is neither sound nor equitable to throw the burden of domestic restrictions on the housing and urban development programs." It warned that "we are at a time of crisis" in housing with need at an all-time peak and construction at its lowest levels in many years.

The delegates were critical of HUD's administration of its programs, charging a "damaging disparity" between statutory objectives and "administrative interpretations, action and inactions."

Pres. Johnson sent greetings to the conference, which he said was meeting "at a time of decision on the destiny of urban America."

"The last Congress equipped us with the means of dealing with the needs and aspirations of our people," the President wrote. "It is now our task to put these tools to work in our towns and cities.

"I have called on the Congress to provide funds for these urban programs. But we must also have the support and active leadership of national organizations and local communities to get them under way. The cost of moving forward is small. The cost of failing to do so would be staggering."

Re-elected to new two-year terms as NHC directors were Keenan; Pres.-emeritus Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, also an AFL-CIO vice president; Executive Dir. Jack T. Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, and Ben Fischer of the Steelworkers.

Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers was newly-elected to a two-year term. Bates and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers were re-elected vice presidents.

Powell Victory Confronts House

The House faces for the second time this year the question of whether to seat Adam C. Powell as the representative from New York's 18th congressional district.

Powell's Harlem constituency gave him an overwhelming victory in the special election called after the House had refused to seat him on grounds of misconduct in office. He received 27,900 votes to 4,091 for the Republican candidate and 427 for a Conservative Party opponent. It was the biggest percentage of the vote Powell had ever received.

Powell has challenged the House's constitutional right to bar him from office and his attorneys are pressing an appeal from a federal judge's ruling that the courts have no authority to interfere with the House action. There was speculation that he might await further legal action before seeking to claim his seat on the basis of his re-election.

Alaska Rebuffs 1 Man, 1 Vote Foes

(Continued from Page 1)

The defeated resolution would have called on Congress to convene a constitutional convention to initiate an amendment allowing minority control of one house of a legislature.

Republicans, who had gained seats in the reapportionment, said Dirksen and his aides were on the phone trying to persuade GOP senators to back the resolution. He even sent what one senator described as "a four-foot telegram" and Alaska Republicans, who had gained seats after reapportionment, complained of "long-distance arm twisting."

The resolution had passed the Alaksa House early in the session. It had been bottled in the Senate Rules Committee whose chairman agreed to let it come to the floor after talking to Dirksen, but then voted against it along with the majority of his GOP colleagues.

To date, 32 legislatures are reported to have passed resolutions of some sort over a period of years calling for a constitutional amendment on reapportionment. Constitutional experts have challenged the validity of many of the resolutions —most of which were passed by minority-controlled legislatures before reapportionment.

Untried Procedure

Under a never-used section of the Constitution, amendments can be proposed by a constitutional convention summoned on call of two-thirds of the state legislatures—34 of the 50 states.

Dirksen, himself, in a 1965 speech, acknowledged that such a convention might be empowered to propose sweeping amendments to the entire constitution, rather than be confined to consideration of a single amendment.

"There is strong legal opinion," Dirksen said in his speech to the National Grange, "that once the states have mandated a convention, neither the courts nor the executive can control it, guide it, or establish the matters with which it would deal. A constitutional convention, many sincere people believe, would, once unlocked, spread in every direction."

Despite his expressed reservations, Dirksen has prodded state legislatures to pass constitutional convention calls. Some observers have described this as an effort to put pressure on Congress to initiate his constitutional amendment rather than risk the entire Constitution to the hands of a convention. The U.S. Senate twice rejected the Dirksen Amendment, despite several rewritings to make it more palatable. In its latest form, it would allow states to apportion one house of a legislature on a basis other than population.

'Leveling Off' Seen:

Jobless Rate Dips To 3.6% in March

(Continued from Page 1)

counts for only about one-fourth of total employment.

By the same token, any stagnation or minor slumps in manufacturing industries can be obscured in the overall statistics by the steady growth of the service and governmental sectors.

This was illustrated by the Labor Dept.'s job report on the February-to-March developments:

"Drops of 35,000 in manufacturing, 62,000 in retail trade and 33,000 in construction were offset by increases of 56,00 in service activities and 72,000 in government employment, mainly state and local."

Overall, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment showed little change over the month. Nonfarm jobs totaled 65.5 million in both February and March and were up by only 100,000 since January after a strong upsurge last year.

In the manufacturing sector, there has been a loss of 100,000 factory jobs since January, down to a total of 19.4 million, seasonally adjusted. Production worker employment has declined by 150,000 in the same period, the report said.

The apparel industry was the hardest hit in March, suffering a loss of 21,000 jobs, seasonally adjusted.

In addition to the widespread factory job declines in manufacturing, the Labor Dept. also reported the number of workers on part-time for economic reasons was 2.1 million in March, up from January's 1.9 million. These figures are adjusted to account for seasonal influences.

Another sign of "a slower pace" in some areas, the Labor Dept. report said, was the decline in the factory workweek. The average workweek was 41.0 hours in January, 40.3 hours in February and 40.4 hours in March, seasonally adjusted. The slight rise in March was explained by weather fluctuations, the report added.

Ross was more sanguine about the larger economic picture. Evidently irked by what he feels is overinterpretation of the movement of single indicators, he said it was "fundamentally inaccurate" to call this a recession in everything but name, as did a business magazine.

He buttressed his case by reviewing the status of the main "concurrent" indicators.

He said non-farm employment rose through January and then leveled off; the jobless rate has held steady for three straight months; the Gross National Product is expected to rise, although not as strongly as last year; the industrial production index did decline in January and February, with March not yet in; personal income has been rising and should go up in March and retail sales were level in February but went up in March.

On the unemployment side of the Labor Dept.'s report, the March decline in teenage joblessness cut their usually volatile rate from 13.2 percent in February to 10.7 percent.

The non-white jobless rate was 7.4 percent in March compared to 3.1 percent for white workers. For the first three months of 1967, the non-white rate has averaged 7.0 percent or 2.2 times as high as the rate for whites, the Labor Dept. said.

The report also said the average hourly earnings of factory production workers rose 1 cent to $2.79 and average weekly pay was up 96 cents to $112.44.

FREQUENT ISSUES of Unity, voice of the AFL-CIO Committee on Collective Bargaining with GE and Westinghouse, were used to keep 200,000 members of 11 unions informed on developments in the coordinated effort to win better contracts for all.

11-Union Unity at GE, Westinghouse Seen Shaping Course of Bargaining

Coordinated bargaining by 11 AFL-CIO unions with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. in 1966-67 has had so great an impact that it "may influence the future character of labor-management relations," the chairman of the 11-union steering committee reports in the current American Federationist.

David Lasser recounts in the article how the unions overcame a long-established management policy of fragmented bargaining and "one and only one offer" through what he calls "the first phase of labor's most ambitious effort at coordinated bargaining."

Lasser is assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, one of the unions which launched the cooperative effort at a meeting called Mar. 15, 1966 by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

All Partners

Other partners in the coordinated bargaining move were the Auto Workers, Carpenters, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Machinists, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Steelworkers and the Technical Engineers.

Until 1966, the article notes, GE's policy was to "keep the unions weak, divided and discredited." One offer, and only one, was made simultaneously to all unions, and to non-union employes.

"Relentless" drives were made to secure acceptance by the weakest of the bargaining units and then to "undermine the resistance of any holdouts," Lasser writes. He notes that the company was aided by "staggered expiration dates" of contracts, so that the combining of inter-union strength was prevented.

Westinghouse, he observes, was not so "blatant" in pursuing its goals but faithfully followed GE's main techniques.

All previous efforts to coordinate bargaining goals and strategy had been defeated when management forces made concessions on some key local issues to "break away important units, while maintaining constant pressure on the rest," the author says. Meanwhile, profits rose while wages barely kept pace with living-cost rises.

Among the methods used to turn the tide, Lasser says, were these:

Meany and the presidents of the cooperating unions created a Committee on Collective Bargaining. A steering committee was set up, and subcommittees set to work. Meany acted as CCB chairman and "gave the movement his active support, participating as a major speaker at national conferences, signing statements and securing the enthusiastic endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the AFL-CIO convention."

A member of the federation's public relations staff was assigned to the committee, and the full resources of other AFL-CIO departments were made available.

To counter "massive propaganda campaigns" by management among employes, the committee called a national conference, agreed on program goals, adopted a unity resolution, and held grass-roots meetings across the country to bring the issues to the members.

A newspaper, Unity, was published monthly and sent directly to members. Local union stewards were involved, copies of the bargaining goals were circulated, economic materials spelling out the union position were prepared, and suggestions were given on countering company propaganda.

Crises Overcome

Lasser reports how numerous crises were overcome and agreements finally reached on the national level after a presidential panel assisted the negotiators and then, after strike action in various locations, on the local level.

The author lists these major results of inter-union cooperation:

- The 1966 agreements were better than the total of the two preceding contracts, covering 1960-1966, and important benefits lost in 1960 were restored.
- The annual wage increase rose to a more adequate level; a partial cost-of-living escalator clause was established, and inequity adjustments for skilled, salaried and day workers were negotiated. The pension, insurance and vacation agreements, considered by management as closed until 1968, were "not only reopened but substantially improved."
- GE's "take it or leave it" philosophy was shattered by a final agreement that increased the value of earlier offers by 5-7 cents an hour. The wage guideline that GE had called "too high" was "effectively destroyed."
- Recognition by union members that coordinated bargaining, in spite of its difficulties, has "completely proved itself" and must "continue as a permanent feature" at GE and Westinghouse.

While only one year was devoted to preparing for 1966 negotiations, Lasser observes, nearly three years are available for 1969 preparations. A "much better job can be done," he notes, with harmonious inter-union relations, stronger membership support, and in view of the experiences of the past.

The author lists problems of coordinated bargaining that need continuing study. Among them are these:

- Better meshing of the unions' national and local bargaining experiences so that more inter-union support can be rallied for local bargaining.
- Closer cooperation among unions, with as much attention given to coordination in Westinghouse as in GE.
- Extending the coordination to cover all AFL-CIO unions that deal with the two firms, and working out cooperation with unaffiliated unions.
- Further unification of contract expiration dates. Two big unions achieved identical expiration dates at Westinghouse but most Westinghouse contracts expire two weeks after GE contracts.
- Anticipating the problems posed by threats of Taft-Hartley back-to-work injunctions.

Lasser also urges intensified coordination, along lines begun last year, between unions in the Intl. Metalworkers Federation representing GE and Westinghouse workers abroad as well as those in the U.S.

Meanwhile, he observes, the unions are not sitting back until 1969, but have developed a program on contract administration, including cooperation in handling grievances that the companies refuse to arbitrate, action on area wage differentials, and other matters.

Studies will be made, Lasser says, to determine whether cooperative action is possible to organize the non-union plants of the two companies. He concludes:

"With the great wave of mergers and absorption of companies with different union bargaining representatives, there is a vast field for coordinated bargaining which will increasingly influence labor-management relations of the future."

Musicians Seek Royalty For Use of Recordings

The Musicians asked Congress to recognize the right of performers to share in the profits from commercial performances of phonograph records.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin urged a Senate subcommittee to amend a House-passed copyright law to provide a royalty for musicians and other performers, as well as for the composer.

Failure to do so, Kenin declared, would perpetuate "a long and shameful discrimination."

Jobs Curtailed

Recorded music dominates the airwaves, he noted, and along with discotheques and juke boxes has drastically curtailed employment opportunities for musicians.

It is time, he urged, to adopt a copyright law that would give the performing musician "a fair participation in the profits derived from public performance of records."

Kenin suggested a 10-year right of a performer to a share in the commercial profits from his recording, based on a "reasonable" royalty fixed by the Register of Copyrights.

The House-passed bill, the first overhaul of the copyright law since 1909, for the first time requires royalties to composers—although not performers—on juke box performances. The bill sent to the floor by the Judiciary Committee would have required juke box owners to pay $19.20 a year for each machine into a fund to be divided among composers. The House cut the license fee to $8.

In another area, Kenin submitted a statement to the Senate Commerce Committee endorsing Pres. Johnson's proposal for a Corporation for Public Television which would use both public and private funds to improve non-commercial television and radio.

Johnson said consideration should be given to using communications satellites to establish an educational television and radio network.

NEWS CONFERENCES like the one pictured were called during the crucial stage of negotiations with GE and Westinghouse. Shown being interviewed for a news broadcast are (left to right) Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

Bipartisan Sponsorship:

Senators Ask Action On Site Picketing

A bipartisan drive to pass the on-site picketing bill opened in the Senate as seven Democrats and three Republicans joined in sponsoring legislation to permit building trades unions to picket any construction site in a labor dispute.

House hearings have already been concluded on a companion bill introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.). A divided Supreme Court in 1951 ruled that picketing a low-wage, non-union subcontractor on a construction project in which several trades were working violated the secondary boycott prohibition of the Taft-Hartley Act. Four Presidents have called on Congress to restore the right to picket.

The two chief sponsors of the Senate measure—Democrat Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Republican Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)—led off with major speeches marking the introduction of the bill.

Its purpose, Morse told the Senate, is "to restore parity of treatment" under the law "between construction workers and their nonconstruction brethren."

A contractor who employs a non-union subcontractor is not an "innocent bystander" or a "neutral" third party to a labor dispute at the construction site, Morse stressed. The secondary boycott ban, designed to protect employers with no involvement in a labor dispute, should not apply in such cases, he declared.

Time For Action

Kuchel said the 1967 bill, strongly supported by the Administration and the AFL-CIO, is virtually the same as the measure urged by Pres. Eisenhower in 1954 and co-authored by the late John F. Kennedy when he was in the Senate.

"It is high time action were taken," he declared.

Joining in sponsoring the measure were Senators Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Pending business before the Senate was the House-passed bill restoring the investment tax credit to business and industry on the purchase of new equipment. For more than a week, however, the debate had been on an effort led by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) to use the bill as a vehicle to repeal the ground-breaking legislation passed last year providing federal financing of presidential election campaigns through a voluntary checkoff of $1 from income tax returns. A showdown vote was expected momentarily as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The House Judiciary Committee approved a bill setting one man, one vote requirements for congressional districts after the next decennial census.

Starting in 1972, there could not be more than a 10 percent difference in population between the largest and smallest districts in a state, and the average variation in districts in a state could not exceed 5 percent.

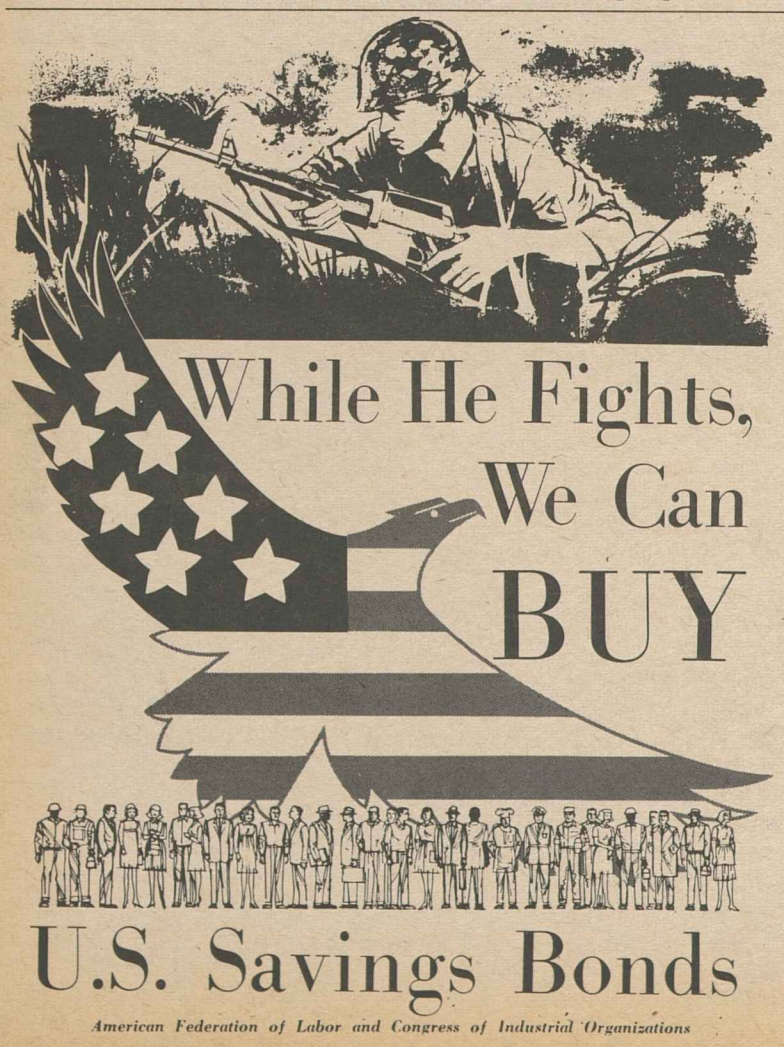
A sharp political battle this year over the anti-poverty program shaped up as 10 of the 14 Republican members of the House Education & Labor Committee joined in announcing a GOP "alternative" program. It would abolish the Office of Economic Opportunity—the key anti-poverty agency — revamp existing programs, and cut $300 million from the $2 billion in federal funds requested by Pres. Johnson.

Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) charged that the GOP plan "is simply a scheme to cut the heart out of the program." The Republican sponsors warned, however, that unless the Administration goes along with their plan, Congress may "kill off" the entire anti-poverty program.

The House Ways & Means Committee continued with its closed door consideration of social security legislation, with indications that it will be some weeks before the committee gets to the voting stage.

A major push for the long-pending "truth-in-lending" bill began in the Senate as a Banking subcommittee under Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) opened hearings.

Prospects for its passage appeared to be the best in years, with strong Administration support and changes in the membership of the full Banking & Currency Committee improving the prospects.



MORE THAN 1,500 PERSONS attended organized labor's Chicago rally backing Pres. Johnson's proposals for a 20 percent overall increase in social security benefits. Residents of Chicago Housing Authority units for the elderly are shown arriving by bus for the session, held in Plumbers' Auditorium. Amalgamated Transit Union Division 241 paid for the use of the buses and members donated their services to drive them.

Busmen on Holiday Help Aged to Rally

Chicago—Some 300 residents of Chicago Housing Authority units for the elderly made it to the AFL-CIO social security rally—and back—with the help of Amalgamated Transit Union Division 241 and six of its veteran members taking the proverbial "busmen's holiday."

The division hired the buses from the Chicago Transit Authority and turned them over to members who had volunteered their services—Michael McCarthy, a member for 37 years; Walter Straubing, a 35-year member; Fred Laske, 27 years; William Redmond and David Kissane, 25 years, and John Ogar, 22 years.

The arrangements were made by Pres. James J. Hill of Division 241.

Meany Named To Post Office Study Panel

Pres. Johnson named a 10-man commission, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, to study a possible reorganization of the postal service.

The President specifically asked the commission to consider the proposal by Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien that the Post Office Dept. be abolished and the job of delivering the mail turned over to a nonprofit government corporation.

Johnson appointed Frederick R. Kappel, former board chairman of the American Telephone & Telegraph Corp., to head the new Commission on Postal Organization.

Its other member, besides Meany, are: George Baker, Harvard business school dean; David Bell, vice president of the Ford Foundation and former AID director; General Electric Co. Pres. Fred Borch; Washington Attorney David Ginsburg; Ralph Lazarus, president of Federated Department Stores; J. Irwin Miller, chairman of Cummins Engine Co.; W. Beverly Murphy, president of Campbell Soup Co., and Bank of America Pres. Rudolph A. Peterson.

"I have specifically asked the commission," Johnson said, "to determine whether the high quality postal service which Americans have come to expect can better be performed by a Cabinet department, a government corporation or some other form of organization."

Social Security Rally Spurs Petition Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

sons and from $66 to $105 for couples. For those receiving more than the minimums, the increase would be 15 percent.

He emphasized that social security helps the younger worker and his family as well as the post-65 worker, and warned against the Republican plan for higher benefits which he said would freeze recipients' living standards at subpoverty levels.

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) strongly urged neighborhood letter-writing campaigns to win votes in Congress for the proposals. He particularly asked retired workers to get younger members of their families to write senators and representatives, declaring it is time everyone in the country realized that the problems of the aged are national problems.

"Social security is the greatest insurance bargain on the market today," he said.

"If a worker is disabled, he has protection for himself and his family. In case of his death, his widow and children are protected. When he retires, he gets a check every month. When we strengthen social security, we strengthen democracy."

Pucinski hailed organized labor for its longstanding support of social security legislation, noting that "labor believes in people, and we are here today to show our concern for people."

President William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO also urged those at the rally to get out and work for the Johnson program.

"The more letters we write to our congressmen," he said, "the more petitions we have signed, the more we let people of all ages know just how vital it is to strengthen social security—all of this and more will add up to success."

He appealed to rally participants "to join together in the greatest work of all, the strengthening of social security, the public policy that says we in America really care about what happens to people."

Sec. J. Charles Laue of the Near North Citizens Council urged support for a measure pending in the Illinois Legislature that would end the State Public Aid Commission's practice of cutting relief payments when minimum social security benefits are raised. The bill would require the commission to keep welfare benefits at the current level regardless of minimum social security payments.

4-15-67

James Gatehouse Dies; Brick & Clay Official

Coalport, Pa.—Vice Pres. James C. Gatehouse of the Brick & Clay Workers, president of the Union's Dist. Council 7 with headquarters in Clearfield, died in Philipsburg State Hospital of cancer. He was 52.

Burial was in nearby Irvona, his birthplace. Surviving are the widow, June, three sons and three daughters.

Textile Import Curbs Urged To Save Jobs

Stronger import controls are needed "to preserve the American textile industry and the jobs of 4 million Americans," the United Textile Workers said in congressional testimony.

UTW Pres. George Baldanzi said all textile fibers—not just cotton products—should be regulated through long-term agreements that include import quotas "by country and category."

Testifying before a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), Baldanzi said imports of synthetic textiles and woolen goods come primarily from low-wage, industrialized countries.

"Many of the countries exporting textile products subsidize them solely for the purpose of getting into the profitable American market," he declared.

Baldanzi charged that present U.S. trade policy in many areas "subsidizes the greed of entrepreneurs, whatever their nationality, who find a great opportunity for uncontrolled profiteering in these low-wage areas and who couldn't care less about raising the standards of those they exploit."

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Truth-in-Lending Pressed To End Credit 'Flim-Flam'

StrikeRight Called Vital To Liberty

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told 600 Georgetown University students that labor's right to strike is essential to their freedom, even if it sometimes inconveniences them.

"I don't know of any way you can write a law that will protect a citizen from the adverse effects of the legal action of another person," he said. If such a law were enacted, he warned, it would be "the end of our way of life."

The AFL-CIO president fielded 90 minutes of questions—first from a panel of three students and a professor, then from the audience.

New Campus Program

It ended with a standing ovation after a broad-ranging give-and-take session which launched the university's new program "to bring the issues and leaders of the country to the campus."

It started with a statement from the program's moderator, Willoughby Abner of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, that "collective bargaining is a robust and healthy animal."

Meany brushed aside a student suggestion that collective bargaining may have "regimented men too far" to the detriment of the individual.

It has brought benefits that the individual worker couldn't possibly obtain on his own, he pointed out. And one could hardly call it regimentation, he observed, when union leaders negotiate a contract and the members turn it down.

He assured a questioning professor that neither the labor movement nor the Democratic Party is likely to nationalize American industry. "The record bears out," he said, that "we have done better for

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TAPE OVER MOUTHS was the answer of striking restaurant workers and their allies in Laredo, Tex., when they were enjoined from shouting "huelga," the Spanish word for "strike," while on the picket line. A broad surge of interest in unionization is spreading among the city's workers, many of whom are Mexicans or Spanish-Americans. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Quality, Quantity Stressed:

CSA Parley Urges Health Care for All

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—Community counselors to the U.S. labor movement examined the health care available to the average American, found it wanting and called for improvements in quality and quantity.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall told 500 delegates at the opening session of the 12th Annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services that the same labor movement which pioneered in furnishing funeral expenses and health clinics for the working poor and which helped lobby the passage by Congress of medicare can put its opinion-forming machinery into gear to improve health care.

"It is appropriate and timely to recall that recently the AFL-CIO called on Congress to improve and expand the areas of health care," said Hall, who is president of the Seafarers.

In the keynote address, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services, spelled out the need for a "comprehensive program of quality health care for all, whether the American Medical Association likes it or not." He said the conference was organized to bring current facts and problems to light, specifically:

- Mental Health, "perhaps the nation's No. 1 problem."
- Alcoholism, one of the "top four problems in a country with more than 5 million alcoholics" needing treatment.
- The effective implementation of the medicare program "so that it works not only for the elderly but will lead to a national health program for all."

Arthur E. Hess, deputy commissioner of social security, reported that the medicare program is "working well" in its first nine months but two leading medical men found serious flaws in its effectiveness.

The five-day conference was scheduled to end with the annual Murray-Green Award Dinner at which AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne was to present labor's

(Continued on Page 2)

Big 4 Rubber Talks Near Pact Deadline

Akron, O.—Negotiations centering on the Rubber Workers' proposal for a Full Employment Earnings Program—FEEP—approached a climax as bargaining teams for the union and the Big Four rubber manufacturers sought to hammer out agreements before contract deadlines.

The sessions, covering 75,000 URW members, were being held in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus with Goodyear, Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich. Current contracts were to expire at midnight Apr. 20.

Union bargainers were backstopped by heavy strike votes that reflected a strong spirit of unity and militancy among URW members.

In Akron, where 20,000 members are covered by the agreements in Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich plants, the strike votes were carried by more than 93 percent. The Firestone and Goodyear locals reported the biggest votes in their histories.

Local union officers feel the

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO Assails Rate Camouflage

By David L. Perlman

Organized labor called for passage of a federal truth-in-lending bill to lift the "curtain of indecipherable statistics" that keeps the American consumer in the dark when he borrows money or buys on the installment plan.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Banking subcommittee that the majority of union families are making payments on installment purchases—and most of them are paying much more in interest than they realize.

Along with other consumers, he said, they are prevented from shopping for the best credit terms because of the "flim-flam" by which sellers and lenders camouflage interest rates.

Since 1960

He reminded the Senate panel that truth-in-lending legislation has been before Congress since 1960, when it was first introduced by former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

Labor is not opposed to consumer credit, Biemiller stressed. It's the only practical way many families have to make major purchases, from automobiles to washing machines.

"All we ask," he said, "is that the consumer be told how much credit is costing him, in honest, understandable terms."

Every year the bill has been considered, Biemiller noted, labor has asked: "What's wrong with it?"

"We have yet to hear anything approaching a persuasive answer," he declared. "It seems to us that the only institutions that will be hurt are those who have something to be ashamed of—who know they are bilking the buyer, and that

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Bill Backed To Outlaw Wiretaps

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to outlaw all forms of "bugging"—including both wiretapping and newer forms of electronic eavesdropping.

Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, testified in support of the Administration's "privacy" bill at Senate judiciary subcommittee hearings.

The bill, sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Edward V. Long (D-Mo.) and 21 other senators, makes only one exception to its flat ban on eavesdropping.

It allows the President to authorize eavesdropping by federal agents in cases involving the nation's security. Even there, the evidence could not be used in courts.

Harris said the national security is the only "overriding consideration" which could justify an invasion of privacy.

He strongly disagreed with the position of some law enforcement officials that wiretapping and bug-

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Full Financing Sought For Domestic Programs

Full financing of the "long-overdue social legislation" enacted during the 89th Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO as it "emphatically" rejected the argument that "domestic programs should be cut back to support our military commitments."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the United States has the resources to continue domestic social progress at the same time it combats Communist aggression.

Biemiller testified before two House Appropriation subcommittees, one dealing with the budget for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and the other with financing of the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, and related agencies.

On the HUD budget, he stressed the importance of the $40 million sought by Pres. Johnson for rent supplements and the $412 million asked to launch the model cities program.

He termed rent supplements, designed to help low-income families live outside of "barracks-type public housing," an "imaginative" approach which labor fully supports.

The model cities appropriation request is "a realistic beginning," Biemiller declared. It is the "minimum" needed to make a start towards upgrading entire neighborhoods of deteriorating cities.

He also urged approval of funds sought for metropolitan planning for facilities needed both in the central cities and the suburbs, and for research in urban problems.

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OPENING SESSION of AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services heard federation Vice Pres. Paul Hall (inset, lower right) call for new measures to improve availability and quality of medical care. The New York City conference drew 500 delegates.

R. J. Thomas Dies at 66; Former UAW President

Muskegon, Mich.—R. J. Thomas, a leader of the Auto Workers from the union's hectic early days and its president from 1939 to 1946, died at his retirement home here after several years of failing health. He would have been 67 in June.

He became an assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the time of the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, and retired because of disability on Jan. 1, 1964, after a stroke.

In a telegram to Mrs. Thomas, Meany and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed "deepest sympathies" at the death of "a sincere trade unionist, a great American and a warm personal friend."

"His contributions to the Auto Workers and to the cause of the trade union movement in the United States were long, and we are sure they will be lasting," they said. "All of us who knew him and admired him will miss him."

In Detroit, 3,000 delegates to the UAW special collective bargaining convention expressed grief at Thomas' death and hailed him as "a pioneer in the organization of our industry and as a UAW president who contributed greatly to establishing our union."

A hard-working, blunt-spoken man dedicated to the interests of the rank-and-file, Thomas was born in East Palestine, O., moved with his family as a child to Youngstown, and completed his formal education with a year and a half at Wooster (O.) College.

After service in the engineering department of the Bell Telephone Co., he became a welder in the Cadillac plant in Detroit and several years later moved to Chrysler's Jefferson-Kercheval plant, also in Detroit.

In 1934 he helped organize workers at the Chrysler plant and was elected president of the independent union there, which he linked with a similar union at Chrysler's Dodge plant headed by Richard T. Frankensteen, who later was a UAW vice president.

The two unions became part of the UAW at its founding convention in South Bend, Ind., in 1935. In 1936 came the Chrysler sitdown strike, which Thomas led, and the following year he was elected a UAW vice president.

Named President

When Homer Martin, after a fierce internal struggle, was ousted as UAW president in 1939, Thomas was named to succeed him by the executive board and was confirmed in the post by the convention a few months later. He was elected a CIO vice president the same year, and later became secretary-treasurer of the CIO Political Action Committee.

During World War II he was a member of the National War Labor Board and of Pres. Roosevelt's Labor Advisory Committee. When Walter P. Reuther succeeded him as UAW president in 1946, he was elected a UAW vice president. The following year he became assistant organization director for the CIO.

He is survived by his widow, the former Mildred Wettergren, and a son, Frank Jay Thomas, of Muskegon, who was an AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization staff member from 1962 to 1966. Funeral services were held in the Clock Funeral Home here, with burial in Lakeside Cemetery.

R. J. THOMAS

Stephens Gets Federal Post, Leaves AFTE

Russell M. Stephens has resigned as president of the Technical Engineers to accept a position as labor consultant to the U.S. Civil Service Commission's bureau of inspections.

Stephens served as president of the AFTE since 1951. A graduate of the Drexel Institute of Technology, he had 14 years of government service in Philadelphia and Washington before becoming a full-time union officer.

The Civil Service Commission announcement said that Stephens will deal with employe-management relations problems referred to the bureau of inspections, consult with federal employe organizations and "make continuous assessments of the nature and trend of complaints bearing on the general welfare of federal employes."

AFTE Sec.-Treas. James Woodside said the union's executive council will meet May 4 in Washington to choose an interim president to serve until the 1968 convention.

484 Disabled Aided Under Iowa Project

Des Moines, Ia.—The demonstration project sponsored by the Iowa AFL-CIO in cooperation with the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has helped 484 clients with various disabilities since the program became operative Dec. 1, 1965, the annual report shows.

The project was initiated by 20 union-designated counselors who received training at the University of Iowa and who serve in their spare time without compensation. Another 114 counselors have since been added to the staff.

The men and women who received assistance included both union and non-union members. They were counseled on the need and availability for rehabilitation services, assisted in obtaining employment or re-employment, and advised on workmen's compensation and social security problems.

In addition, according to the report, 583 disabled persons were referred to and assisted in obtaining help from other agencies.

NLRB Names Director Of Kansas City Region

Robert E. Allen, 37, has been appointed regional director for the National Labor Relations Board at Kansas City, Mo., to fill a vacancy created by the February death of Martin Sacks. He is the youngest of the NLRB's 31 directors.

Allen was formerly NLRB trial attorney and supervisory attorney in Memphis, Tenn., and Washington, D.C.

Chemical Union Local Sues Defecting Officers

Chemical Workers Local 63 in Washington, D.C., has filed suit charging nine former officers with misappropriating union funds.

The local, which has been placed under an administrator by the international union, represents 1,400 employes of the Washington Gas Light Co.

The suit charges that the former officers paid themselves lost time for attendance at meetings at which they plotted to lead the local out of the Chemical Workers and form a rival organization known as the Intl. Union of Gas Workers.

In addition, the suit accuses them of paying their salaries, totaling $550, for April though they resigned on Mar. 27; with collecting lost wages they were not entitled to because the work they alleged they performed was done on days they were not scheduled to work, and with sometimes collecting twice the amount they were entitled to.

The suit was filed under the section of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act dealing with union officers' violation of fiduciary responsibilities. In it the local seeks $20,000 in compensatory damages and $10,000 in punitive damages.

Named in the suit, filed in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, were former Pres. Paul O. Bible, former Vice Pres. Kenneth E. Kidwell, former Recording Sec. Donald R. Mead, former Financial Sec.-Treas. M. C. Breckenridge; Ralph R. Thompson, John Buckholtz and Robert P. Burgess, former trustees; Henry C. Outlaw, former guide, and Charles Wetzel, former sergeant-at-arms.

Salaries of the first four officers were listed at $100 a month and of the remaining five at $30. The suit points out that it is union policy to reimburse officers and members for wages lost because of absence from their regular employment for the purpose of carrying on legitimate union business.

For All Americans:

CSA Parley Seeks Better Health Care

(Continued from Page 1)

chief award for distinguished community service to Dr. Albert B. Sabin, developer of the Sabin vaccine for immunization against poliomyelitis.

The conference theme, "Toward Improving Our Community Health Services," was stressed not only by Hall and Perlis but also by AFL-CIO Vice President David Sullivan and Paul Jennings. Sullivan is President of the Building Service Employes, Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Beirne heads the Communications Workers and also is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Delegates from most AFL-CIO unions and major central bodies with full-time community service workers heard reports from professional experts in health services and attended 10 workshops on community action against alcoholism, 10 on community mental health facilities, and 10 more on various phases of medicare.

The conference opened with a reception sponsored by the Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America and welcoming talks by three leaders of the New York labor movement—Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York AFL-CIO, and Chairman Michael Sampson and Dir. Gerald R. Waters, Sr., of the local AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Theme of Talks

Major talks were delivered on The Hospital as a Major Community institution, Health Needs of a Community, Improving Community Health Services, The AFL-CIO Blood Bank Program and the Program of the SIU, Community Programs on Alcoholism, Public Health, Community Mental Health Facilities, Medical Frauds, Community Programs on Mental Retardation, Medical Rehabilitation, and Medicare.

An evening program featured messages by Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on social security and by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey on "You and Medicare." Mrs. Humphrey spoke at one session as a member of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

Perlis reminded delegates that a major function of AFL-CIO Community Services is to "help deliver health services to our members, their families and all other citizens." Labor is "concerned with the total health of the total person," he said, and has been since its beginnings.

Labor was among the first to fight for and secure workmen's compensation, other insurance legislation, disability payments, housing, health and welfare improvements for all. It was the first agency to secure many benefits through collective bargaining. It pioneered in dental care, mental health, medical care and now medicaid, he reported.

Next, Perlis said, labor people are ready to campaign for national health insurance. The "final answer" is a comprehensive program of quality health care for all, he said, citing this reasoning:

Priced Too High

"Medical care in this country is not within the reach of most people of average incomes. Every single person in this room is neglecting his health because he cannot afford to pay for comprehensive care.

"If you want one complete physical checkup a year, it will cost you $100 or more for each member of your family. If you do not have prepaid group practice care, you will have to pay much of this cost yourself. And this does not include dental care, or real optical care."

Perlis declared that "the price of health care is out of the reach of most persons in this country, and it is going higher and higher."

The largest annual increase in doctors' fees since 1927 was recorded in 1966, and the largest increase in hospital charges in 18 years occurred last year, he reported, adding: "Union men know that the wage increases they won at the bargaining table have been lost to higher prices. much of it in the cost of medical care."

A national health insurance program will not automatically improve the quality of health services, but it will help obtain the kind of prepaid health care basis that will combine not only quantity, price and delivery but eventually quality, as well, he observed. Perlis reported that "hospitals are the only major community institutions that still hold out against labor participation on their governing bodies and concluded: "It is important that labor's voice be heard."

Dr. Howard J. Brown, city health services administrator here, charged that patients are not getting any better medical and hospital care than they were before medicare and medicaid paid part of the costs. So far as welfare patients are concerned, they "go to the same doctors who are still providing the same care but for higher fees," he said.

Brown suggested that labor support legislation which "strengthens planning and rationalization of health services" and programs arranged for a "total community" and for those at all levels of income."

He said "labor has made important contributions to the advances of medical care" and has "broadened the frontiers of health not only for its members but for everyone by raising living standards, the enviromental key to health."

Dr. Ray E. Trussell, director of Columbia University's School of Public Health & Administrative Medicine, said hospital costs are "out of control" and urged a reduction in the number of days patients are confined to hospitals by having them examined on an ambulatory basis before admittance to bed care.

Earnings Guarantee Sought:

Big 4 Rubber Talks Near Pact Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)

heavy balloting reflected rank-and-file resentment at a mutual aid pact entered into by the Big Four and the General Tire Co., where the contract runs until May 19. The employers pledged that if one or two firms are struck, the others will provide financial aid.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito, confident of achieving the bargaining goals set up at a Policy Committee meeting in Cleveland last February, called the employers' assistance agreement "the rubber industry's anti-poverty program."

FEEP Program Outlined

FEEP would pay laid-off workers 92.5 percent of their regular weekly wage for up to four years. Those on short weeks—three or four days—would get 95 percent of their average earnings.

The plan would be built on the supplemental unemployment benefits program (SUB), already in effect between the URW and the Big Four, which gives each laid-off worker 65 percent of his regular wage plus $2 a week for each dependent up to four.

SUB is financed by a fund into which the employer pays 5 cents per hour per man. Union spokesmen say FEEP would cost another 2 to 3.5 cents. Eligibility for SUB payments becomes more stringent when the fund is at a low level; the union proposal would make it even tougher under FEEP.

Bommarito said the union is not looking for pay for not working, but for a full year's pay for a full year's work. FEEP, he declared, would make the employers schedule work more efficiently and would eliminate periods of high overtime followed by short workweeks and layoffs.

Other major URW goals are a "substantial" wage increase, upgrading of skilled tradesmen, longer and higher-paid vacations and two more paid holidays.

The union negotiators say the industry can well afford to meet the proposals. They cite record sales and profits, increased productivity of union members, and the predictions of rubber company spokesmen of continued prosperity for this year. Other industry officials, however, have predicted a decline in tire sales because of the drop in auto production and have promised strong resistance to union demands based solely on 1965-66 financial reports.

The contract covering wages and working conditions is the first of two the URW and the Big Four must bargain out this year.

Separate agreements covering pensions and health and welfare benefits come up for renegotiation in August, when the union is expected to seek a substantial boost in the basic retirement benefit of $3.25 per month per year of service.

SPECIAL MEDIATION PANEL named by Pres. Johnson to help the railroad shopcraft unions and the carriers resolve their long-standing dispute is shown at its first session. Members of the panel, backs to camera, are (from left) Dr. George W. Taylor, Retired Judge Charles Fahy of the U. S. Court of Appeals and Dr. John T. Dunlop. Union bargaining leaders, on far side of table, are Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. (left) and Vice Pres. Joseph Ramsey of the Machinists next to him. Across the table is the chief railroad negotiator, J. E. Wolfe.

Police State Unions Hit By ICFTU on May Day

Brussels—A warning that "our common fight" will be "long and difficult" was sounded by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in a special May Day message to workers in countries under dictatorial rule. May 1 is labor's traditional "day" in most parts of the world, the United States and Canada being the principal exceptions.

Dictatorships can be maintained, the ICFTU said, "only by terror and by vast police forces." Their "state-controlled bodies masquerading under the false label of trade unions," it added, are merely "instruments . . . to control the workers."

The worldwide free trade union center had special messages for the workers of two police states:

"To the Soviet workers we want to say that we commemorate with them the 50th anniversary of the revolution. We will never forget that it was the real revolution, the glorious February Revolution, that abolished absolutism and czarist rule and, for the first time, introduced democratic institutions, including authentic workers' organizations.

"The October Revolution was not a genuine revolution, but a civil war in which the Communists took power to reap the profit and the glory gained by the successes of the democratic forces. . . .

"To the Spanish workers we want to express the solidarity of the workers of the free world in their hour of need. The Spanish dictatorial regime is stepping up its repressive measures against the workers fighting for their rights because it knows quite clearly that once these rights are achieved, the days of the dictatorship are numbered. Despite oppression, however, the struggle for freedom and trade union rights which the Spanish workers are waging . . . is beginning to bear fruits."

The message concluded with a pledge that "we will not cease our struggle until the rights of the workers, the freedom to organize trade unions of their own, the freedom to elect their representatives, the full respect of their dignity and the right to enjoy freely the fruits of their labor be achieved."

In a May Day Manifesto carrying "warmest fraternal greetings" and pledging international labor solidarity, the ICFTU hailed "the pioneers who blazed the trail for us to follow."

It also protested governmental interference in free collective bargaining in both industrial and developing nations, charging that "sacrifices are constantly demanded of the workers in the name of economic stability, of nation-building, and similar otherwise desirable causes." It continued:

"In genuine patriotism, trade unionists yield to none. But they insist that, if sacrifices are needed, they be made in the first place by those able to bear the burden; that if, for instance, wage control there must be, then this must be matched by equally stringent price and profit control.

"The present worldwide economic squeeze once again drives home the lesson: whatever the government in power, the workers' surest guarantee of social justice lies in a strong and independent free trade union movement."

The ICFTU also promised "to throw our whole weight" into the campaign to insure that the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights is ratified and applied.

New Spirit Of Unionism Grips Laredo

Laredo, Tex.—Nearly 2,000 persons turned out for a rally in support of striking restaurant workers here and gave new evidence of a surging union spirit among this border city's underpaid workers.

The rally, which was addressed by Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans of the Texas AFL-CIO, raised more than $400 for the strikers. The Webb County AFL-CIO, which represents only about 1,500 workers in 12 international unions, is raising a similar sum monthly to push the organizing campaign.

The drive has already brought small wage increases to workers — most of them Mexicans or Mexican-Americans employed in other restaurants, hotels and motels—from employers hopeful of heading off unionization. Businessmen have formed a committee to improve labor-management relations headed by a former president of the Laredo Chamber of Commerce.

The interest in union organization was sparked by VISTA volunteers who were shocked by the conditions they found. Some of them helped union-minded workers set up an organization they called VIDA. The initials in English mean "Voice in Democratic Action;" in Spanish, the word means "life."

The struck restaurant is being picketed by workers who borrowed from Mexican unions an official red and black strike banner, use of which has been highly successful in cutting down patronage. In Mexico, strikes are official and strikebreaking is forbidden by law.

The bulk of the organizing work is being coordinated by Intl. Rep. Jose H. Vazquez of the Laborers, the only international union representative in Laredo. The union has been chosen bargaining agent by a group of cafeteria workers who staged the first strike in the current drive and won substantial wage increases.

Papermakers Win Vote at New Plant

Pomona, Calif.—The Papermakers & Paperworkers, AFL-CIO, defeated the Association of Western Pulp & Paper Workers, unaffiliated, in winning bargaining rights at the plant of the Garden State Paper Co., still under construction here. The vote was 46-31 with one no-union vote in a National Labor Relations Board election.

An in-plant organizing committee was assisted by Thomas Terry of UPP.

Avco Strike Enjoined; Bargaining Is Reopened

Stratford, Conn.—Negotiations between Auto Workers Local 1010 and the Avco Corp.'s Lycoming Division here were resumed after 4,600 striking members of the union were forced to return to their jobs by a court order after what amounted to a one-shift walkout.

The plant is the sole producer of motors and parts for the "Huey" helicopter made by the Bell Helicopter Co., Fort Worth, Tex., and used as a troop transport in Viet Nam.

An order restraining the strike for 10 days was handed down by Judge William H. Timbers in U.S. District Court in New Haven. The Justice Dept., acting at the direction of Pres. Johnson, sought the injunction on the ground that the strike imperiled the national safety.

A hearing was set for Apr. 25 on the government's request for an 80-day strike ban under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The union struck when its contract expired at midnight Apr. 15. There was no full shift scheduled to work before the morning of Apr. 17, but production was not resumed until the 3 p.m. shift.

Major issues, according to Pres. Russell Booth of Local 1010, are wages, supplemental unemployment benefits, and improvements in pension, welfare and insurance coverage.

Booth accused the company of attempting to use the Taft-Hartley Act against the union and said it had rejected the local's offer to begin discussion of the issues 45 days before the contract expired.

He also charged the firm with building up resentment against it among union members by filing unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board. In addition, he charged, it distributed leaflets among the employes listing the names, addresses and telephone number of union negotiating committee members and urging the workers to bring pressure on them for a speedy settlement.

Assisting the negotiators, who scheduled morning and afternoon meetings beginning Apr. 18, was the fact-finding panel the President had named and which had reported that a halt in production would interfere seriously with the war effort.

Its members are the Rev. Leo C. Brown, S.J., from the Cambridge Center for Social Studies, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Clyde W. Summers of Yale Law School and James C. Hill, Huntington, N.Y., arbitrator.

Bricklayers Get Grants To Train Needy Youths

A total of 470 low income youths in three states will receive on-the-job training in masonry skills as a result of agreements between the Bricklayers and the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

The trainees are expected to continue through three years of apprenticeship after completing their preliminary instruction.

The largest project is getting under way at Salisbury, N.C., and calls for 12 weeks of training with building contractors all over the state for 250 bricklayers, 15 stone masons and 35 tile setters. They will start at $1.75 an hour for the first 10 weeks, paid by the employers, and after 12 weeks will become formal apprentices with starting rates of $2 per hour.

The Labor Dept. has earmarked $110,700 in Manpower Development & Training Act funds for the project. The training will be offered primarily to Neighborhood Youth Corps graduates and to holders of high school diplomas who have completed masonry courses in vocational schools. The state has about 130 masonry courses in vocational schools with 3,500 students, 65 percent from minority groups.

In Georgia, the union's state conference is sponsoring a project for Macon which will give 18 weeks of apprentice-entry training to 110 prospective bricklayers, 15 plasterers, 10 terrazzo workers, 10 tile setters and five marble masons. More than $74,680 in MDTA funds has been allocated.

In Binghamton, N.Y., the union's Local 42 has initiated a training program for 20 bricklayer apprentices who will receive $2.65 per hour for 14 weeks of on-the-job instruction. The Associated Building Contractors of the Triple Cities is cooperating.

The Credit Jungle

AS FAR BACK as 1960, then-Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois introduced a truth-in-lending bill in the 86th Congress. He kept trying in the next three Congresses, but the bill never emerged from the Senate Banking & Currency Committee. Now Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin has taken up the fight anew.

Bankers, small loan companies, retail merchants and their various trade associations have violently opposed truth-in-lending from the beginning.

They have called it an attempt to hamstring private enterprise. They have described it as move toward federal regulation of interest rates and credit charges. They have pleaded that it would be impossible to administer, because salesmen and sales clerks couldn't compute the finance charges they are asking the customer to pay.

These arguments are nonsense.

Truth-in-lending imposes only two conditions on credit establishments and money-lenders. It would require them to tell their customers the total amount they are paying for credit:

- In dollars and cents.
- As an annual percentage rate on the loan or credit involved.

This is not regulation; it is simply disclosure. It does not tell anyone how much he can or should charge for credit; it merely makes him tell how much it is.

A lender or credit house that is unwilling to do this must feel that it has something to hide. This, of course, is the point.

The credit houses and the loan companies know to the third decimal point exactly how much they charge for credit and at what annual rate. They have to know; it's how they make their money. They could provide their personnel with little tables—like the sales tax tables that perch on so many cash-registers—that would give instant answers.

* * *

THE WORST SUFFERERS from excessive credit charges are those who can least afford them—the lower income groups. They have less cash, and greedy sellers can more easily exploit their need for credit. In addition, members of minority groups are often charged higher rates regardless of their personal credit standing.

But these are not the only victims. The well-to-do are also duped. The true rate of interest on one of the more popular college tuition loans was found to range from 26 to 54 percent a year.

Servicemen are among the favorite targets, too. The Defense Dept. has sought to rescue them with a truth-in-lending directive of its own, requiring lenders to disclose finance charges and actual charges and actual interest rates in transactions with men in uniform.

Truth-in-lending can become law only if the people—the consumers and the borrowers—speak louder than the lenders.

Write to your senators and your congressman and demand action on Proxmire's bill, S-5. Tell them about your own experiences, and those of your neighbors, in the jungle world of credit.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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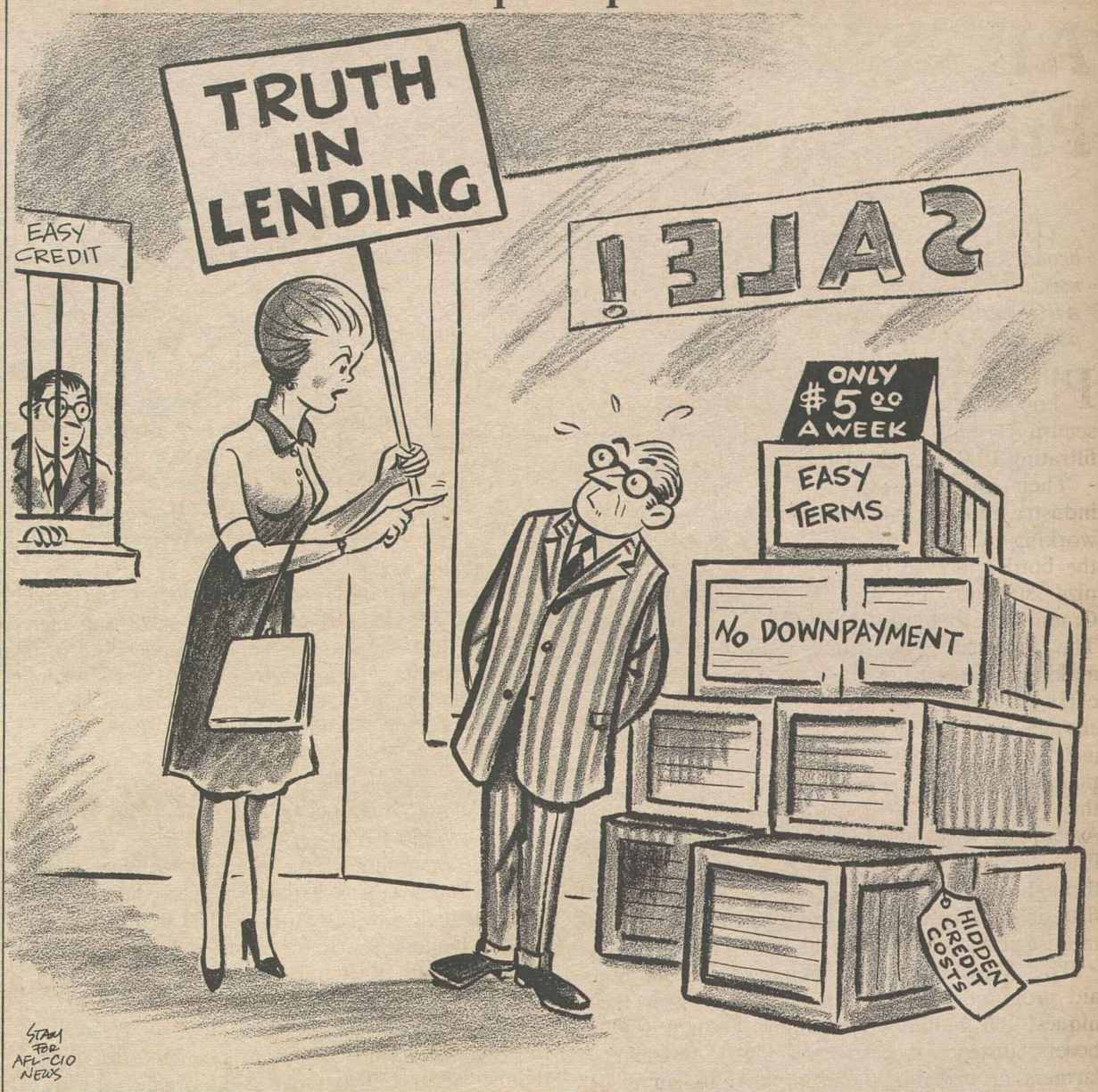
'Open Up!'



Tyler Cites Response to Change:

Analysis of 'Labor Revolution' Sees New Era of Union Growth

"The Labor Revolution" by Gus Tyler, Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Published 1967. 279 pages. $6.50.

WHY HASN'T the trade union movement curled up and died in accord with the prophecies from the left, or choked the life out of the American economy as predicted by the right? Basically because neither group understands the dynamics of the trade union movement, where it came from and where it is going.

That understanding is presented with incisive brilliance in Gus Tyler's new book, "The Labor Revolution," a benchmark in the recent literature about unions and "must" reading for trade unionists and those who comment on or teach about the labor movement.

In 279 crisply written, well-researched pages, Tyler—assistant president of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union and director of the ILGWU's Dept. of Politics, Education & Training—weighs and dispatches as irrelevant and uninformed the prophets of the left and right.

He concisely but comprehensively sets out a history of organized labor in America and, in one chapter, "Leviticus: The Laws of the Movement," lays out the whys and wherefores of trade unions, the motivations and dynamics of their operations and their memberships.

Chapters on automation, labor's economic program, the resurgence of collective bargaining, the labor force, the "new labor movement" (portions of which were published in the September 1966 Federationist) civil rights, labor and politics and the internal politics of the labor movement make Tyler's case: that a labor revolution is in the making and that the trade union movement is embarking on a new era of growth and importance, the third in this century.

He describes the dynamics of labor's future in these terms: "Statistically, union membership is on the rise . . . automation is not abolishing the labor force . . . politically, the labor movement today shows greater strength and expertise than ever and remains the mass base of a liberal-labor coalition in America . . . the American labor movement has shown not only its capacity to survive adversity—the Taft-Hartley Act, and Landrum-Griffin Act, state 'right-to-work' laws—but the further capacity for renewal and growth."

The present revolution in labor is a "response to a changing society," Tyler writes.

"Basically, the unions are responding to a new economy that is creating a new kind of workforce. But this is not the only factor underlying the change in labor's personality. The movement is responding to the increased politicalization of the American people; it is responding to the metropolitan ferment; it is responding to the awakening of the Negro and to the remaking of the South. It is responding to the challenges of the second half of the Twentieth Century and is doing so through the attitudes of a changing membership and leadership."

He contends that the labor revolution has been progressing without public notice because many of the commentators on the labor movement "have either grown so far away from the unions as to have lost sensitive contact with current developments or are so immersed in recording and reinterpreting the past as to have lost interest in the future."

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT as an intrinsic part of the fabric of American society pervades Tyler's book from the discussion of collective bargaining to the formulation of economic policy and programs to handle the challenge of automation. He sees its growing involvement in political life to assure continuing democratization of the political process and to provide a growing base for a progressive coalition.

By his analysis, the labor movement is entering its third great modern epoch with its strength based on the "new" unionists of the white collar and service trades. He marshalls facts and figures to demonstrate the growth, the changes, benchmarks that chart the new era. And from these he projects a new course that is rooted in the same trade unionism from which the very first American union sprang.

To those in the trade union movement whose commitment is rooted in the basics of which Tyler writes, his book will come as a loud, clear reaffirmation. To those spoonfed on intellectual frustrations and ill-informed commentary, it will take on the nature of a revelation.

Saul Miller

Morgan Says:

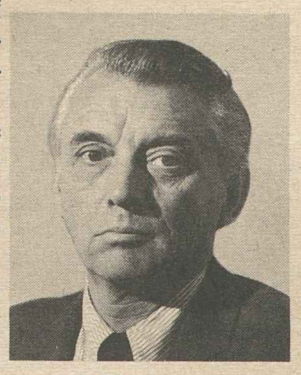
AIFLD's Successful Latin Aid Provokes Communist Sabotage

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

PUNTA DEL ESTE—The Kremlin already knows all about it, so it is not exactly breaking security to reveal that U.S. labor leaders are infiltrating Latin America.

Their mission, with a boost from American industry and the U.S. government, is to show the working class south of the border how to organize strong, free non-Communist trade unions. The headway they are making is modest but exciting and important enough for the Communist Party of Uruguay to put high on its agenda the sabotaging of the American Institute for Free Labor Development through which this "infiltration" is being conducted. So far this Communist priority has failed.



Morgan

The AIFLD is a kind of pocket-sized foreign aid program mixing in some Peace Corps techniques, but building bargaining strength for laborers, instead of barns and water systems for farmers or bringing plumbing to city slums. It was Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communication Workers who was credited with the idea of having U.S. trade unionists share their organizational know-how with other unions of the hemisphere. The AIFLD is the result.

It now has projects going in at least 17 nations. Some are so modest they go unnoticed —$500, for example, to teach women in Chile how to use sewing machines; $5,000 for a worker's medical center in the inland industrial city of Cordoba, Argentina; a $2,200 loan to help Brazilian chemical workers build a union hall in Rio de Janeiro, and so on.

The money comes from the AFL-CIO, its individual unions, from such U.S. businesses with interests in Latin America as the Grace Steamship Line, and Intl. Telephone & Telegraph, and from the U.S. government. Harold Geneen, head of ITT, was so impressed with the philosophical sales talk for the project by labor's George Meany, who is also AIFLD's president, that he doubled ITT's contribution.

The industrialists aren't involved with projects in the field. That work is done by trained American union men themselves; men like Charles Wheeler of the Communications Workers and Gene Meakins of the Newspaper Guild in Argentina and Robert Wholey of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Uruguay.

Naturally these personnel, their families, and their institute projects are the targets of furious propaganda blasts by Communist organizations. In the wake of the Central Intelligence Agency's unhappy undercover ties with student groups, foundations and individual labor unions, including the Guild in past operations, the AIFLD inevitably is accused of being a CIA front as well.

Institute officials both here and in Washington stoutly deny this is true, though they make no secret of their close collaboration with U.S. embassy and foreign aid officials. Everybody being human, this collaboration is somewhat uneven.

The institute has something neither the government nor business can furnish—working men who can talk the same language as the obrero in Latin America. No matter whether the former doesn't speak Spanish or the latter doesn't speak English, interpreters are available. And there is a kind of intangible interpreter, so to speak, built into the contact—the feeling on the part of the Latin American worker that here is somebody who really understands his problems.

Here something of the person-to-person esprit of the Peace Corps begins to percolate. In addition to field projects, the AIFLD finances tours to the United States for non-Communist union men to attend seminars about union organization.

THINGS ARE never easy and they are sometimes rugged. Here in Uruguay, where the Communists control 80 percent of the organized workers, thugs have beaten up rank-and-filers who have dared to accept help from the institute. Communists drivers of a bus line in Montevideo refuse to pick up workers if they spot them carrying AIFLD briefing kits.

But the Communists in Latin America actually have less power than they are often given credit for. Though they do control the unions in Uruguay, they don't in Argentina, and paradoxically the former Peronista unions there, those elevated to power by the deposed Dictator Juan Peron, are working in reasonable cooperation with AIFLD field men.

The institute tries to exercise care so the money, modest though the appropriations usually are, is not wasted. The AFL-CIO has underwritten some housing projects in both Argentina and Uruguay, not to mention other countries, amounting to millions of dollars in investment. But work has not gone forward because governments or unions or both in these Argentine and Uruguay projects have not met the requirements stipulated in the loans.

One project has gone through—a $350 AFL-CIO donation to the transport workers of Uruguay for a typewriter and a filing cabinet. A mimeograph machine may come next and, who knows, there may be some anti-Communist propaganda to follow.

Haggerty Declares:

Site Picketing Bill Would End Unfair Contractors' Advantage

SAFE AND DECENT working conditions for construction workers, as well as fair rates of pay, are at stake in the situs picketing bill now pending in Congress, a top union official declared in a network radio interview.

The 16-year ban against multi-employer building-site picketing protects subcontractors who maintain substandard conditions and substandard wage rates, giving them "an advantage over union subcontractors," said Pres. Cornelius J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

"We want to equalize the conditions in the industry for all the participants—both the employers and the union people involved," Haggerty said. His statements came during Labor News Conference, broadcast each Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Almost certain passage of a similar measure was blocked in the last session of Congress when Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), then chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee, refused to call it up for floor action, he said.

The bill "was on its way," Haggerty said. "It had cleared the committees on the House side and was on the calendar for action. We had plenty of votes to pass it in the House, and I feel sure the same was true in the Senate." But Powell's "unprecedented act" stopped it from coming to a vote, he said.

HAGGERTY SAID that even though several House members "sympathetic to our cause on the situs picketing bill" were defeated in the last election, "we think we still have enough votes" to pass the measure in the present Congress.

He said the proposal has support on both sides of the aisle in Congress and is backed by the Johnson Administration, as it was by those of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy.

Reporters questioning Haggerty on the AFL-CIO produced program were Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press, and Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

J. P. STEVENS & CO. is the second largest textile corporation in the United States. It employs more than 40,000 workers in North and South Carolina alone and it clearly has become the spearhead of the obvious determination of the southern textile industry to prevent unionization of its plants.

Certainly it has become the dramatic symbol of an intolerable situation—that of giant corporations repeatedly found in violation of the nation's labor-management laws yet in receipt of huge government contracts and, ironically, of government aid in the training of workers to take, at least in part, the jobs of men and women illegally fired for union activities.

The Stevens case is rapidly becoming a cause celebre in American labor-management relations. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on Pres. Johnson to bring an end to the granting of defense contracts to corporations which are in gross violation of the law—notably Stevens.

The Labor Dept. is reconsidering a $54,000 allocation under the Manpower Training & Development Act to Stevens to train 117 workers in seven textile occupations.

Here is the Stevens story in outline:

Round One: In 1963, the Textile Workers Union of America and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. began a concerted drive to organize Stevens workers in 20 of its North and South Carolina mills. Union supporters were fired en masse; union complaints were filed with the National Labor Relations Board; a trial examiner found that 69 workers had been fired illegally; the board itself found the company guilty and raised the number of illegally discharged employes to 71. The board accused the corporation of "massive and deliberate" unfair labor practices and ordered Stevens to take appropriate corrective action including restoration of the fired workers to their jobs. The company appealed; the case is now before the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York City.

Round Two: While the first case was going on, workers who had testified for the union were fired. New complaints were issued; the trial examiner found Stevens guilty of illegally discharging another 19 workers; his decision accused the company of a determination to "destroy the union root and branch by discharging its most active members;" the full NLRB again agreed. Stevens again ran to the courts.

Round Three: While the second case was going on, new firings took place. There were complaints in two of them, the usual hearings and a trial examiner's decision that excoriated the company even more sharply than in the first two cases. Boyd Leedom, chairman of the NLRB in the Eisenhower Administration, was especially shocked at what he called the deliberate "perversion of justice" and obvious perjury of company officials in denying that Stevens workers had been fired for their union activities.

Round Four: Firing continued and complaints were made in a number of new cases; hearings on these complaints were held in January of this year and Trial Examiner Thomas A. Ricci found the corporation guilty in three new firings.

Round Five: This round hasn't quite reached the active complaint stage, but the TWUA reports that "charges are beginning to accumulate" for new complaints.

* * *

THE QUESTION that arises, of course, is how can powerful corporations be forced to obey the National Labor Relations Act? Leedom posed this question when in his decision he observed:

"It begins to appear doubtful if any remedy legitimately devised within the framework of the Labor Management Relation Act will right the wrongs of an employer who persists in violations in the way the respondent (Stevens) has persisted."

One way, of course, would be for Congress to put teeth into the National Labor Relations Act so as to prevent perversions of labor justice such as the 11-year Kohler case and now the four-year Stevens case which apparently has no end in sight.

PASSAGE OF the on-site picketing bill would help promote safe working conditions as well as fair pay rates for construction workers, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty (center) told Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on the AFL-CIO produced radio interview, Labor News Conference, heard weekly on Mutual.

BUILDING TRADES UNIONS called for a practical "brick and mortar" approach to the rebuilding of America's slum-ridden cities in testimony before a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.). At the witness table, from left, are: Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco of the Laborers; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers.

To Protect Jobs:

High Court Upholds Contract Prefab Ban

The Supreme Court has ruled that collective bargaining agreements protecting workers at a jobsite from use of prefabricated materials are legal and that union workers have the right to boycott the use of such materials.

The court ruled in two cases by 5 to 4 margins that "before we may say that Congress meant to strike from workers' hands the economic weapons traditionally used against their employers' efforts to abolish their jobs, that meaning should plainly appear. . . ."

Legislative history, the majority opinion said, does not show that Congress intended to outlaw agreements designed to preserve work for employes of a primary employer.

The decisions covered two cases, the first a dispute between the Carpenters and the Philadelphia General Contractors Association and the second between the Asbestos Workers and the Houston Insulation Contractors Association. The first case involved the use of prefabricated doors on a housing project, the second the use of off-site precut materials for insulating pipes.

Justice William J. Brennan, writing for the majority in both cases, said that the national labor law gives unions and management wide latitude to negotiate their differences and that Congress "had no thought of prohibiting agreements directed to work preservation." Arguments against such agreements should be addressed to Congress, Brennan wrote. "It may be that the time has come for re-evaluation of the basic content of collective bargaining," he added, "but that is for Congress."

Brennan was joined in the majority by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Abe Fortas, Byron R. White and John M. Harlan. Justice Peter Stewart for the minority, including Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Tom C. Clark, said national labor law condemns agreements under which an employer agrees to refrain from handling products of another manufacturer and that the Philadelphia and Houston contracts were illegal. The dissent added that the court majority has "substituted its own notions of sound labor policy for the words of Congress."

In both cases the union, under terms of the agreements, directed its members not to hang the prefabricated doors or to install the precut insulating materials.

The National Labor Relations Board had upheld the right of the Carpenters in Philadelphia to refuse to install the prefitted doors under their contract. The U.S. Seventh Court of Appeals reversed the board and ruled the action violated the "hot cargo" Landrum-Griffin amendments to the NLRA. The top court reversed that finding and supported the board's position.

Youth Centers Aid 2 Million Job Seekers

The U.S. Employment Service's Youth Opportunity Centers served about 2 million young people during their first two years of operation, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced in marking the program's second anniversary.

Wirtz described the centers as separate employment offices serving those 16 to 21 years of age. They were set up, he said, to give young job-seekers "a clearly designated source of services tailored to their individual needs at a convenient location."

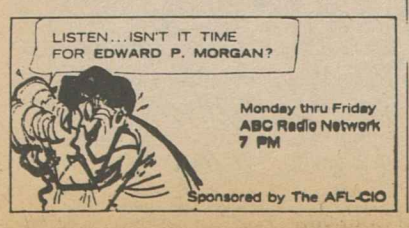
The original 12 centers of 1965 have grown to 166 in major cities in each of the 50 states, with five more scheduled to be opened soon, the report showed. They are accessible to about half of the country's youth.

Wirtz said specially-trained job counselors and advisors at the centers have:

- Placed 468,000 young people in jobs.
- Helped more than 10,000 youths return to high school.
- Referred 118,800 applicants to the Neighborhood Youth Corps on work assignments and referred 24,700 to the Job Corps.
- Obtained entrance to apprenticeship training for more than 11,000 young people under the Manpower Development & Training Act.
- Provided 71,000 youth with on-the-job and classroom training.
- Counseled 529,611 young men and women and administered aptitude tests to about 500,000.

An important element in the program, Wirtz said, is "outreach to the disadvantaged," with special youth advisers and community workers hunting in slum areas for young people who need help, explaining the program to them and helping eliminate any suspicions they might have.

The basic aim is to increase employability once young people have been reached, and to help them get jobs. The centers cooperate with government programs and other community agencies, and refer their clients to vocational training, work-training programs, and medical and other services when needed.



Building Trades Pledge Aid in Rebuilding Cities

Building trades unions told Congress that rehabilitation of slum housing is the nation's "most important and urgent" domestic problem and pledged full cooperation to a "brick and mortar" approach to getting the job done.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., joined by top officers of affiliated unions, said the construction industry can come up with the "practical technology and highly efficient procedures" to do the job.

The building trades leaders testified before a Government Operations subcommittee headed by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.).

They told the Senate panel that both unions and contractors are constantly seeking and finding better building techniques, materials and tools.

"We invite you to go on any construction job that we man," Haggerty said, "and see for yourself how we are doing it faster, better and cheaper than last year or 10 years ago."

He told the senators that union money is financing "a costly study" of prefabrication and new techniques in building. Unions have also hired outside consultants "to determine if we are training enough young men in the construction field."

He warned the committee, however, that there is no short-cut way "to build houses at half price" or to create "massive job opportunities for the urban poor, unskilled and disadvantaged."

The "hard reality," he stressed, is that rehabilitation of housing "requires more skill—not less skill—than building new homes."

The union spokesmen stressed their organizations' "absolutely sincere" efforts to bring in Negroes who can qualify for apprenticeship programs. Two main stumbling blocks, they indicated, have been continued high unemployment in the construction industry, which has kept down the number of available jobs, and educational inadequacies, which have brought a high drop-out rate in training programs.

Haggerty called for a more practical approach by government agencies to housing needs, and suggested that incentives to private builders and policies to raise incomes so that more people could afford better housing would bring the quickest results.

Baltimore Tugmen Win Guaranteed Workweek

Baltimore—Harbor tugmen returned to work with a benefit they had stayed on strike for six months and two days to win—a guaranteed workweek—and other contract improvements.

Crews of 18 tugboats and 32 other harbor vessels ratified a new three-year agreement at a meeting of the Inland Boatmen's Union, affiliated with the Seafarers. Union negotiators then signed the pact in the Baltimore office of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew (R), whose efforts to end the long tieup were called "very helpful" by SIU Vice Pres. Robert A. Matthews, national director of the boatmen's union.

Three tugboat companies serving ocean-going vessels in this major port agreed to these terms:

- A guaranteed five-day work week, Monday through Friday, for 15 crews, and a guaranteed four-day week for six crews.
- Wage increases of 5 percent each year in base pay, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1966, and compounded annually thereafter.
- Tight seniority rules, with all promotions, transfers and layoffs subject to a grievance procedure with arbitration as the final step.
- Company contributions into the pension and welfare fund rising from $2.25 a day to $2.44, and possibly to $3 if fund trustees find more financing needed.
- Triple time for work assigned to begin after the 12th hour of work in a stretch, and for crews called out between midnight and 2 a.m.

The contract also gives tugboatmen three more paid holidays for a new total of 12, double time and a half for work on a holiday, premium pay for out-of-harbor jobs, overtime to be paid in 30-minute increments, and a meal allowance of $3 if supplies are insufficient on trips out of the harbor.

Tug crews had walked out Oct. 12 after failing to win work guarantees in contract negotiations with the Curtis Bay Towing Co., Baltimore Towing & Lighterage Co., and the Baker-Whitley Towing Co.

"Before this strike," Matthews said, "the men were actually on a day-to-day shapeup. The companies could lay them off without any notice at all. There'll be no more of that under this contract."

The workweek guarantee is a "major breakthrough" in tugboat contracts, according to the SIU official.

Labor Calls on Congress to Provide Full Financing for Social Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

He called on the subcommittee "to meet its responsibilities to the future" so that "our children will bless our foresight" rather than "curse our folly."

The AFL-CIO submitted a detailed series of recommendations on the Labor Dept. and HEW budgets, but Biemiller stressed particularly the need for funds to enforce the new minimum wage law.

He warned that even if the Administration's full budget request is granted, wage-hour inspection will fall off from present levels. It would take 33 years to inspect every firm covered by the law, he declared.

Biemiller reiterated the AFL-CIO's position that "improving the minimum wage and broadening its coverage is the best and cheapest anti-poverty program." He added: "To enact such a law and then to deny its promise by limiting its effective enforcement is utterly shortsighted."

The federation strongly supports HEW's request for more money for civil rights compliance activity, Biemiller said. And he expressed labor's "deep concern" that budget requests for federal aid to elementary and secondary schools are more than $1.68 billion less than the amounts authorized by Congress.

$1,000 a Class

He warned that the withholding of needed funds "will severely damage state and local programs now under way or just getting out of the planning stages" and amounts to "an average cut of $1,000 for each classroom in America."

He also protested the "false economy" of curtailment of vocational education funds—with the 1968 money request $43.6 million less than the authorization.

College construction funds and particularly college work-study appropriations should be financed at levels previously authorized by Congress, Biemiller urged.

He asked the subcommittee to go beyond the Administration's budget request for occupational health programs and "to direct the surgeon-general to carry this program forward vigorously, without delay, and in full cooperation with the Dept. of Labor."

Summing up, Biemiller declared: "We reiterate our conviction that the American economy can provide the foundation for both continued social progress at home and an honorable settlement of the war in Viet Nam. The rising expectations, aroused by government programs in the past several years, must not be undermined by blocking the expansion of efforts to meet the needs of our growing population."

Labor Assails 'Statistical Curtain':

Truth-in-Lending Bill Urged To Beat Credit 'Flim-Flam'

(Continued from Page 1)

their charges cannot stand disclosure."

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), sponsor of the 1967 truth-in-lending bill and chairman of the subcommittee considering it, called Douglas as the first witness.

The white-haired former senator said he was "deeply disappointed" that the legislation hadn't been enacted during his tenure, but was glad to come back "from the politically dead" to speak for it.

Opposition to the bill, Douglas suggested, stems from fear that disclosure of credit costs would force lenders charging high interest rates to lower their charges. That would be fine, Douglas said. A 1 percent drop in average interest on consumer debt would save American families about 1 billion a year—which would then be used to buy more products.

"It has been an economic fact of life," Douglas added, "that despite lip service to free enterprise, almost no business likes to compete in terms of price."

Treasury Under Sec. Joseph W. Barr stressed the Administration's support of the Proxmire bill, which he termed "realistic, practicable and workable."

As to complaints that it would be too complicated for retailers to figure the annual interest rate on credit charges, Barr said the Treasury Dept. has worked out a single table that business firms could readily use.

Leslie V. Dix, acting executive director of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests, testified on behalf of Betty Furness, who will take office May 1 as Pres. Johnson's consumer adviser.

Leaflet Describes Remedy of 'Truth'

A new AFL-CIO pamphlet describes in simple language the credit traps that face the consumer and explains the simple remedy of the truth-in-lending bill.

It includes the names of the members of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, who will decide whether to clear the legislation for vote.

The pamphlet is free. The title is "Truth in Lending: What It Means to You." It can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlets Division, 815 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

As evidence that legislation is workable and helpful, the statement cited the enactment of a truth-in-lending law by Massachusetts last year and the Defense Dept. requirement that lenders dealing with servicemen make full disclosure of interest costs.

Dix told the subcommittee of a bank that advertised 5 percent interest on its deposits—and claimed to finance car purchases at 5 percent interest.

"Quite obviously," he said, "no bank could pay a depositor 5 percent on deposits and then lend money at the same rate."

Johnson Quoted

Dix quoted Pres. Johnson's appeal to Congress to supersede "the antiquated legal doctrine" of "let the buyer beware" with a new policy, "let the seller make full disclosure."

Not all the testimony was in favor of the bill. A spokesman for a trade association of small loan and finance companies argued that the field was one for state rather than federal action. "We fail to see how passage of a federal law of any kind is going to cause the consumer to use any different common sense than he has been using all along," he declared.

The purpose of the bill, Biemiller retorted in his testimony, "is not to save fools from their folly; its purpose is to protect the prudent from duplicity."

He cited as examples of the "indecipherable statistics" of the credit market a loan company's rate of 3 percent a month on the first $150; 2.5 percent on the next $150, and 1 percent a month on the remainder to $1,000.

One bank may offer a $7 per $100 per year "add-on" rate, while another offers a loan at a 7 percent "discount."

Biemiller cited a survey showing that borrowers who knew the true interest rate of their loans paid an average of 12.1 percent on loans under $500, while those who didn't paid an average of 37 percent.

The time has come, he urged, to pass the legislation "so that the clear light of truth can illuminate credit transactions."

"WHAT'S WRONG with it?" AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said labor has been asking that question of opponents of truth-in-lending legislation ever since 1960 and "we have yet to hear anything approaching a persuasive answer." With Biemiller at Senate hearings on the bill is Anne Draper of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Labor Asks Expansion Of Economics Education

The quality of economic education in American schools is "rather poor," the AFL-CIO told Congress in urging wider federal support of institutes for teachers and curriculum development in the field of economics.

Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger of the federation's Dept. of Research expressed labor's views before the Subcommittee on Economic Progress of the Joint Economic Committee.

"Despite its essential importance in this final third of the 20th Century—and despite the efforts of some educators and economists—the current state of economic education in our school systems is far from good," Goldfinger declared.

An increased number of students in the nation's school systems are being reached by economics courses or by economics content in social studies courses, he said, but the percentage of students reached is still quite small and "the quality of economic education is still rather poor."

Goldfinger praised the work of the Joint Council on Economic Education, which has been promoting both the quantity and quality of economic education since its founding in 1948. He stressed the JCEE's structure, noting it represents business, labor and farm groups as well as educators. And, he emphasized, the educators are responsible for directing the programs.

He pointed out the JCEE, in upgrading the economics training of teachers and preparing and recommending materials, "has helped to curb the inundation of our school systems with propaganda, indiscriminately presented as fact or as authoritative views."

It is labor's firm conviction, Goldfinger declared, that economics can and should be taught objectively—with ample and adequate description of alternative and opposing views. Interest groups should be able to present their views, but the educational responsibility must rest with educators, he added.

However, he said, there is backsliding at the state and local level and a heavy emphasis on business views occurs, despite JCEE principles.

He told the subcommittee of the findings of Prof. Will Scoggins in his study of textbooks used in Los Angeles high schools. Scoggins flunked the textbooks on their bias and omissions in dealing with organized labor and the world of work.

Goldfinger said the teaching of economics must include "a willingness to face controversial issues and to handle them with fairness and balance."

'Mythology' Inherited

"The study of the real economic world and its institutions . . . seems to me to be a proper function of the elementary and secondary schools," he continued. "Up to now, there has been too little of such emphasis—with resultant ignorance, bias and reliance on inherited mythology."

He urged an expansion of federal support of teacher institutes and curriculum development and said teachers of social studies should be required to take at least one college course in economics. Economics courses should be included in high school curricula, he added, and federal programs might encourage the teaching of economics.

Federal funds also should be made available for studies of the effectiveness, meaningfulness, objectivity and relevance of current public school courses in economics and social sciences, he said.

AFL-CIO Wins Reversal Of Hatch Act Discipline

The AFL-CIO won a test case involving the political rights of federal employes when the government agreed to pay a New Hampshire postal worker for the 30 days he was suspended for alleged violation of the Hatch Act.

Justice Dept. attorneys shied away from a major court battle on the issue by not contesting the AFL-CIO case. A consent judgment in the U.S. Court of Claims orders full payment of $674.62 in lost wages to Robert E. Hobart of Concord, N.H., a member of the Postal Clerks who serves on a part-time basis as secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO.

As part of his duties for the state labor federation, Hobart in the summer of 1964 sent copies of Group Research Report to a federation mailing list. Group Research keeps tabs on extremist organizations and the issue in question included a report on right-wing activity at the Republican national convention.

The Civil Service Commission ruled, 3-0, last August that Hobart had violated the Hatch Act by taking "an active part in a political campaign" and suspended him without pay for 30 days.

The AFL-CIO sharply challenged the action in a suit filed on Hobart's behalf by Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel.

The suit denied that Hobart's action violated the Hatch Act and termed the Civil Service Commission suspension "arbitrary and capricious." Furthermore, the AFL-CIO brief contended, if the Hatch Act did in fact prohibit such actions, the law would be unconstitutional.

Harris expressed regret that the government's decision to concede the case avoided a court ruling which might have dealt with "the basic citizenship rights of federal employes."

He said the Civil Service Commission has at times been "unduly rigid" in discouraging federal employes from exercising their constitutional rights. Harris said he hoped the bipartisan commission established by Congress last year to review the Hatch Act will recommend legislation "to liberalize and clarify" the law.

High Court to Review Job Rights of Strikers

The Supreme Court has agreed to review a lower court decision denying returning strikers the right to be rehired before new employes are given jobs.

In seeking review of a ruling overturning a decision by the National Labor Relations Board, the NLRB general counsel said the issue was of "critical importance" in settling disputes over the right of strikers to reinstatement. An adverse decision, he argued would open the door to refusal by any employer to rehire striking employes.

The appeal was from a ruling by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco that Fleetwood Trailer Co., Inc., did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act when it hired new employes before taking back six members of the Carpenters after a 1964 strike at the house trailer firm's plant in Riverside, Calif.

Management claimed the six jobs had been abolished and no jobs were available when the strikers applied for reinstatement on Aug. 20, 1964. Between Oct. 8 and Oct. 16 that year the firm had hired six new employes and passed over the strikers in doing so. The union men were not rehired until December 1964.

An NLRB examiner, and later the board itself, upheld a union charge that the company's actions violated the strikers' rights under the act. Two of three appeals judges refused to enforce a board order against the company, stating "on the basis of the board's own policy as stated in Brown & Root, Inc. (1961), we hold that whether or not a vacancy exists must be determined at the time the strikers apply for work after the strike."

Tested by the Brown & Root standard, the record is "devoid of evidence that the jobs of the six complaining strikers were still available . . . when they applied for reinstatement," two judges agreed. The third judge dissented, saying "no other persons had replaced the striking workers" and "their jobs had not been abolished."

Right to Strike 'Precious'

"The right to strike is a precious right," Judge Walter Ely wrote in his dissent. "It is too often the workman's only weapon and his only shield against oppression."

The majority opinion, which Ely said was the result of "misapplying" previous rulings he called not pertinent, can have no other effect, he declared, "than to intimidate those who believe themselves . . . economically aggrieved, especially those who, for long tenure, have earned valuable benefits which they should not be required to expose to new risks."

In another case, the Supreme Court refused to review lower court decisions in suits by orchestra leaders against the Musicians. The action upholds rulings by a U.S. District Court judge in 1964, affirmed by the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, against the band leaders' claims for $400,000 in fees and expenses.

Painters Appoint Training Director

The Painters named William A. Duval of San Jose, Calif., as director of apprentice training, succeeding the late Carl Griffin, who died recently.

Duval has been a teacher of trade training and faculty member at San Jose City College. He served also as secretary of his union's statewide apprenticeship and training committee, and consultant for the California State Division of Apprenticeship Standards. An Army veteran, he joined San Jose Painters Local 1288 in 1947 and later was elected business representative, a member of the Painters District Council and an officer of the county Building & Construction Trades Council.

Labor-Backed Plan at Stake:

Senate in New Fight Over Election Fund

The financing of presidential election campaigns hung in the balance as the Senate struggled with a tax bill loaded with unrelated amendments.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate was trying to extricate itself from a parliamentary deadlock.

At issue was whether the Senate would vote to repeal the campaign financing law it enacted last year to free major party candidates from reliance on wealthy contributors representing special interests.

The labor-backed law allows each taxpayer to indicate whether he wants $1 of his federal income tax to go into a fund to be used to pay the costs of presidential campaigns.

Opponents at one stage mustered a 48-42 majority for tacking an amendment repealing the campaign financing law to the unrelated House-passed bill restoring the 7 percent investment tax credit for business firms.

A week later, second thoughts prevailed and the Senate adopted another amendment to the tax bill which in effect continued the campaign financing law, with modifications designed to take care of some of the objections that had been raised in debate. The vote on this action was 46-42.

During the intervening week, a flood of other unrelated amendments had been tacked onto the bill, including a tax credit for college tuition expenses, an optional 60-year retirement age with reduced pension under social security, and restrictions of meat imports.

After apparently undoing its earlier action, the Senate found itself facing a new battle when Majority Leader Mike Mansfield announced he would move to send the bill back to the Finance Committee with instructions to knock out all amendments except one—an amendment repealing the presidential campaign financing law as of July 31. Mansfield said his motion would also instruct the committee to draw up a new campaign financing law for Senate consideration within six weeks.

Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.), sponsor of the original campaign financing bill and leader of the fight against its repeal, sharply protested Mansfield's proposal and warned he would filibuster against it.

Still uncertain through the weeks of debate and maneuvering, is the attitude of House conferees who would have to meet with a Senate committee to consider any changes in the House-passed investment tax bill.

As for the tax bill itself, the Senate hadn't gotten around to debating it as yet.

A high-priority labor bill, to allow on-site picketing by building trades unions, passed its first hurdle in the House.

It was referred by a subcommittee to the full House Education & Labor Committee.

The subcommittee passed up the bill "without recommendation" and the full committee is scheduled to begin consideration at its Apr. 25 meeting.

Hearings on pay raises for federal employes were scheduled to start in the House on Apr. 25, touching off a major effort by postal and other federal unions to improve the Administration bill.

The Administration has proposed a 4.5 percent raise as a step towards comparability with pay scales in private industry.

The unions, which have scheduled a series of pay raise rallies in Washington, are asking full comparability now.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY panel questions AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the American labor movement and collective bargaining. An audience of 600 students filled the auditorium and had a chance to join in the 90-minute program designed "to bring the issues and leaders of the country to the campus."

Meany Mourns Adenauer, Will Attend Funeral

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed labor's deep sorrow at the death of Konrad Adenauer and made plans to attend the funeral of the former German chancellor.

He sent a message of "sincerest condolences" to the Adenauer family and to "the entire German people."

His message, sent through Pres. Ludwig Rosenberg of the German Federation of Trade Unions described Adenauer as the "preeminent architect of the rebirth of German democracy and pioneer of the Federal German Republic's firm alliance with the western community of free nations."

Speaking "as one who was privileged to cooperate with this great patriot and dedicated champion of human dignity during critical postwar hours," Meany termed Adenauer's death a "grave loss not only to the German people who are still denied national reunification in freedom, but also to men and women everywhere who love liberty and loathe all dictatorships."

The two men had become personal friends over the years, stemming from American labor's early assistance in the rebuilding of a democratic trade union movement in postwar Germany.

The chancellor visited the AFL-CIO headquarters during trips to the United States and in 1959 bestowed his nation's Cross of Merit with star and ribbon on Meany for "assistance to mitigate the misery of the German people in the postwar period and to build a free and democratic Germany."

Pres. Johnson and other world leaders planned to attend the memorial services and funeral for Adenauer.

Johnson said the American people "will never forget" Adenauer's "lifelong opposition to tyranny in any form."

Machinists Hit Airline Failure To Honor Pact

New York—If there's a strike on National Airlines, air travelers will have had plenty of warning from the union.

The Machinists, in a full page advertisement in the New York Times, explained the issue to the public—the failure of National to pay the cost of increased insurance premiums.

The airlines agreed, after last year's mechanic's strike, to contract language barring an increase in premiums to employes. But after the workers returned to their jobs, National's representatives said that health and welfare provisions of the contract would not apply to National, according to the IAM.

In the interim, premiums increased by $6.08 a month for dependency coverage. National refuses to pay and the union is taking the case to arbitration under the Railway Labor Act. When this contract expires, warns the IAM in the ad, National Airlines will owe each employe $6.08 a month plus 6 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967. Until payment is made no further agreements will be signed, the union said.

The Season Opens

Labor's Role in U.S. Outlined to Students

(Continued from Page 1)

our workers than any other system."

Meany said labor didn't oppose trade with Soviet Russia if "it is done in the good old-fashioned Yankee horse-trading manner." Long-term credits, he suggested, should be matched by something in return, such as tearing down the Berlin Wall.

He politely declined to agree that skilled workers shouldn't be making so much money. "They're worth it," he declared. "I never knew a union yet that priced itself out of the market."

Defends Wage Floor

In a sharp retort, Meany tore into the argument that the minimum wage increased unemployment.

From the first 25-cents-an-hour minimum to the present, he told the students, employer groups have argued that a higher minimum wage would drive firms out of business and increase unemployment. In practice, he said, whenever the wage floor is raised the nation has become more prosperous.

He discussed frankly some of the problems of the labor movement. "We haven't scratched the surface" in white collar organizing, he acknowledged. And one of the "problems of success" in raising workers' living standards is that it is hard to get members with automobiles and television sets to attend union meetings as faithfully as an early generation of workers did. But when there's trouble, such as the possibility of a strike, "they turn out," he observed.

Meany stressed the difference between voluntary arbitration, which labor supports, and compulsory arbitration, which is "bad for workers, bad for employers" and dangerous for the nation.

He acknowledged continuing problems of discrimination within some of the 60,000 local unions, but reported on the significant "progress" and the strong efforts made by AFL-CIO affiliates and the federation itself.

And the AFL-CIO president told the students how dues paid by union electricians, auto workers and machinists are financing the continuing campaign to bring decent wages and working conditions to farm workers in California and Texas. He mentioned the pioneering contracts which have been negotiated and stressed that the uphill organizing effort has forced the big factory farms to raise their wages in an effort to keep the union out.

At one point, Meany expressed bafflement at a questioner who suggested that anti-trust laws could be applied against unions without hurting workers.

How can you hurt unions without hurting workers, Meany asked? "Unions are workers. You can't separate the two."

4-22-67

David Swankin Named To Labor Dept. Post

David A. Swankin has been named by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz as deputy assistant secretary for labor standards. Swankin, 33, has been executive director of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

Labor Backs Bill to Ban Wiretapping

(Continued from Page 1)

ging be permitted in criminal investigations.

There has been "massive police wiretapping" in New York, where it is permitted by state law, Harris noted, but evidence of its value is "not persuasive."

Even assuming," he added, "that wiretapping does have substantial utility in police work, we are of the view that, in general, the preservation of individual freedom should have priority."

Earlier in the hearings, Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark told the subcommittee that the bill's strict regulations on wiretapping would not impede efforts to wipe out organized crime.

Clark said the bill should be passed because "nothing so mocks privacy as the wiretap and electronic surveillance." He termed bugging "incompatible with a free society and justified only when that society must protect itself from those who seek to destroy it."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Feburary meeting said the Administration proposals "are fully in accord with the position long taken by the AFL-CIO."

Labor Strongly Backs Public TV Plan

Need Cited For Choice To Viewers

A non-commercial television and radio enterprise should be set up by the federal government to present programs for "public interest rather than private profit," the AFL-CIO declared in testimony at Senate hearings.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said Americans should be able to see and hear programs "that are selling nothing but their own content; programs that can experiment, that can innovate, without fear that one bad guess will cause an angry sponsor to put them off the air."

He gave labor's "unqualified support" to the Administration bill establishing an independent television and radio corporation. It would be supported in part by federal funds, but would be completely free of government control.

The airwaves, Biemiller stressed, belong "to all the people of the United States."

Even if commercial broadcasters devoted more of their programming to public interest, "there would be need for another approach" to assure program diversity, he said.

Viewers and listeners, he said, are entitled to "a wider choice than commercial television can reasonably be expected to offer."

Choice Wanted

Biemiller made it clear that labor is not seeking to supplant commercial television which is giving "millions of citizens . . . what they want."

But there is an unmet need, he stressed, for "programs that will enrich as well as amuse, edify as well as entertain."

This alternative to commercial television, he emphasized, should not be government-controlled television, which would "offer a choice only between Big Business and Big Brother."

The public board administering the federal and privately-contributed funds, Biemiller said, should include a representative from the labor movement, the "largest single group of viewers and listeners in the nation."

He said the Administration bill would be "a worthy companion . . . to the splendid series of educational measures enacted by Congress during the last several years."

His testimony before the communications subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee stressed that the educational role the AFL-CIO envisions for non-commercial television goes well beyond "instructional television" used as a teaching supplement.

He saw it undertaking programs keyed above commercial television's

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AFL-CIO News

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50,000 Strike in Rubber; Union Blasts 'Conspiracy'

BIGGEST SALARY RALLY ever held by the Letter Carriers gets under way in Washington with more than 3,500 delegates on hand. An overflow crowd watched in another hall over closed circuit television. The big Number 5 on the platform stands for level 5 of the postal pay classification system —the upgrading sought by AFL-CIO postal unions. Charts list sponsors of the bill. **(Story, Page 11.)**

39 Plants Of 3 Firms Shut Down

Akron, O. — Strikes against three of the Big 4 rubber companies moved into their second week as 50,000 members of the Rubber Workers picketed 39 plants in 36 cities for wage improvements and job protection.

The struck firms are Firestone, Goodrich and Uniroyal, formerly the U.S. Rubber Co. Only the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. continued to operate on a day-to-day basis, with union and management striving to reach agreement and avoid extending the strike by militant URW members.

Fruitless Talks

The union reported members at a Goodyear hose plant in North Chicago, Ill., walked off their jobs in a sympathy strike and to show their dissatisfaction over five weeks of fruitless bargaining.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito charged that the Big 4 plus General Tire Co. had provoked the walkouts through a mutual aid pact that he called a "conspiracy that goes to the point of trying to undermine good-faith bargaining."

Under terms disclosed recently, any struck company will get help from those that have not been struck.

Bommarito said the companies "refused to approach the bargaining table realistically and with a sincere purpose to negotiate a fair and reasonable settlement."

The URW is seeking a "substantial" wage increase and a Full

(Continued on Page 2)

Unions Charge Carrier Holdout:

Congress Weighs Rail Action As New Strike Date Looms

Congress was moving to forestall a scheduled national railroad strike, as shopcraft unions and rail management remained apart on the terms of an agreement.

Members of both the Senate Labor Committee and the House Commerce Committee made clear their intent to support emergency legislation barring a work stoppage. The key question was what form the legislation would take.

Rail management called openly—in newspaper advertisements—for compulsory arbitration.

A number of committee members from both parties indicated their choice would be government seizure of the railroads, to keep them operating while the parties continued to seek to bargain on the issues.

The strike deadline set by the six cooperating shopcraft unions, affiliates of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., is May 3.

Michael Fox, president of the de-

(Continued on Page 3)

Teachers Post Big Wins In Washington, Detroit

Emphatic election victories were scored by two locals of the American Federation of Teachers. In Washington, D.C., Local 6 won exclusive bargaining rights for 6,727 public school teachers, and in Detroit, Local 231 overwhelmed a challenge of its right to represent 11,500 teachers.

Both elections were won by the affiliates over units of the National Education Association.

In Washington, the Teachers Union got 3,540 votes to 2,119 for the D.C. Education Assn., with 74 voting for no representation. The election, conducted at 95 schools and other polling places, was called by the Board of Education to settle the disputed issue of bargaining rights between the union and non-union groups. It was the first such vote in the history of District schools, which have 193,000 pupils.

The union's choice by 61.7 percent of teachers voting means "a major change in District schools," said Local 6 Pres. William Simons. The day after the election union representatives met with Supt. Carl F. Hansen to arrange for bargaining meetings and a first contract, to take effect Sept. 1.

The local said it has a list of 200 proposed improvements it wants to discuss, including higher wages, class sizes, teacher aides, pensions, more adequate buildings, classroom supplies and equipment.

The D.C. school budget must be approved by Congress and teachers long have complained of repeated slashes in funds for new buildings and sites and teaching needs.

Simons said the union will ask the DCEA group to nominate three of its members to serve on the negotiating committee because "we want the best brains and ideas of all the teachers because we are now the official representative of them all."

In Detroit, Local 231 got 6,410 votes to 3,709 for the Detroit Education Association. The union's vote total was 62 percent, up 3 percent over that of the last previous election, in 1964. After the results were certified by the Michigan Labor Mediation Board, negotiations

(Continued on Page 3)

Welfare Study Explodes Myth of Heavy Cheating

A government study has exploded the myth that large numbers of able-bodied men are on the welfare rolls when they could be working.

The fact is that only 50,000 of the 7.3 million persons receiving federal welfare benefits—about one out of 145—are able to work or capable of being trained for work.

The big majority are the elderly, disabled and children.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr., a special assistant to Pres. Johnson, disclosed the findings in a speech to a journalism honor fraternity.

Purpose of the study, he said, was "to answer a very simple question: How many persons capable of working are on welfare?"

Some, he noted, have claimed "many millions." But the analysis actually showed that of the 7.3 million welfare beneficiaries:

- "2.1 million, mostly women, are 65 or over, with a median age of 72.
- "700,000 are either blind or

(Continued on Page 4)

House Unit Clears Site Picketing Bill

The House Labor Committee voted to approve the on-site picketing bill, after rejecting a Republican substitute which would have imposed new restrictions on building trades unions as the price of restoring their right to picket construction sites.

Committee endorsement of the bill, by a decisive voice vote, moved the legislation to the Rules Committee and set the stage for a showdown battle on the House floor later in the session..

The bill, a key goal of the AFL-CIO and its Building & Construction Trades Dept., would amend the Taft-Hartley Act to specify that picketing a subcontractor at a multi-

(Continued on Page 11)

Court Imposes 80-Day Bar To Avco Strike

New Haven, Conn. — The 10-day restraining order that halted a strike by 4,800 striking members of Auto Workers Local 1010 at the Lycoming Division of the Avco Corp. has been extended to the full 80 days under the Taft-Hartley Act by Judge William H. Timbers in U. S. District Court here.

Timbers, who handed down the temporary order, extended it on the basis of a statement by Deputy Defense Sec. Cyrus R. Vance that a strike would halt the production of helicopter engines and parts "essential to the national defense and security . . . particularly in connection with combat operations in Southeast Asia."

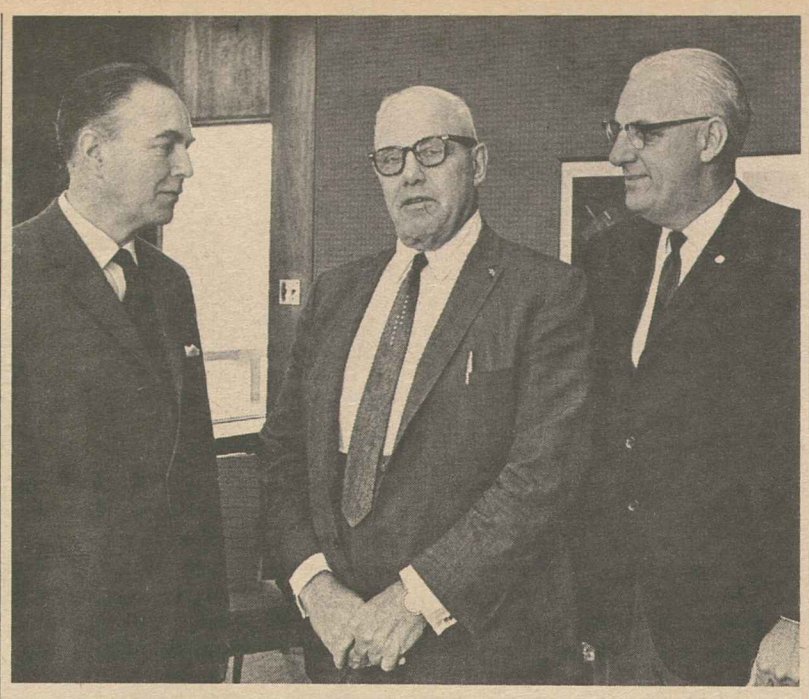
The 80-day period begins Apr. 17. The order also covers UAW Local 376, whose 500 clerical and laboratory worker members had threatened to walk out.

UAW Gen. Counsel Stephen I. Schlossberg, representing Local 1010, said the union had no legal opposition to the curb because the law is "certainly clear," but declared "we certainly object morally and philosophically.

"Why should a company be allowed to lag behind the wages paid elsewhere in the industry," he demanded, "and then hide under the umbrella of national defense?"

Avco's hourly wage rate averages $2.85, he said, or 55 cents less than in other major defense plants.

Union members walked out when their contract expired Apr. 15. The Justice Dept. got its 10-day temporary injunction and Pres. Johnson named a fact-finding panel. Members are the Rev. Leo C. Brown, S.J., of the Cambridge, Mass., Center for Social Studies; Prof. Clyde W. Summers of Yale University Law School and James C. Hill, Huntington, N.Y., arbiter.



WELCOME VISITOR to office of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was Gen. Sec. S. F. Greene (left) of Great Britain's National Union of Railwaymen, who was accompanied by Pres. John M. Elliott (right) of the Amalgamated Transit Union. Greene is visiting this country as the guest of the ATU, the Railroad Trainmen and the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Consumer Prices Rise, Wholesale Index Drops

The Consumer Price Index continued its upward climb in March by rising two-tenths of 1 percent to 115, the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Increases in household furnishings, gasoline, used cars, apparel and services more than offset a two-tenths of 1 percent drop in food — about half that expected from seasonal factors alone.

However, the BLS Wholesale Price Index declined three-tenths of 1 percent and incomplete figures for April indicate a further drop of four-tenths of 1 percent. This would bring the level slightly below that of March 1966 for the first over-the-year drop since August 1964.

In a third report, the BLS said net spendable earnings increased about 75 cents over the month to $99.30 for a factory worker with three dependents and to $91.42 for a single worker. The rise was the first this year. It was attributed to a 1-cent advance in average hourly earnings to an all-time high of $2.79, and a rise of two-tenths of an hour in the average workweek.

Over the year, single workers were getting 91 cents a week more and those with three dependents 96 cents more. The relatively small rise was due to a cut of more than an hour in the average workweek and an increase in the social security tax.

Net spendable earnings are what a worker has left after deductions for federal income taxes and social security.

"Real" spendable earnings—the buying power of take-home pay after allowance for changes in the cost of living index—increased about 50 cents to $79.50 for the single worker and $86.35 for the worker with three dependents.

Wage Comparison

The new figures compare with $80.35 in January 1967 and $80.81 in March 1966 for the single worker, and to $87.25 in January and $87.80 a year ago for the worker with three dependents.

A BLS analysis showed that in the first quarter of this year real spendable earnings averaged 1.5 percent less than in the same period of last year because of higher prices, shorter workweeks and the social security tax increase.

The CPI factors that showed increases over the month again were led by medical care services, which rose nine-tenths of 1 percent. Housekeeping and home maintenance costs increased seven-tenths of 1 percent, and personal care four-tenths of 1 percent. A slight decline was registered in mortgage interest rates.

The CPI has jumped 2.7 percent in the past year, the BLS said, with an advance of more than 5 percent in average charges for consumer services accounting for nearly two-thirds of the rise. Medical care services have gone up 9 percent since March 1966.

The change in the CPI since December will yield cost-of-living wage increases of 1 cent an hour to about 60,000 workers, most of them in the aircraft and transportation industries, the BLS reported.

Fire Fighters' Awards Honor 13 Newsmen

The Fire Fighters have announced 13 newspaper, television and radio winners of the union's second annual awards program for the best representation of the "dramatic and frequently hazardous work" of professional firemen.

Cash prizes of $500 will be awarded by union officials in each locality to the following first place winners:

- Paul Gauvin, New Bedford, Mass., Standard-Times, for a feature story telling how fire companies respond to an alarm within 40 seconds.
- John Sherlock, Syracuse, N.Y., Herald American, news photography award for a picture of a fireman carrying a child from a burning building while giving him oxygen.
- Station CBUT-TV of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Vancouver, B.C., and producer Keith Christie for a 30-minute television documentary showing the simulated rescue of an injured man from a fast-flowing river.

Second prize winners, who will receive $250 each, are Robert Alden of the New York Times for a story on the death of 12 fire fighters Oct. 18, 1966; Joseph Young III, Indianapolis, Ind., News for a photo titled "Reflections of Fire Fighters;" Station WTAE-TV, Pittsburgh, Pa., and staff member Les Banos for a program about a heroic rescue of a fireman by his fellow fire fighters.

Winners of honorable mentions are Nancy Sharp of the Syracuse Herald-American for a story on the training of firemen; William L. Seiter of the Detroit News for a photo captioned "The Heat's Still On;" TV Station WCBS, New York, for news reports on the fire that killed 12 uniformed men; Radio Station WELI, New Haven, Conn., and News Editor William O'Sullivan for an editorial on the hazards of fire fighting.

Special citations: an advertisement by IAFF Local 338 in the Elkhart, Ind., daily Truth; a photo titled "He Plays It Cool at a Hot Spot" by Boris Spremo in the Toronto, Ont., Daily Star; a telecast by WGN-TV, Chicago, produced and directed by Richard Neville, on the need for improved financing of the Chicago Fire Dept.

IAFF Pres. William D. Buck said the annual program is meant to show appreciation for the work of news media and to improve public understanding of the "training, hazards and hard, punishing work" of those who prevent and suppress fires.

Three judges chose the winning entries—Alan E. Adams of Business Week magazine; AFL-CIO Dir. of Public Relations Albert J. Zack, and Managing Editor Warren Y. Kimball of Firemen, published by the National Fire Protection Association.

U.S. Farm Population Continues Sharp Drop

The nation's farm population has been dropping at the rate of about 5 percent a year since 1960 and on Apr. 1, 1966, stood at 11,595,000 persons — about 4 million fewer than on Apr. 1, 1960, according to the Bureau of the Census.

For Wages, Job Protection:

Rubber Strike Solid In Second Week

(Continued from Page 1)

Employment Earnings Program (FEEP)—its version of a guaranteed annual wage or salaried status —that would give laid-off workers 92.5 percent of their regular wages.

But Bommarito said the issues that caused the triple strikes Apr. 20 are not all economic.

He said FEEP would cost only two cents an hour over the present five-cents-an-hour cost of the supplemental unemployment benefits program that gives laid-off workers 65 percent of their regular wages plus dependents' allowances.

"The major rubber companies paid in excess of $15 million for incentive bonuses to selected key executive personnel in 1966," Bommarito noted. "However," he said, "the dignity of the worker at his machine in his everyday work is of primary importance in every collective bargaining relationship."

He said extensive misapplication of contract provisions over the past two years by the companies has created dissension, distrust and unrest among URW members.

"It is absolutely necessary," he declared, "that the local unions of the URW and the Big 4 have workable relationships that will protect the job rights of the man in the shop."

Bommarito said the companies have simply not considered the skilled trades problem in the rubber industry. They must realize the shortage of craftsmen and the widespread discontent in their ranks, he suggested, but have not seen fit to do anything about it.

Similar wage inequities exist among workers paid on an hourly basis and these problems also must be recognized by the companies in present negotiations, Bommarito declared. He also accused the companies of attempting to divide URW members by proposing different wage standards for those in tire plants and those in non-tire producing factories. The URW president charged the companies with double-talk on the historic tandem relationship with auto adjustments when it suited their convenience but now, when the Rubber Workers seek to use the same formula "they refuse to budge," he said.

He pointed out that in 1961, 1963, and 1965 the companies pleaded that they could not give URW members more than workers in the auto industry. Now, he said, they refuse to match the pattern of Auto Workers' cost of living adjustments which in 1966 hit 13 cents an hour.

"The major rubber companies don't claim poverty," Bommarito observed. "They simply refuse to follow the same formula this year which they have followed for 20 years."

Talks Resumed

Negotiations with the three struck companies were suspended for five days but URW policy committees returned to the tables Apr. 26 with Firestone in Cleveland, Goodrich in Columbus and Uniroyal in Cincinnati. In Akron, Firestone lawyers went to court seeking an injunction to limit URW pickets to two at each gate. The company alleged mass picketing and entrance blocking, but police had no reports of unruly action or incidents on the picket lines.

From UAW delegates at a bargaining convention in Detroit the striking URW members received a pledge of financial support and extra pickets if they are needed.

The company-wide strikes are the first for the URW since 1965 when the Uniroyal chain was shut down for six days. The last time three companies were struck was in 1959 when the same three were closed—Firestone, Goodrich and Uniroyal.

Gleason Sees 'New Day' For Vietnamese Labor

Saigon, Viet Nam—The Vietnamese people, "building a nation in freedom and . . . a better country under fire," are on the threshold of a new day, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen told the fifth national convention of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) here.

Gleason was the AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the convention and carried with him the greetings of Pres. George Meany and the federation's membership. Earlier he had visited Viet Nam three times at the behest of the Agency for Intl. Development to help speed the flow of war materiel through that nation's overtaxed ports.

He hailed Viet Nam's new democratic constitution as a landmark of progress, but pointed out that "no document by itself, no matter how noble its ideals, can guarantee democracy or social justice."

"It is people who count most and, in the last resort, people count even more than the best programs," he declared.

"You now have an opportunity to build free democratic institutions like free trade unions of the workers on the land, in the factories and in the offices. The worker on the land and the worker in the factory or the office are all brothers. They are seeking the right to live in peace and freedom, to bring up their families, educate their children, improve their standards of living and worship as they choose.

"You can count on our help in your endeavor to achieve these great goals."

Gleason voiced the admiration and respect of freedom-loving people throughout the world for the devotion of the Vietnamese people to democracy. He cited the recent local elections and noted that no Communist terrorists, kidnapers or arsonists could prevent the people from exercising their right to vote.

Free Elections

"And these were free elections," he emphasized, "not in the style of Hanoi, not in the lineup of Peiping, not in the frauds masquerading as elections in the Soviet 'paradise.' You have a choice. Whether it be in free elections or the right to strike, you have a choice. Remember, there is one right above all others—the right to freedom of choice, which no dictatorship ever gives to the people, to the workers, to the peasants."

Gleason assured the delegates that the AFL-CIO, like the American people as a whole, "will work with you and will fight alongside you to assure your right to build a free and prosperous democracy."

Wage Hike Tops List:

UAW Parley Sets '67 Contract Goals

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—Delegates representing 1.6 million U.S. and Canadian members of the Auto Workers took two days to debate a collective bargaining program for 1967 negotiations with the auto industry, then adopted it by show of hands with less than 10 dissenting votes.

The program, departing in only two minor respects from the recommendations of the executive board and a convention committee, gave top priority to a "substantial wage and salary increase for all" and strong emphasis to 20 other contract objectives including wage parity for Canadian workers, a guaranteed annual wage patterned on that of office workers and company officials, "equal pay" for skilled trades workers, and improved working conditions.

Delegates from more than 1,000 local unions of production, skilled trades, technical, professional and office employes voted unanimously to support the current strike of 50,000 members of the Rubber Workers and passed the hat for striking farm workers.

Resolutions for changes in the bargaining program submitted by two UAW locals were defeated by margins of more than 95 percent. Ford Local 1250 proposed a 35-hour workweek resolution, and Fisher Body Local 45 offered a retirement-at-55 resolution with no reduction in benefits. Both locals are in the Cleveland, O., region.

Broad Goals

The convention supported a request by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther that union bargaining committees be given broad general goals rather than mandates for specific objectives like the 35-hour week or a spelled-out wage proposal.

On wages, the report adopted by the convention noted that wage and salary income lags behind property income "such as dividends, interest and profits." The average rate of return of the motor vehicle and equipment industry, it pointed out, was higher than the average for all other manufacturing corporations combined in 19 of the past 20 years.

"Both as a matter of equity for workers and their families, and as a necessity for the nation's economy," the report declared, "it is essential that the UAW in 1967 make a maximum contribution" toward establishing "a healthier balance in the distribution of our national income through the winning of substantial wage increases for all its members."

The program makes these other points:

- There must be "no tampering" with the cost of living wage escalator nor the improvement-factor wage increases except to improve them.
- Elimination of the wage differential between American and Canadian auto workers will be a primary goal this year. While auto makers pay their Canadian workers less than in the U. S., they charge Canadian buyers higher prices for Canadian-made and U. S.-made cars.
- The "degrading" hourly-wage system has outlived its time. The union is determined to end it and "replace it with an annual income guarantee or contract of employment."
- Corporations must end the "double standard" of lower wage rates for skilled tradesmen than for workers hired by "outside" contractors to do essentially similar work.

The convention program also calls for better supplemental unemployment benefits, improved pensions, gains for white collar workers and employes of small shops, higher pension benefits for retirees, full health-care services, better vacation and holiday provisions, an end to overtime abuses, and the right to strike when legitimate grievances over production standards are not "fairly resolved."

The delegates approved a change in the UAW constitution to allow the union's executive board to "alter the union's relationship" with the AFL-CIO "in any way it deems appropriate."

NEW LABOR ADVISERS to the Office of Economic Opportunity are shown as they met with OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver. From left: Hyman Bookbinder, head of OEO's Office of National Councils & Organizations; William Gary, civil rights director for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Tom Cosgrove, OEO labor liaison officer; Evelyn Dubrow, Washington representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Shriver; Julius Rothman, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Joseph Joy, Job Corps labor liaison officer, and Rosa McGhee, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers. Other newcomers to the 17-member council are Walter Davis, AFL-CIO education director; William Lucy, community affairs director of the State, County & Municipal Employes, and West Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Miles Stanley.

'Massive' Educational Effort Urged To Combat Poverty in Mississippi

Jackson, Miss.—Mississippi needs a "massive" adult education program as well as an expanded Head Start for young children in order to break the poverty cycle, State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay told a Senate fact-finding committee.

"Many thousands of people have been pushed off the farms and plantations in recent years by mechanization of farm equipment," Ramsay said. "Even though jobs are available, these people are unemployable because most of them have no education."

Only a large-scale federal effort can end poverty "as a way of life" in the state, Ramsay stressed. "Mississippi simply does not have the necessary resources" to do the job itself.

Ramsay spoke to the four members of the Senate subcommittee on Employment, Manpower & Poverty who came to Mississippi as part of a first-hand investigation of the nation's anti-poverty programs—chairman Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Senators Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and George Murphy (R-Calif.)

Mississippi repealed its compulsory school attendance law in 1956—and in 1964 53.9 percent of its young people failed the Armed Forces Qualification Test. Ramsay noted also that only 28.5 percent of youngsters who enroll in high school stay until graduation,

Half Illiterate

He found a direct relationship between statistics showing that nearly half the state's population is functionally illiterate and that more than one third of the population doesn't earn enough money "to purchase the necessities of life."

"We in the AFL-CIO have done our best to help initiate adult education and training programs throughout the state," Ramsay said, and "the doors to opportunity have been opened to several thousand of our unfortunate citizens."

He stressed, however, that "the surface has only been scratched" and the need is for a federally-financed "massive program."

Praising the Head Start program for young children as a "vehicle to break the vicious circle of poverty enslavement," Ramsay urged the senators to "visit and listen to the experiences" of people who for the first time have been given "hope" that their children will be able to escape from poverty.

Mistakes have been made in many of the anti-poverty programs, but progress has been made, too, Ramsay observed.

The most important byproduct of these programs, he suggested, has been "bringing whites and blacks to the conference table where they could discuss problems of mutual interest." He added:

"To me it would be a real tragedy if these programs were to be abandoned, just when we appeared to be making significant progress."

Congress Weighs Action To Bar Rail Shutdown

(Continued from Page 1)

partment, told the Senate Labor Committee at an April 24 hearing that the railroads have "refused to engage in meaningful collective bargaining."

He charged that management's goal is to get Congress "to take away our right to strike" through a compulsory arbitration law.

The strong likelihood of congressional action, he said, has encouraged management to hold out against union contract proposals.

A special three-member presidential mediation panel contended that its recommendations—rejected by both sides—presented a basis for settlement. It would provide a 6 percent general increase in an 18-month contract, with three 5-cent raises over the contract period for skilled workers.

Pres. Johnson, in making public the report, said a strike would have "tragic consequences" and asked both sides to weigh its impact "against the narrow issues" that separate them.

Fox praised the panel's efforts, but stressed that the unions had already come down considerably on their original proposals and the skilled shopmen are "grossly underpaid," with pay scales lagging 50 cents an hour and more behind other industries.

The unions involved—the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, and Firemen & Oilers—"are not strike-happy," Fox said.

"We have not had a national strike in 45 years. But it takes two to negotiate. Unfortunately, the railroads have not yet begun serious negotiations with us."

Fox told the committee that "a railroad strike need not be a disaster to the nation."

He pledged that "if we are allowed to strike, we will make every arrangement possible to see that all necessary shipments—either for the military or essential to the nation's health—continue to move."

There still need not be a strike, he declared. "The prime need is for railroad management to bargain seriously with us—and give up their goal of trying to use us as Judas goats to lead you to destroy the right to strike."

Earlier Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd said in a joint statement: "The ugly fact is that collective bargaining has fallen flat on its face" in the dispute.

Deadline Near

All of the cooling off and mediation procedures of the Railway Labor Act have been exhausted in the dispute and Congress has already passed legislation postponing strike action 20 days. That extension expires May 3.

The unions' last proposal suggested a two-year contract with a 6.5 percent general pay raise plus a 12.5 cent inequity raise for skilled workers the first year, and 5 percent plus another 12.5 cents the second year.

After the Senate Labor Committee session, the two parties met for a final effort at direct bargaining, but the talks broke off after management would go no farther than a 6 percent raise over 18 months, a single 5-cent skill inequity boost and a further job study.

Teachers Post Big Wins In Washington, Detroit

(Continued from Page 1)

that had been suspended for the balloting were resumed.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Riordan, president of the Detroit local called the vote a "clear mandate that teachers believe we are making progress and want the union to keep on representing them."

Negotiators scheduled two meetings in April and two more in May, with management counter-proposals expected May 9.

Pay Raises Asked

The DFT is asking the School Board for pay increases averaging $1,700 a year across the board, two weeks' paid vacation, a reduction in the size of classes, and a shortening in the school year from 40 weeks to the big-city average of 38.

Other union objectives in a written contract include longevity payments of $150 a year after 15 years of Detroit school service, $300 after 20 years, $450 after 25; a greater voice in the selection of textbooks and supplementary teaching materials; more substitute teachers, "professional service days" for home visits and attendance at professional meetings; board-paid tuition for further college training in areas of severe shortages; and free tuition for elementary pupils who fail a grade and must attend summer classes.

No organization had bargaining rights until 1964, when the union got 5,739 votes to the DEA's 3,848 to win recognition as the voice of the Teachers' Representation Committee.

The state law was amended in 1965 to permit an exclusive bargaining agent, and the board recognized the union as the teachers' choice.

The union won its first written contract Dec. 8, 1965, and a renewal contract July 1, 1966. That latter contract expires next July 1, by which time the union hopes it will have given way to a new pact, Mrs. Riordan said.

Two Major Areas Show Job Gains

Asheville, N.C., and Memphis, Tenn., moved in March from the moderate to the low unemployment category for the first time since the classification system was inaugurated in 1955, for 150 major man power centers. The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security said the improved employment picture in the two communities raised to 61—the number of major areas reporting less than 3 percent of the work force jobless. Laurel, Miss.,

3,100 Workers At Canada GE Win Pay Hikes

Toronto, Ont. — Wage increases ranging up to 87.6 cents an hour over three years have been won by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in four months of bargaining with the Canadian General Electric Co.

Covered by the agreement are more than 1,700 workers in plants in Toronto, Peterborough, Cobourg and Oakville, all in Ontario, who voted 72 percent in favor of ratification.

Two weeks earlier, 1.400 IUE members at CGE plants in Montreal accepted a similar contract that brought their rates closer to the higher Ontario scales. The settlement was reached after a four-day strike.

IUE officials said that details of new wage and salary scales varied between plants but that the settlements mean average increases of about 24 percent over the three years.

At Peterborough, they said, engineering and laboratory assistants paid on a salary basis will be getting $35 a week more by 1969. Raises for hourly-rated employes go up by as much as 87.6 cents over the same period.

Other gains include improved vacations, pensions and security, a cost-of-living escalator plan and paid half-day holidays on the eves of Christmas and New Year's Day.

OEO to Train Unionists As Local Action Leaders

About 150 New England union members will be trained in all forms of community action program development under a new federal anti-poverty project.

Dir. Sargent Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity announced a grant of $287,766 to the Labor Relations & Research Center of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, which is sponsoring the community leadership training project in cooperation with the AFL-CIO in New England. The trainees will be nominated by central bodies in the six-state region.

The plan calls for periodic residential training and consultation for the trainees over a one-year period, with particular emphasis on urban poverty programs. The trainees, in turn, will conduct workshops in their home communities.

Directing the program will be Ben B. Seligman, professor of economics at the university and director of the Labor Relations & Research Center.

Labor Board Dismisses Band Leader's Charge

The National Labor Relation Board has dismissed a charge by an orchestra leader that a Musicians' local raised minimum wage scales and established a welfare fund for orchestra "sidemen" without giving the leader a chance to bargain on contract terms for the players he hires for single engagements.

A three-member panel of the NLRB upheld a ruling by Trial Examiner Paul Bisgyer that Musicians Local 802 in New York did not commit the unfair labor practices charged by leader Ben Cutler. The complaint alleged that the union refused to bargain after one meeting and notified Cutler that its members would not play for him during "one night stands" or single engagements unless he agreed to pay the new rates and contribute $1 per employe per engagement into the Local 802 welfare fund.

The union's right to withhold the services of its members except on payment of the new scales "can hardly be questioned," the examiner ruled. Union negotiators did meet with Cutler and it was only the latter's failure to submit further proposals that prevented further bargaining, he wrote.

The charge against Local 802 was one of a long series of actions brought by orchestra leaders in the courts and before the NLRB to test the lawfulness of union rules. AFM Pres. Herman Kenin said the NLRB action "represents another rebuff for the few orchestra leaders and former members" engaged in a "campaign of harassment" against the union. The disputants have lost every round to date, he added.

Murray-Green Award:

Dr. Sabin Honored For Polio Vaccine

New York—The AFL-CIO's community service committees played an important role in immunizing millions of Americans against the crippling polio virus, Dr. Albert B. Sabin said in accepting labor's annual Murray-Green award for outstanding service to humanity as developer of the Sabin anti-polio vaccine.

Distribution of the vaccine was one of the "most remarkable demonstrations of community service and organization" ever brought into use and "many of you were an important part of this," the Cincinnati research scientist told the 12th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services at its closing banquet here. **(Photos on facing page.)**

The award was presented by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, who called Sabin a "great benefactor of humanity and an outstanding citizen." Beirne is president of the Communications Workers.

The Murray-Green award is given annually to outstanding individuals and organizations whose achievements in health and welfare have inspired others to work for the common good. Established by the federation's Executive Council in 1956, it memorializes Philip Murray, late president of the former CIO, and William Green, late president of the former AFL.

Beirne told an audience of 750 at Hotel Commodore that Sabin flew from Europe to New York for the ceremony and planned to fly back the next day. In presenting the Murray-Green medallion and a $5,000 award to Dr. Sabin "as a token of the profound gratitude of the members of the AFL-CIO for contributions to their health and welfare," Beirne said the award recipients "have honored us by allowing us to honor them."

Sabin and the other winners "have not come for the medal or the check," Beirne said, because "as humanitarians themselves, they recognize the AFL-CIO as essentially a humanitarian movement."

The ultimate objective of the labor movement is to "end human suffering by giving full reality" to the "inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," he told the award audience.

Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities introduced Beirne and presided over general sessions at the four-day conference attended by 500 delegates and staff members. Closing sessions featured Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey, wife of the Vice President and member of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation; Harold F. O'Keefe of the Food & Drug Administration's Bureau of Medicine, and Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of New York University's Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine.

'Health Care For All'

The conference heard Perlis call for a "comprehensive program of quality health care for all" and heard reports of current problems and developments in mental health, alcoholism and medicare. After the general sessions, delegates split into smaller discussion groups at 10 workshops a day on these topics: community action against alcoholism, community mental health facilities, and implementing medicare.

At one conference session, Vice Pres. Richard Strunsky of the Intl. Labor Press Association presented ILPA contest awards to the first place winner, the Community Services Newsletter, Fort Wayne, Ind., and honorable mention recipients, Labor's Community Report, San Francisco, and Community Services Activities, Elkhart, Ind.

Mrs. Humphrey expressed her "enormous admiration" for the accomplishments of AFL-CIO Community Services committee members. She noted that nearly 6 million Americans are mentally retarded, and said retardation can be prevented at birth by a "simple medical procedure." The states that do not require testing should move to do so, she advised.

Welfare Study Explodes Myth of Heavy Cheating

(Continued from Page 1)

so severely handicapped that their work potential, if any, is extremely limited.

- "3.5 million are children whose parents cannot support them.
- "The remaining 1 million are the parents of those children: about 900,000 mothers and 150,000 fathers.

"Two-thirds of the 150,000 fathers on welfare are incapacitated. Only some 50,000 are capable of being given job skills and training that will make them self-sufficient."

Califano cited the analysis as the first step in a four-stage procedure the Johnson Administration is using to identify problems and develop solutions.

The study, he said, raises the problem of how to reach and motivate this group of 50,000 employable fathers to make them self-sufficient. It also raises the question of whether special child-care centers and training programs would help mothers move off the welfare rolls, along with the issue of whether it is desirable to take mothers away from small children.

"Perhaps most important," he said, "we must determine whether past mistakes put almost 1 million mothers and 3.5 million children on welfare—and correct these mistakes."

With the problem defined, Califano added, alternative means of overcoming them must be developed and evaluated so that the President can choose the solution which will bring the greatest benefits in relation to costs.

In developing a "total approach" to the nation's problems, Califano said, "we cannot content ourselves with putting new legislation on the books. We must constantly ask what we are trying to do and whether we are doing it well enough."

He cited as examples efforts to find the answers to questions such as these:

"While one out of every six college students is now receiving federal aid, how many potential college students have not even been identified?

"While Head Start is reaching a half-million preschoolers, how many other needy children have not yet felt the excitement of learning?

"While the overall unemployment rate is down to 3.6 percent, how do we reach the 12 percent of our teenage Americans who were without jobs in 1966?"

The test of government, Califano suggested, "is its capacity to respond to the needs of the people it serves."

May Day Pledge Issued by ORIT

The May Day message to workers in the hemisphere from the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) pledged a continuing struggle for better contracts, higher wages and improved conditions.

The message, signed by Pres. Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga and Sec.-Gen. Arturo Jauregui H., noted that since the first May Day observance in 1886, in the Western Hemisphere "trade unionism has been strengthened everywhere, claiming with ever stronger energy an active participation in the orientation and direction of the economic and social affairs of the modern world."

But poverty and injustice "still sadden the lives of millions of human beings in vast regions," it continued, and labor will continue the effort to eradicate them.

Reiser Re-Elected By Glass Workers

Columbus, O. — The Glass & Ceramic Workers returned Pres. Ralph Reiser to office for his sixth term and Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken for his 14th in an election by members. All six district presidents also were re-elected.

First Vice Pres. H. Wayne Jarman beat challenger Henry J. Augistine of Ford City, Pa. Second Vice Pres. Enoch R. Rust will face challenger Everett Lee Kanatzar of Cincinnati, O., in a runoff election May 9.

Shriver Spurs Unions to Step Up Sponsorship of Poverty Projects

Baton Rouge, La.—An appeal for expansion of union-sponsored programs in the war against poverty was voiced by Dir. Sargent Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity in a major address at the 12th convention of the Louisiana AFL-CIO.

The convention, traditionally attended by leaders from all sectors of society, was the largest in the central body's history with 5,229 persons registered—503 more than last year. Local unions and area councils sent 904 delegates.

Shriver hailed the labor movement for its support of the fight to wipe out poverty. He particularly commended its direct involvement in many phases of the Job Corps, VISTA Volunteers, job training and community action programs.

He cited the AFL-CIO's historic recognition of the similarity between the goals of organized labor and of the OEO and warmly praised the strong statement of support the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted at its February meeting.

"I would like to add my voice to that of the Executive Council in urging more direct union participation," Shriver said. "We would like to have every union member in the country visit local Job Corps centers. We need your advice and counsel as we prepare the Job Corps for the world of work. We would like to see the 'Helping Hand' Job Corps adoption program expanded throughout the nation."

Under the "Helping Hand" program, AFL-CIO central bodies near Job Corps centers send resumes of the skills and training of graduating corpsmen to central bodies in their home towns for help in getting him a job.

"Labor should have a voice and an active role in the development and operation of local anti-poverty programs," Shriver declared. "Where labor is a significant part of the community, its selected representative should serve on the local community action board."

The convention adopted a resolution strongly endorsing the anti-poverty program and urging affiliates to become active in it.

In a companion resolution, the delegates called on each affiliate—both local unions and local central bodies—to set up committees to spur active support for the national AFL-CIO minimum wage goal of $2 an hour.

Other resolutions backed the Johnson Administration's policies in Viet Nam and its proposals for improved social security benefits. The convention also called for a broad program of consumer protection and education after an address by Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's outgoing adviser on consumer affairs.

On the state level, the convention approved a demand for a study to develop a new and more logical basis for auto insurance rates.

Other speakers included Gov. John R. McKeithen (D), Sen. Russell B. Long (D), Rep. Hale Boggs (D), Dr. James Goddard, of the Food & Drug Administration; Dr. Bertram Brown, deputy director of the National Institutes for Mental Health, and Malvin R. Good, program director of the ABC news bureau at the United Nations.

Pres. Victor Bussie and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Sr., were re-elected without opposition.

AFL-CIO AWARD for service to humanity climaxed labor's 12th annual Conference on Community Services. Committee Chairman Joseph A. Beirne is shown presiding at banquet honoring Dr. Albert B. Sabin, developer of oral polio vaccine.

SABIN ACCEPTS Murray-Green award memorializing former CIO and AFL presidents before audience of 750. With Sabin (center) are Beirne and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh (right).

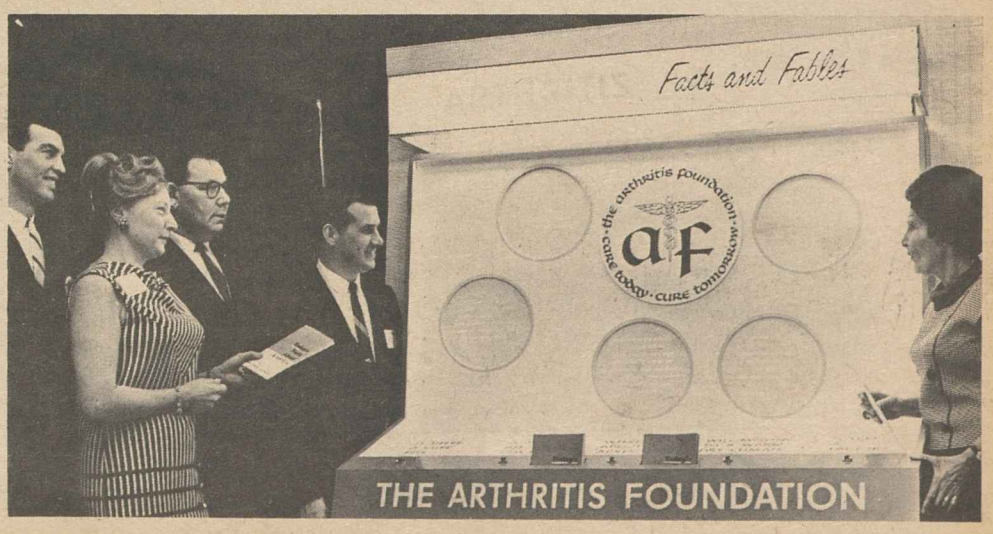
CSA Conference: Focus on Health Care

CONFERENCE DELEGATES got reports from 25 speakers including AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan (left), Social Security Administration Deputy Dir. Arthur E. Hess, and Federation CSA Dir. Leo Perlis (right).

MENTAL HEALTH facilities for community care were reported on by Executive Dir. Brian O'Connell of National Association for Mental Health (top). Speaker on labor-management cooperation for mental health was Dr. Maxwell N. Weisman (lower photo), psychiatric services director for Maryland State Mental Hygiene Dept.

MRS. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, wife of the Vice President, got thanks from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Jennings for report to conference delegates as a member of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

WORKSHOP SESSIONS like this one, conducted by William Davies, CSA field representative (fifth from right), permitted delegates to ask questions of experts and voice opinions. Subjects included alcoholism, mental health, medicare.



CONFEREES inspect exhibit of Arthritis Foundation, one of 18 exhibitors with a health care message. Movies on medicare and social security also were among visual presentations.

Collective Bargaining

I HAVE NO FEAR that the institution of collective bargaining is going to get to the point where it controls men's lives to their detriment. Now, if the institution of collective bargaining is bringing benefits to workers, and it has, why should they tear it down? Because it doesn't work perfectly in all cases? That's no reason to tear it down, and I have no fear of collective bargaining working to the detriment of the individual worker.

When you look at the American scene—look at the whole American economic picture—and you realize the gigantic corporations that have evolved under our system, their tremendous wealth and their power and so on and so forth, actually it reinforces your belief in collective bargaining as an institution.

Now, it's all right to say in theory that everybody is free. And in theory, the fellow who runs an elevator in the General Motors building in Detroit is free. He's free to bargain with the General Motors Co. for whatever services he gives in return for his salary. But in practice he can't bargain with them unless he joins with other workers and presents a collective front.

That's what collective bargaining means. It means the exercise collectively of the right that each individual has. Each individual has a right to sell his services. He has a right not to work; he has a right to stay home if he wants to; he has a right to quit; he has a right to go on strike. That's a constitutional right. Now what we do here is exercise it collectively.

I have no fear of the institution of collective bargaining getting out of hand. We have a number of instances, more in the last year or two, where the officers of a union would make what they thought was a good settlement and then, when the matter went to the members of the union for a vote, they turned it down. This type of case has cropped up quite frequently in the last few years.

But I have no fear of the institution. If you were to wipe out the institution of collective bargaining, if you were to wipe out unions in this country by law tomorrow, the very minute you wiped them out you would have to turn around and set up something in their place.

The dictator countries proved this. The dictator countries can't stand a free union, because you can't dictate if workers are free, you can't control the means of production. If you are going to dictate, you have got to govern, you have got to rule with an iron hand and you can't rule with an iron hand if workers are free to quit work.

So what do you do? You wipe out unions. But in order to keep the economy moving, you have got to promptly set up something in their place. Hitler set up the so-called Labor Front. Khrushchev told Pres. Kennedy in 1962 that they solved their union problem back in 1921. Kennedy asked how he did that and Khrushchev said, "Well, we shot the union leaders."

But they only shot the union leaders who believed in free unions. They promptly set up in Russia the largest union in the world. They called it a union, but we don't recognize it as a union, the so-called All-Soviet Council of Trade Unions. It controls the lives of the Russian workers. Everybody belongs. There is no problem about organizing; no problem about recruiting members. And everybody is under control. What does that union do? It does nothing in regard to wages and hours. Nothing. What is their business? Their business is to control workers.

I have no fear that we are going to do away with either unions or with collective bargaining.

—Excerpted from remarks by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a Georgetown University forum.

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Putting Down Roots

'Get Out the Vote':

COPE'S '66 Election Analysis Spotlights Labor's Task in '68

The following is excerpted from the Apr. 17, 1967, issue of Memo from COPE, the biweekly publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

ONE OF THE IRONIES of 1966 was that widespread defeat of liberals came in a year when COPE performed better than ever. It brought home the lesson—by no means a new one—that COPE, though a significant factor, is but one factor in an election. Labor can never account for more than a minority of votes.

Two major factors helped stem what could have been a more far-reaching electoral defeat:

- COPE was provided with more assistance than ever before from Pres. Meany and the Executive Council to the ranks of state and local central bodies and from the international unions. From all, COPE had more cooperation, more manpower, membership lists for data processing pilot projects and more coordination of campaign contributions. This produced the best organizational effort ever mounted by COPE.
- Planning and organizing for the 1966 elections began early in 1965 and continued through the campaign.

The accomplishments, however, cannot obscure the disturbing problems, the failure of many of our members to vote in spite of our best efforts, and the susceptibility of our own members to racist arguments on civil rights issues.

Both problems can be simply phrased but not easily met. Answers perhaps can be found within the framework of the following known facts:

1. As the average age of the population decreases, so does the average age of union members.

In the next five years, 26 million new voters between the ages of 21 and 23 will be added to the electorate. As new voters, they will have no historical memory of Franklin Roosevelt, the depression or World War II. Many of them will be new union members.

2. More and more, our white members, with the rest of the white population, will live in suburbs.

Between 1960 and 1965 the white population in all cities, large and small, dropped by more than 250,000. Given the normal growth of a stable population, it should have increased by 4.5 million. Instead, these and more joined the people moving from rural areas and young people starting new families to swell the suburban population by 9.25 million over the same five-year period.

Our organizational structure is traditionally based in central cities. Our problem arises in organizing and educating members who live far beyond the jurisdiction of the local central body.

3. Cities are increasingly becoming Negro ghettos. Between 1960 and 1965, the Negro population in cities increased 2 million, and, in the suburbs, only 400,000.

Our concern relates not only to our own Negro members in their urban community, but to the larger problems of maintaining lines of political communication between all sectors of our organization and our natural allies.

To meet these new circumstances the following approaches seem worth considering.

- Intensified political education through existing national and state AFL-CIO machinery and in international unions, with special appeals to our younger members.
- Development of local COPEs on a community basis in order to "go where our members live," which, increasingly, will be in the suburbs.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that 1968 will not be an easy year. According to polls, the President's popularity has slipped despite an unmatched record of domestic achievements. The Republicans are unlikely to kick the election away as in 1964.

The potential effect of large numbers sitting out the 1968 elections can best be understood by examining two Senate races of 1962 won by liberals by close margins. The same senators—Joseph Clark, Pa., and Gaylord Nelson, Wis.—will be candidates again in 1968.

In Pennsylvania, the GOP vote in a statewide campaign actually declined by 34,300 from 1962 to 1966. But the defeat of COPE-endorsed Milton Shapp is clearly traced to the stay-at-home liberal vote. The Democratic vote declined by 369,664 from 1962 to 1966.

In Wisconsin, the GOP vote gained only 505 from 1962 to 1966, but the Democratic vote declined by 98,233. Here, too, the clear difference was in the large numbers of stay-at-home voters.

Sen. Clark won with only 51.1 percent of the vote in 1962, Sen. Nelson with only 52.6 percent. Failure of a substantial number of liberals to vote in 1968—as was the case in 1966—could doom their re-election chances.

In addition to these and other senators, more than a score of marginal liberals in the House will rely for re-election on the heaviest possible turnout among union members and their families.

Morgan Says:

If Redwood Trees Are Spared Maybe We Can See the Forest

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

A TREE—who needs one? Especially since as the present governor of California once reputedly observed, when you've seen one, you've seen 'em all.

It is impossible to measure at this point how much facetiousness—if any—was at the root of that remark by Ronald Reagan. To approach the subject of trees from a still less poetic angle, it would not be too facetious to say that if the demographers are right, impending generations will be lucky if they do see one. Theoretically, all the rest will have been cut down either to build houses for the exploding population or just to give the hordes of people still unborn standing room, so crowded will the planet become if humans continue to multiply at present rates.

Morgan

If we are to avoid, at any rate, the extremes of too many people and too few trees to shade them, we are going to have to reach some intelligent compromises, and rather quickly, in both departments.

As it has for years past, the question of establishing a Redwoods National Park in California has come before Congress again. Delay after distressing delay has beset this invaluable project. Conservation groups have quarreled among themselves and with the National Park Service over the size and the site of the park to protect these rare trees, some of which started to grow before Christ was born.

The Park Service's parent, the Dept. of the Interior, has wavered in its assessments of the project under the pressure of politicians who, in turn, have been under pressure by lumber interests, their stubbornness stiffened by the advent of the new Republican regime in Sacramento.

To Reagan, obviously the adjective "conservative" does not necessarily derive from the noun "conservation," and vice versa. If the issue of a park were to be caught in such a frightful thicket of controversy much longer, God Himself would be hard put to make a tree, especially a redwood, to inspire Joyce Kilmer or any other mortal fool enough to think the poetry of nature is important in our modern materialistic fairylands of asphalt, discarded beer cans, coke bottles and automobile junkyards.

But a faint breeze of hope, a timid zephyr of encouragement, is stirring through the petrified forest on Capitol Hill. The save-the-redwoods campaign has shaken down to three principal alternatives and the Johnson Administration, unsurprisingly, has decided to push for the middle-sized one as the most satisfactory compromise.

It has termed "wholly unacceptable" a plan favored by Reagan and sponsored by Califorina GOP Rep. Don Clausen. This in effect would do little more than link existing state park units in a regional conservation plan fancily called Redwoods-to-the-Sea—conveniently leaving virtually untouched the timber industry's stands of redwoods, except as the lumbermen chose to touch them with axe and saw.

The Administration apparently considered too unconservative, so to speak, the more ambitious plan of the Sierra Club, a dogged and nationally distinguished band of nature lovers, to set aside 91,000 of the choicest acres of redwoods for the park. It embraced instead the proposal of California's senior senator, liberal Republican Thomas Kuchel, for a 43,500-acre park at the northernmost end of California.

AT ONE POINT in the proceedings after a magnificent stand of the tallest redwoods has been discovered, the National Geographic Society tried to buy, for conversion to public use, some of this acreage but the lumber interests insultingly spurned even discussion of the bid.

It may be that their arrogance was more eloquent than any other voice in persuading the disputing parties toward a compromise. It became clear that the longer the disagreement the fewer trees the milling companies would leave standing.

When hearings reopened before a Senate Interior subcommittee, all sides appeared to have softened their stands a little, including the lumbermen. They had been observing a moratorium of sorts against cutting in prospective park areas. Admittedly the timber industry has played a big role in the economy of the region. But as too often happens where profits in natural resources are involved, the short-term prevailed over the long-term view.

In his testimony, Interior Sec. Udall revealed that Laurance S. Rockefeller, himself one of the country's leading conservationists, had emerged as a mediator. He conducted "delicate and careful" negotiations which apparently succeeded, among other things, in getting Reagan to send to the committee a more "flexible" statement on the park issue. Udall said the cost of acquiring private redwood lands involved—$60 million—was manageable. And he emphasized the negative economic impact would be minimal, that jobs lost in timber cutting could be replaced by new jobs and revenue in park construction and, later, expanded tourism.

Nowhere else in the world, the secretary said, do such redwood forests grow. We indeed will have to worry about seeing these forests if too few of their trees are spared to be seen.

'Super-Effort' Demanded:

Full Funds Urged for Attack On Urban School Problems

SOLVING AMERICA'S urban school problems demands a "super-effort," an AFL-CIO spokesman declared as he urged Congress to appropriate funds already authorized for programs now on the books.

Project Head Start and the National Teacher Corps have proved effective "in dealing with the total problem facing the ghetto student" and merit full congressional support, Dir. Walter G. Davis of the the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education said.

Such programs, which help meet students' problems in the classroom and in the home, will "break the wall somewhere and allow some of these people to get out of the ghetto—give them new hope to go on—and really motivate them to take full part in our society," Davis said. He made the statements during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast each Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

DAVIS ALSO praised the More Effective Schools Program of the American Federation of Teachers, aimed at such basic problems as overcrowding and lack of emphasis on reading ability.

He said teachers themselves are "very excited about this," and many who had moved to the suburbs to avoid the socio-economic problems of ghetto schools are returning to the pilot schools, "because other things that are being tried there are exciting and new and a challenge to them."

Reporters questioning Davis on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times' Washington Bureau and William Steif of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT ALL STARTED back in 1964 when the Civil Rights Act was being debated in Congress. Featured were two personalities no longer on the Washington scene.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), the adroit veteran chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, appeared on a national television program. Among the interviewers was May Craig, the snappish little woman with the fancy hats who was Washington correspondent for the Portland (Me.) Press-Herald.

Mrs. Craig threw this deceptively mild question at Judge Smith: Why were women not included in the act's Title VII which prohibits discrimination in employment?

Smith, who was defeated in his campaign for re-election in 1966, was a bitter opponent of the Civil Rights bill. He apparently reasoned that such an amendment could well kill the bill entirely. So, he introduced it, but the amendment passed and so did Title VII and the bill itself.

The legacy of this by-play is now being felt in state legislatures, in the courts, in the Dept. of Labor and in the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. Protective labor standards for women, some are saying, violate the Civil Rights Act.

Most states now have some legislation on wages, hours, rest periods, safety and other employment conditions to protect some 27 million women now in the labor force. The weekly hour limits are as low as 44 and as high as 60. Daily hours vary from eight to 10.

Twelve states have laws prescribing the maximum weights women should be asked to lift. Other laws cover rest periods and night work.

When the Civil Rights Act became law the rest period issue was the easiest resolved. Men were given as many rest periods as women.

The real dilemma is posed by the hours laws.

In its 1965 convention the AFL-CIO took the position that "state labor standards legislation for women workers . . . and appropriate safeguards under such laws are not inconsistent with equality of employment opportunities for women." It called upon affiliates to push more adequate enforcement of such laws and revisions to meet present-day needs.

The other side is seen in a federal court case now in progress in California. It involves three women members of the Auto Workers in a defense plant, acting as individuals, who are asking that the state standards be struck down as discriminatory since they limit their hours of work and deny them opportunities for promotion.

The California AFL-CIO is asking the court to rule against them.

* * *

SUPPORTERS of state standards point out that these limitations on hours actually provide married women with the freedom to work since it gives them time to cook meals for their families, care for their children and maintain their homes.

This affects most women workers since 60 percent are married and 20 percent more are either widowed or divorced.

On May 2 the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, set up by Title VII, will conduct open hearings on state protective legislation. To date, EEOC has avoided the fundamental issue. It stated on Aug. 19, 1966, that when it appears an employer cannot comply with Title VII without violating state legislation, the commission would make no determination as to the complaint but would leave it up to the charging party to seek relief in court.

Efforts are underway in some state legislatures—Illinois is one example—to repeal the protective laws as violating the Civil Rights Act. These moves are led by anti-labor groups.

There are some who believe that strong overtime laws (time and one-half and double time) would deter moves to make women work longer hours, but with so much overtime being worked these days this is open to question.

There is a strong feeling that time is needed to work out protection that would not conflict with the Civil Rights Act.

A "SUPER-EFFORT" is needed to meet the nation's urban school problems, declared AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis (center) on the AFL-CIO public affairs program, Labor News Conference. Questioning Davis on the weekly Mutual Radio Network program were William Steif of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times.

How to Buy:

Multi-Product Companies Use Advertising to Shore Up Prices

By Sidney Margolius

EVEN THE $17 BILLION a year now spent on advertising no longer is the only reason for the high prices the public pays for heavily-advertised goods.

Of increasing concern is the fact that advertising, in the hands of large multi-product corporations, is becoming a powerful substitute for price competition. The traditional claim that mass advertising enables cost reductions is in serious question. In many instances the exact opposite is true.

For example, in ordering Procter & Gamble to dispose of the Clorox Co. (later overruled in the courts), the Federal Trade Commission declared that the mass advertising for Clorox had served (1) to dominate the bleach market and impair competition, and (2) to keep the price high.

Similarly, the five leading manufacturers of aspirin tablets spend approximately $56 million a year on TV advertising alone. In every case, their brands cost you three to six times more than stores' private brands. But the advertised brands are the leading sellers, taking 75 percent of the $400 million a year Americans spend just for aspirin, even though all aspirin must meet the same basic standard.

The Borden Co. even tried to justify charging more for canned milk sold under the Borden name than for milk of the same quality which the company sold to retailers for resale under stores' own names. The Borden name altered the "grade and quality," the company argued. But the FTC and ultimately the U.S. Supreme Court, refused to accept this mystical explanation.

In the face of mass TV advertising, the public itself often has responded like so many puppets. Despite the fact that Clorox contains the same active ingredient and in the same amount as all other chlorine bleaches, and the exact ingredients are listed on the labels of all brands, consumers buy more under the Clorox name even though they pay up to 30 percent more.

Crest sells five times as much as the three other fluoride toothpastes recognized by the American Dental Association put together, although all have the same limited approval. All of the advertised fluoride toothpastes sell at almost exactly the same price—two to four times as much as the private-brand fluoride toothpastes many stores sell.

The dental association's action in approving a few high-price fluoride toothpastes without making a survey of all of them, and then permitting the advertising exploitation of its name, itself is dubious.

The reason the largest companies are able to charge more even when their brands are much the same as competing brands is that they usually are able to dominate the advertising, and especially the TV screen. For example, Advertising Age, a trade magazine, reports that the three leading soap and toiletries companies alone spend $430 million a year on advertising.

The FTC found that P & G, by taking over Clorox, was able to get 33 percent more TV time for the same expenditure, and discounts of 15-17 percent on magazine space.

IN ALMOST every industry the ability to finance network television has enabled the largest companies to increase their domination, a study by Dr. John M. Blair, chief economist of the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee, shows. In the beer industry, the largest users of TV advertising increased their market share by 13 percentage points while more than 200 local and regional brewers, "unable to match the national advertising campaigns of the largest firms, were acquired or went out of business," Blair reported.

In cigars, cereals, paper products, coffee, household appliances, textiles, pet food—almost any industry you can name—Batman, Fred Flintstone, Lassie and Porky Pig and their TV colleagues have shown a magical ability to influence what consumers buy, and to make large companies bigger and small ones disappear.

More and more campanies are latching on to this technique of buying up small companies in other lines of business, and putting their products under their own big advertising umbrellas.

To name just a few, a big drug company like Bristol-Myers takes over household products like O'Cedar mops to promote along with Clairol and Bufferin; soap-maker Procter & Gamble acquires Folger's Coffee; Camel cigarette now sells Hawaiian Punch on the side; Litton Industries, big office-machine manufacturer, now is cooking Stouffer's foods, and John Robert Powers, the cosmetics salesman, is really the Borden Co. in disguise.

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THIS BIG TICKET being presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis (left) of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. symbolizes an open invitation to the public to attend the Annual Union-Industries Show, to be held May 19-24 in Phoenix, Ariz. Admission is free and thousands of dollars worth of free gifts will be distributed.

10,000 A Week:

Magazine Assails 'Hate' Broadcasters

A **NATIONAL TELEVISION MAGAZINE** has assailed America's radical right broadcasters as false patriots who voice "gloom, doom, hatred and fear."

A feature story in TV Guide (April 15-21) reported that self-appointed "superpatriots" are peddling fear as "their most important product, as well as hatred, suspicion and a fine sense of conspiracy" in more than 10,000 broadcasts each week.

The article by Neil Hickey reported that an estimated $20 million is spent yearly on broadcasts that seek to develop programs that would emasculate labor unions, abolish the United Nations, impeach Chief Justice Earl Warren, abolish all social-welfare programs and promote a host of other schemes of the far-out right.

"Whole sections of the nation are awash with a brand of vitriol which is neither rational political dissent nor the constructive goading of responsible reformers," the article stated.

Specifically identified as rightwing broadcasters are the same individuals that the AFL-CIO has been warning its affiliates about for more than four years:

- Billy James Hargis's Christian Crusade, heard on 250 radio stations.
- The Dan Smoot Report, aired on 25 TV and 64 radio stations.
- Twentieth Century Reformation Hour, operated by the Rev. Carl McIntire and heard five times a week on 635 radio stations.
- The Manion Forum, a sounding board for Clarence Manion, on 12 TV and 200 radio stations.
- H. L. Hunt's Life Line, heard on 440 radio stations.

The article noted that Rev. McIntire, for example, has long attacked fair employment practices legislation as being "a vital part of the Communist program" and that he has condemned all UN activity, including the sale of UNICEF cards to aid starving children.

ONE OF THE MOTIVES for the growing number of radical right broadcasters, suggested the article, is the sizable financial return. Some broadcasters are financed by tax-exempt foundations, business corporations and wealthy individuals. Others are fed by hundreds of thousands of citizens who, frightened by the propaganda, diligently and regularly mail in $1 to $5 contributions.

The Dallas News editorially raised the question of "whether a man is out to make a fast buck or to serve the country."

In criticism directed at Dan Smoot, whose broadcasts have attacked integration as "an American tragedy" created by Communist infiltration of the South, the News said, "patriotism for profit is just suspect. . . . If Mr. Smoot has not yet been around long enough to encounter it, the News has." Smoot, the newspaper declared, is among those "professionals for profit who have found a remunerative field" in opposition to communism.

The article noted that the AFL-CIO, the National Council of Churches, the Anti-Defamation League and the United Church of Christ "have begun the arduous task of fighting back against broadcast extremists."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, it said, has alerted affiliated organizations to "the continued flooding of the airwaves" with radical right propaganda and has pointed out to unions that use of the Federal Communications Commission fairness doctrine can provide the means for obtaining air time in which to answer radical right attacks.

"Station owners would be less willing to sell time to extremists if they knew they'd be required—as the law provides—to make free time available for rebuttal," the article reported.

What is at stake is not an infringement of free speech, the article stated, despite the radical right's howls of censorship. The issue is the "fair use of a natural resource—the broadcast spectrum—and the public's right to full, open and balanced discussion of the day's most pertinent issues."

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Dear, Dusty Past Lives On In Annals of Cancelled Checks

By Jane Goodsell

HOW IS A FAMILY to keep track of its history in this unsentimental age?

Unlike our grandmothers, who saved old letters, locks of hair, baby shoes, pressed flowers, we pride ourselves on getting rid of things and keeping our lives and our houses uncluttered. Keepsakes have disappeared, along with the old-fashioned attic where they used to be kept. Hardly anybody keeps a diary or journal to record events and occasions as they zip past, and it's a rare scrapbook that has more than three of its pages filled.

Have we stripped ourselves so free of memorabilia that we have nothing but our memories and a few snapshots to remind us of our pasts? Have we no records of where we've been and what we've done?

On the contrary. The daily events of our lives are better documented than our grandmothers' were, living as they did in a cash-and-carry age. Our cancelled checks are our archives.

As souvenirs, a packet of cancelled checks may not have the heart-tugging appeal of bronzed baby shoes and faded letters tied with blue ribbons, but they are far more effective memory-joggers. True, we keep them not because of sentimental attachment but because we jolly well have to—in case the Bureau of Internal Revenue should awaken some morning with a sudden urge to investigate our 1962 tax returns.

Browsing through old cancelled checks can be a poignant experience:

LOOK, here's one for $15 to the ABC Towing Co.! Remember? Mother parked the car in a No Parking from 4-6 zone, and then forgot where she'd left it. . . .

Whatever did we buy at the Oriental Motif Shop for $9.95? Hey, wasn't that the place where Jimmy picked up the china Buddha and dropped it, so we had to buy it. . . . .

And how about this one to Amy Wimple for $23.75? Who's Amy Wimple? Hey, I know—she's the lady who kept house for us when Mother went to the hospital, and she put the broccoli left over from dinner into the scrambled eggs at breakfast, and . . .

Your cancelled checks are more than dry records of deductible expenses, and they aren't merely proof of the futility of trying to make ends meet.

They are poignant rembrances of times past. They are your family annals, the archives of your yesterdays.

LID Award:

Farm Union Cited On Pioneering Gains

New York—The League for Industrial Democracy presented its annual award to the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee for "its impressive accomplishments in bringing dignity and respect to farm workers." Acceptance of the award by UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez highlighted the LID's 62nd annual conference here.

In presenting the award at the league's luncheon, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO praised Chavez and his union for "transforming the grapes of wrath into the sweet wine of social justice."

The luncheon, attended by 600 persons, capped the LID's 2-day conference on "Poverty, Civil Rights & the Freedom Budget."

"When we speak of liberty and justice for all, do we mean it to include the agricultural workers and other unorganized workers in the most exploited sector of the economy?" Van Arsdale asked in presenting the award. "Let's prove that we do by aiding their just cause."

Chavez, UFWOC director, thanked labor, civil rights and liberal spokesmen present for their support of his union and said:

"There is much work left to be done. We must rally public support against huge wealth and power to organize the majority of farm workers and get them the same rights most other workers have achieved through the labor movement."

In a telegram AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the LID "could not have made a more appropriate choice" for its award than Chavez. He continued:

"No movement in America today is more relevant to the issues of poverty and civil rights than the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee of the AFL-CIO, which Brother Chavez serves so effectively. We in the AFL-CIO are proud of our part in this fight, which will continue unabated until farm workers achieve their rights as workers, as citizens, and as human beings."

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger joined Pres. Vivian Henderson of Clark College and Mitchel Sviridoff, director of New York City's Human Resources Administration, in the opening session.

Goldfinger asserted that current war on poverty programs, while important and useful, could not take the place of broad social and economic programs to achieve full employment and a more democratic distribution of income.

"More than 50 percent of America's poverty," he said, "is related to lack of jobs or employment at substandard wages. The key to any real war on poverty is planned government action for a full employment economy—jobs at decent wages for all who are ready and willing to work."

Henderson, also an economist, agreed with the emphasis on full employment and said that "problems of Negroes would be alleviated much faster" if the U.S. adopted the policies suggested by Goldfinger and the AFL-CIO.

Bolder Concepts Urged

Sviridoff called for bolder concepts of social planning in order to marshal the human and economic resources required to end poverty and deprivation.

At the luncheon honoring Chavez, LID Chairman Michael Harrington said: "The presentation of the award to Chavez symbolizes the unity of the classical forces of organized labor — the most successful anti-poverty institution in America—with the newly organized farm workers."

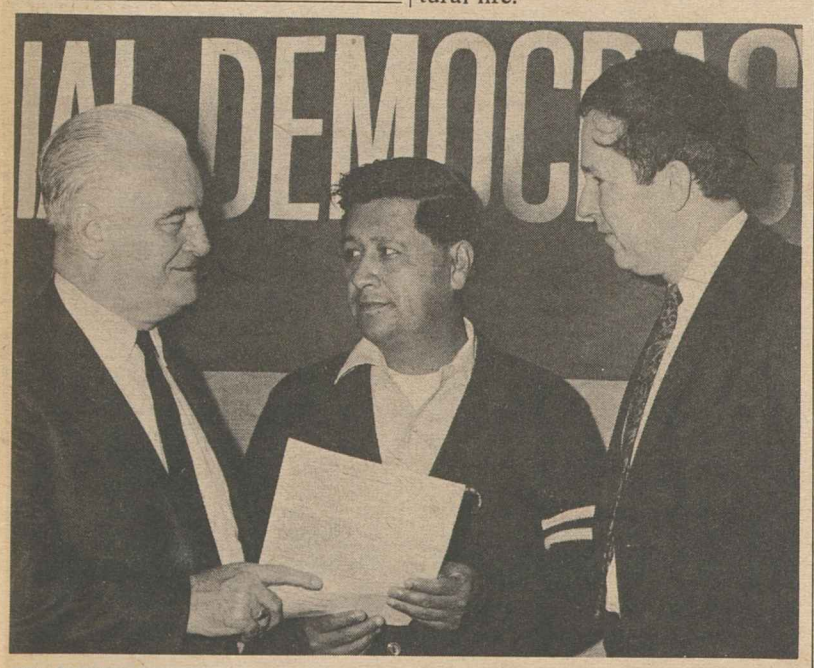
Tom Kahn, LID executive director, reported that the organization had completed its most successful year of activity in over a decade.

"We are especially grateful, Kahn said, "for the cooperation we have received from many trade unions and from the AFL-CIO, with whose help we are expanding our activities and increasing our membership."

The LID—founded in 1905 by Clarence Darrow, Upton Sinclair and Jack London—is an educational membership organization dedicated to "increasing democracy in our economic, political and cultural life."

Ohio Labor Issues New Publication

Columbus, O.—The first issue of Focus, new monthly publication of the Ohio AFL-CIO, is off the press. The publication will analyze political and legislative matters of concern to Ohio union members. News & Views, weekly central body publication, henceforth will be issued three times a month, skipping the week in which Focus comes out, Sec.-Treas. Warren J. Smith announced.



IN RECOGNITION of "impressive accomplishments in bringing dignity and respect to farm workers," the League for Industrial Democracy presented its 1967 annual award to the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. The presentation was made at the annual LID conference in New York, with Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. (left), of the New York City AFL-CIO acting for the LID and UFWOC Chairman Cesar Chavez (center) for the recipient. Looking on is Michael Harrington, writer and LID board chairman.

GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY for the Cleveland AFL-CIO's $3.4 million retirement center, Federation Towers, drew 90 willing "shovelers" to the site in the Charity Hospital urban renewal area. Federation officers and members are shown with Mayor Ralph Locher (front row, third from right). July 1, 1968, is the scheduled completion date for 278 one-bedroom and efficiency suites in the eight-story building. Rentals will range from $85 to $125 a month.

Labor, Liberal Drive Seen Vital To Broad Application of Medicaid

Labor, liberal and anti-poverty organizations must mobilize their political forces on state and national levels if the new Medicaid program is to achieve broad success, according to an AFL-CIO spokesman.

Assistant Dir. Richard E. Shoemaker of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, writing in the April issue of the American Federationist, notes that the Medicaid program was among the 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act and provides protection against the cost of illness for low-income persons. It is financed by joint federal and state appropriations, but depends on state action for implementation. It was designed to replace the separate medical assistance plans that formerly supplemented cash public assistance programs, Shoemaker writes.

Twenty-seven states have submitted Medicaid programs which the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has approved.

To participate, the states must agree to provide medical assistance at least to the "categorically needy," or those who were eligible for cash assistance under four programs—aid to the blind, old age assistance, aid to permanently and totally disabled, and aid to families with dependent children.

'Medically Needy' Defined

States may also extend the program to the "medically needy," whom Shoemaker describes as "those who have incomes above state standards for cash assistance, but below a higher level of income established by each state as the upper limit of eligibility for medical assistance."

But federal matching funds are available only for those "medically needy" who fit into one of the categorical "slots" of aged, blind, disabled or families with dependent children.

"While the ultimate goal of the program is to cover everyone below a given income and resource level as determined by each state," Shoemaker points out, "the possibility of accomplishing this goal in the near future is hampered by the fact that very little federal matching money is provided for the medically needy between the ages of 21 and 65."

Because of the dearth of U.S. funds, he writes, only New York, Maryland, the state of Washington and the Virgin Islands provide medical care to those who meet a simple income and resource test.

"On the federal level," Shoemaker observes, "it is particularly important to amend the law to provide federal matching funds for all persons between the ages of 21 and 65."

It also may be important to press for even more generous federal matching, he said adding:

"On the state level, it is important that those states which have not covered the medically needy as well as the categorically needy should move promptly to do so with liberal income and resource standards applicable to all people in need of medical care."

States whose programs have been approved have set net income maximums for the medically needy at levels ranging from $1,200 in Utah to $2,900 in New York for single persons, and from $2,448 in Oklahoma to $6,000 in New York for a family of four.

Hawaii allows virtually no cash resources for either a single person or a family. Rhode Island sets the limit at $4,000 for a single person and $6,200 for a family of four.

Nevertheless, the concept that comprehensive health services should be made available to everybody who meets a "relatively simple" income and resource test, Shoemaker says, is a "very significant step forward" from the former categorical approach.

"It applies the same principle to medical care as was recommended by the national Advisory Council on Public Welfare for cash payments," he explains; "that is, there should be only one eligibility requirement—need.

"The comprehensive scope of benefits contemplated in Title XIX [Medicaid] should be a stimulant to greater coordination between the many specialties of medicine as well as between physicians, medical technicians of all types, nurses, etc."

Emphasis on Quality

Shoemaker emphasizes the requirement in the amendment that the medical services furnished must be of "high quality," and points out that proper implementation of the regulations established by HEW's Welfare Administration "would eventually eliminate the double standard of medical care that now exists."

"Every low-income person would have his own physician instead of having to take the one assigned to him by the hospital," he continued. "In fact, under the Medicaid program many city and county 'charity' hospitals are already being converted into community hospitals because welfare patients can now have their own doctors."

But in order to provide low-income families with "complete, continuous, family-centered" medical care of high quality, he says, the states must promote cooperation and coordination between the medical specialties and the autonomous health agencies and programs.

"The major task for each state," he concludes, "will be to create the necessary administrative machinery to assure high standards, efficiency and economy. It is important, therefore, that labor and other consumers of health services actively participate in the various state Medicaid programs."

Airliner Film Technicians Win 12% Hike

New York — Wage increases of approximately 12 percent over three years have been won by the Theatrical Stage Employes for projection technicians who prepare films for airline passengers.

The agreement, retroactive to Jan. 1, builds up to $174.50 a week in the third year for full-time workers. The contract covers employes of Inflight Motion Pictures, Inc., which services Trans-World Airlines and United Air Lines, and Bell & Howell, which has taken over operations for American Airlines. Employes working on call will receive $9 per flight or $15.50 if not more than one flight is handled within a three-hour period.

The technicians covered by the contracts are based at airports in Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal and Honolulu.

The same terms were reached in a separate contract with In-transit Motion Pictures, Inc., which prepares films for showing on Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio railroad trains. Inflight and Intransit are both headed by David Flexer.

Winnipeg School Named For Veteran Unionist

Winnipeg, Man. — The cornerstone has been laid for a junior vocational school in North Winnipeg named in honor of R. B. Russell, veteran labor leader who was business agent of Machinists Local 2 in the late 'Teens, a leader in the famous general strike of 1919, and general secretary of the One Big Union from 1922 until its merger with the Canadian Labor Congress in 1956.

FREEDOM SHARE SAVINGS NOTE shown above in facsimile will be put on sale May 1 by the Treasury and can be bought only in conjunction with purchases of Series E Bonds. The notes will have a face value at maturity—four years, six months after date of issue—of $25, $50, $75 or $100.

Parks Guide Issued For Handicapped

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has just issued a "Guide to the National Parks and Monuments for Handicapped Tourists"—a directory of 200 tourist attractions in the national park system.

The book tells whether parks and monuments are accessible to those who have difficulty in walking. It tells those in wheelchairs whether they can expect steps, narrow doorways, inaccessible toilets and other barriers. Cardiac patients, and those affected by high altitudes, are given elevations and trail grades.

Single free copies are available from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. 20210.

New Freedom Shares On Sale to Public May 1

The Treasury Dept. has announced the terms and conditions of the new Freedom Share U.S. Savings Notes, which go on sale May 1 with the strong endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The notes may be purchased only by individuals and only with the simultaneous purchase of Series E Bonds on payroll savings or bond-a-month plans. They mature in four years, six months from the issue date.

If held to maturity, they yield approximately 4.74 percent interest compounded semi-annually. They may be redeemed any time after the first year with lower rates of interest.

The issue price is 81 percent of the face value. The notes come in denominations of $25, $50, $75 and $100 at maturity and are sold, respectively, at 20.25, $40.50, $60.75 and $81.

Freedom Shares must be bought in conjunction with purchases of Series E Bonds of the same or larger face values—for example $25 note and a $25 bond. The total cost for such a unit would be $39—$20.25 for the Freedom Share and $18.75 for the bond.

On a payroll savings plan, Freedom Share deductions are limited to $20.25 a weekly pay period, or $40.50 a biweekly or semi-monthly period. On a bond-a-month plan at a bank, the limit on deductions for the notes is $81 a month. There also is an annual limit of $1,350 face value on the shares that may be issued to any one person in a calendar year.

The Freedom Shares and E Bonds bought in combination must have identical registration. There are three choices—a single individual, two persons as co-owners, or an individual owner with another as beneficiary.

The interest on the notes, like that on the bonds, is subject to federal income tax, but not to state or local income taxes. The federal tax may be deferred until maturity, redemption or other disposition, whichever comes first.

The Treasury's drive to push up the sales of savings bonds was given "unqualified support" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council emphasized the payroll deduction plan, cited the security of the bonds as an investment, and pointed out that they encourage long-term savings against anticipated major spending.

"But more important than all these considerations is that of simple patriotism," the council declared. "The U.S. is engaged in a painful war in defense of freedom—the freedom of a nation to seek its own destiny, secure against aggression. Each day Americans give their lives to that cause. By supporting the bond drive with dollars, we at home can demonstrate in at least a small way our willingness to do our part."

Priority Goals Urged to Plan Future Growth

The nation needs a set of guides and priorities to sustain full employment and economic growth if the country's military needs decline in relation to the fighting in Viet Nam, the AFL-CIO declared.

Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told the Joint Economic Committee that advance planning is vital "in terms of future needs for facilities and services in order to provide a sound base for sustained full-employment growth."

If military expenditures are reduced in the future, Goldfinger advocated tax cuts for low and moderate income families and elimination of any remaining tax burden on the poor.

He proposed also a "complete overhaul of our woefully inadequate public assistance system," stepped-up federal investment in job-creating measures and "increasing investment in human and material resources."

IUE Wins Vote At Tung-Sol Plants

Newark, N. J. — Workers at two plants of the Tung-Sol division of the Wagner Electric Co. here and in Bloomfield, N. J., voted 576-491 to replace their long-time unaffiliated union with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, AFL-CIO.

IUE organizing efforts at Tung-Sol had produced three previous National Labor Relations Board elections, the last one in 1961. A new contract with the St. Louis plant of the same firm, achieved 10 days before the election here, made the difference, said IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, who declared "They liked what they saw in IUE."

The election victory also achieved a long-time goal of IUE Vice Pres. Milton Weihrauch, president of the union's New Jersey-New York dis-

Robert McGlotten Joins Rights Staff

Robert M. McGlotten, national labor specialist for Opportunities Industrialization Center, a job training program located in 12 major cities, has joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights as a staff representative.

A vice president of the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council and a former public relations representative of Transport Workers Local 234 in Philadelphia, McGlotten has had wide experience in building a positive relationship between organized labor and minority groups.

He has been active in civil rights and community work in Philadelphia and in bringing about cooperation between the minority groups and the Philadelphia AFL-CIO.

McGlotten has attended the University of Pennsylvania, St. Joseph's College for Industrial & Labor Management and the Pennsylvania State Labor Education Center.

Enforcement Drive Pushed:

Central Bodies Get Wage Law Briefing

San Francisco—Representatives of state and local AFL-CIO central bodies from 13 western states were briefed here on techniques for aiding enforcement of expanded federal minimum wage coverage.

The session was one of five regional meetings held by the AFL-CIO. Others were in Cleveland, St. Louis, New York and Houston.

Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies, urged the councils to set up watchdog committees to aid in policing the Fair Labor Standards Act. Smith particularly urged use of the AFL-CIO's new wage-hour complaint form which holds in confidence the names of workers originating complaints.

He was joined in the appeal for help by Frank J. Muench, regional director of the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Division and two other top regional officers.

While the federal officials stressed the government policy of strict confidentiality on the original complainants, it developed that in some areas that policy may not have trickled down to lower levels of the Wage & Hour Division.

Two labor representatives, from southern California and New Mexico, charged that local wage-hour officials had asked for names of complainants when their councils had sought action on suspected violations.

Muench said later that as a result of such disclosures at the meeting, he planned to send a memo to lower levels of the region, reemphasizing the policy of confidentiality.

He suggested to those who complained at the meeting that if they used the AFL-CIO's complaint form they could avoid "this type of discussion on a lower level."

"We will immediately process complaints on the union form," he assured the delegates.

Muench noted that the 1966 wage-hour law amendments extended protection to an additional 9 million workers effective last Feb. 1.

With little additional staff, he said, the division must "spread the law's effectiveness to embrace these 9 million new workers and still not neglect those within the previously covered 32.5 million who are not being paid the standards applicable to them."

At present, he said, one-third of the division's investigations are based on complaints and about 25 percent more on informed leads.

"This leaves a gap of 40 percent for general programming," he said. "With the help of your widespread membership, we should pretty closely fill that gap" and "reduce sterile plant visits to a minimum."

Smith urged the councils in setting up watchdog committees to let workers in unorganized shops know that there is a place to which to complain.

What To Do

"Then file your information with the proper body," he said, "and if you get a runaround send the information directly to us."

Stressing that local and state councils are vital in AFL-CIO political activities, Smith told the meeting that "there has been some progress in strengthening the councils—and there is more progress to be made."

When the 1965 AFL-CIO convention established an award for international unions with 80 percent affiliation with central bodies, he recalled, 12 international unions qualified. A 1966 survey found another 10 had hit 80 percent and that most other internationals had improved their affiliation to some degree.

While this is encouraging, "we are very far from licking our affiliation problem," he warned.

Wage-Hour Complaints Up Sharply Since Higher Rates Took Effect

Complaints of employer violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act increased substantially in February and March, the first two months of the higher minimum wages and broader coverage provided by the 1966 amendments to the act, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Complaints filed in February were up 36 percent over the filings for the same month of 1966—from 1,885 to 2,572. March complaints rose 48 percent—from 2,216 in March 1966 to 3,275 this year. For the two months, the increase was from 4,101 complaints to 5,847 for an over-all rise of 43 percent.

The rising number of complaints coincides with a nationwide drive by the AFL-CIO for full enforcement of the law.

In a letter to federation central bodies, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that the Labor Dept. "has never had enough inspectors to do the job" and "it is up to us to help."

Meany called on every central body to set up a wage-hour enforcement committee, offer its services to all workers especially the unorganized, help them bring their complaints to wage-hour investigators and press for prompt action, keep tabs on the outcome of all cases, and be alert to unnecessary compromises that give the worker only a portion of the wages due him.

The FLSA amendments, effective last Feb. 1, gave protection to 9 million additional workers for the first time and provided higher minimums at stated intervals for 41.4 million workers in 1.9 million U.S. business establishments.

Newly covered workers must be paid at least $1 an hour and 1.5 times their regular rate of pay for more than 44 hours of work a week, unless specifically exempted. Next Feb. 1 the minimum rises to $1.15 an hour, with overtime pay required after 42 hours of work a week. Thereafter it goes up 15 cents a year until farm workers reach $1.30 and other workers $1.60.

$1.40 Now

Workers covered by the law before Feb. 1 now must be paid at least $1.40 an hour, plus overtime for work beyond 40 hours a week. Their minimum will rise to $1.60 an hour beginning Feb. 1, 1968.

Some 11 million workers still are not protected by the law. These include most farm workers, domestics, and those in firms with annual sales of less than $250,000.

The inclusion of state school and hospital employes has been challenged in court tests brought by Maryland and other states.

The AFL-CIO asked a three-judge panel of U.S. District Court in Baltimore to throw out Maryland's suit, designed to prevent enforcement of federal standards as they apply to state and city employes. Twenty-three other states joined Maryland in its attack on the 1966 amendments.

The AFL-CIO brief noted that the courts have repeatedly held that regulation of wages and hours may be applied to so-called "local" employers, including retail and service industries.

The brief also cited a declaration of policy in the wage-hour law holding that "labor conditions detrimental" to minimum standards "necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being" may spread and perpetuate such conditions in several states and lead to "labor disputes burdening and obstructing commerce."

Union Blood Donor Hits 18-Gallon Mark

Charles S. Simon, retired Machinist and a member of the National Council of Senior Citizens, has just donated his 144th pint of blood—that's 18 gallons—to the Washington District Red Cross Blood Center.

Goes to Rules Unit:

House Group Clears Site Picketing Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

employer construction site is not an illegal secondary boycott.

One change in the bill—proposed by its sponsor, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), with the support of the building trades unions—was made by the committee. It spelled out the fact that a union can't picket to seek the exclusion or removal of any worker "on the ground of race, creed, color or national origin."

The committee, however, turned down by a vote reported as 19-12 a substitute bill introduced by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.). Among other provisions, the Goodell proposal would have overturned a recent Supreme Court decision that permits a union to strike if an employer violates an agreement not to use prefabricated materials that would eliminate jobs at the worksite.

On the other side of the Capitol, a Senate Labor subcommittee approved a revised version of the Administration's bill to outlaw discrimination in employment because of age. It applies generally to persons between the ages of 45 and 65.

The subcommittee assigned administration of the law to the Labor Dept.'s wage-hour administrator. However, states which have anti-discrimination agencies would be given 60 days to resolve complaints before the federal government stepped in. It also amended the bill to provide in effect that an older worker would not have to be included in an existing retirement or pension plan, but the existence of such a plan couldn't be used as an excuse for not hiring an older worker.

Left for the full committee to resolve was the decision on whether to include airline stewardesses under the bill's protection.

Campaign Fund Debated

The Senate was bogged down in the fourth week of a battle over whether to tack an amendment repealing the presidential campaign financing law on the House-passed bill restoring the 7 percent investment tax credit for business and industry.

The Senate initially voted 48-42 to repeal the labor-backed law enabling taxpayers to earmark $1 of their federal income tax for a fund to finance presidential campaigns.

But two subsequent votes indicated a change of mind. Supporters of the campaign law, led by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), won a 46-42 test vote on April 20, and another by a 43-41 vote on April 25.

Between the votes was a three-way misunderstanding over the terms of a "gentlemen's agreement" on handling the bill, with Majority Leader Mike Mansfield in the middle. The situation as the AFL-CIO News went to press was this:

- The tax bill had been stripped of all amendments, including a lower social security retirement age and college tuition tax credits, except one—a repealer of the campaign financing law.
- The Senate was scheduled to vote on May 2 on a motion by Long to strip the repealer from the bill.

The six-member Senate Ethics Committee filed a unanimous report calling for censure of Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.). It termed his conduct as a senator "contrary to accepted morals" and said it "tends to bring the Senate into dishonor and disrepute." The resolution still has to be acted on by the full Senate.

House leaders, meanwhile, were struggling with the problem of what to do with the certificate of election New York State is scheduled to send in certifying Adam C. Powell as the winner in the special congressional election in the Harlem district he has represented since 1945.

School Aid Battle

On deck—although floor action has been put off while Democratic leaders seek to round up votes—is a close battle over federal aid to elementary and secondary schools.

Republicans are seeking to junk the entire system of allocation of federal funds and substitute block grants to states, with few strings as to how and where the money is to be used.

One effect of the GOP plan would be to put in question the indirect aid now given to students in poor neighborhoods attending church schools—an issue which threatens to revive the conflict that stymied federal school aid bills for years until a compromise was worked out early in the 89th Congress.

Both sides were working hard for votes, with Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.), author of the Republican substitute, making frequent changes in his bill in an effort to overcome objections.

The showdown is expected to be a major test of Administration strength in the House versus an enlarged Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

Variety Artists Move To New Headquarters

New York—The Variety Artists have moved to new quarters at 1540 Broadway and appointed Miss Penny Singleton, past president, as acting administrative secretary succeeding Richard J. Jones. The union's new telephone number is 765-0800.

VICE PRES. HUMPHREY responds to an ovation from delegates to the Letter Carriers' pay rally. The union says the 4.5 percent raise proposed by the Administration isn't nearly enough. Humphrey assured the delegates that the door is still open to further discussion of pay legislation. Congressmen and senators from both parties addressed the rally.

Nationwide Letter Carrier Rally Backs Job Upgrading, Pay Hikes

More than 3,500 letter carriers from every state in the nation rallied in Washington to deliver a massive push to legislation calling for job upgrading and pay raises for postal employes.

Their cheers echoed through the biggest hotel ballroom they could get and through an overflow hall where another standing room only crowd followed the proceedings on closed circuit television. The cheers were for the dozens of congressmen and senators—including a majority of both the House and Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committees—who came to pledge support.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) spoke for his colleagues when he told the NALC delegates they were "the biggest, the most enthusiastic, fightingest group I have ever seen."

They swarmed over Capitol Hill visiting their congressmen and senators, held a band concert on the steps of the House of Representatives with House Speaker John W. McCormack taking a turn as guest conductor, and wore their big "Level 5" buttons at a mammoth reception given by the postmaster general.

Level 5 is the postal job grade the letter carriers and postal clerks want. They're now in Level 4, lower down on the pay scale. And they say that the 4.5 percent "step towards comparability" pay raise the Administration has proposed won't even come near adequate pay for the job they're doing.

NALC Pres. Jerome J. Keating testified at House hearings on government pay on the first day of the rally and described the 4.5 percent as "puny."

"We are as frustrated as the Washington Senator fans," he told the committee. All we have been hearing is 'wait until next year.' We have had inadequate adjustments for the past 12 years."

Carrying on the baseball analogy, Keating said "percentages have a meaning when you are dealing with batting averages," but when computed on "an anemic pay schedule," the Administration proposal comes out to little more than $4 a week in take-home pay. And that, he said, at a time when the Post Office Dept. is unable to fill its job vacancies with qualified employes and was able to retain only 80,000 out of 180,000 new employes hired last year.

On the opening day alone, rally speakers included five of the eight democratic members of the Senate committee—Jennings Randolph (W. Va.), Daniel B. Brewster (Md.), Vance Hartke (Ind.) Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.), and Yarborough—along with three of the four Republican members, Frank Carlson (Kan.), Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii), and J. Caleb Boggs (Del.).

Sponsors Added

House members shuttled in a steady stream to the conference, greeted by standing ovations. Many of them joined in sponsoring the union-backed pay bill, which carried 68 signatures by the close of the first day of the three-day rally.

There was a warm welcome, too, for Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. He reminded the delegates that Pres. Johnson had recommended a pay raise every year and said the Administration's door was "still open" for discussion of the legislation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller voiced the federation's strong support of the pay goals and stressed the difficulty of trying to apply an "arbitrary yardstick" of classification and pay to postal workers "because there is no employer of your size or comparable occupation in the country."

Other government unions are planning similar rallies later this spring to keep the nationwide drive going at every stage of congressional action. The Postal Clerks will hold their national legislative conference in mid-May and the Government Employes will bring members in for a June rally.

95 Youngsters Gain Job Foothold As Newark Painters Aid Training

Newark, N. J.—Ninety-five young men, most of them from minority group families of disadvantaged background, have been guided toward a lifetime of steady work with good wages as a result of action by Painters District Council 10.

They have just passed a civil service qualifying examination for the comparatively new post of apprentice painter. The examination was conducted by the Newark Housing Authority under a program developed by the authority and other public agencies, the New Jersey Civil Service, the district council and the Paint Trade Joint Committee, made up of union and employer representatives.

Within a few weeks about 40 of the youths are expected to be started on the four-year apprenticeship program—supervised by the Labor Dept's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training — that will lead step by step to the status of journeyman and a place on employment lists subject to civil service regulations. Pres. Peter Yablonsky of District Council No. 10 is confident that all will be started on the way up by the end of a year.

The apprenticeship training program grew out of an earlier pre-apprenticeship project started by the district council and some employers in 1964 and completed last summer.

Assistance Given

Its primary goal was to determine the fitness of unqualified youth to enter a skilled trade and, where aptitude was demonstrated, to prepare them to initiate apprenticeships by instilling good work habits and helping to correct educational deficiencies.

Applicants were recruited through the State Employment Service's Youth Opportunity Center, in low-cost housing projects and by word of mouth "promotion" by the trainees themselves. The only requirement was an aptitude test given at the Youth Opportunity Center.

About 90 percent were Negroes with formal schooling ranging from the 8th grade through the 12th grade. After the tests the Paint Trade Joint Committee assigned each applicant to a construction project under the supervision of a journeyman instructor.

The trainees saw that by observing union regulations they could acquire self-respect and a decent standard of living, and for the most part stuck through the full two years of training. Those who completed the work entered upon formal apprenticeships, are now earning $3 to $4 an hour and are covered by welfare fund protections under union contracts.

For the new apprenticeship training program, 154 young men 17 to 25 years old took the civil service test. They were attracted in part by Housing Authority publicity that promised them:

- "You will receive more than $9,000 per year at the end of your apprenticeship.
- "You will have permanent title as painter, Newark Housing Authority, under civil service rules at the end of your apprenticeship.
- "You will earn money at once and receive raises every six months.
- "You will work only under union standards.
- "You will become a member of a painter's union.
- "You will earn a journeyman's card with which you can work anywhere in the USA under union standards and at union rates."

The Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, which had worked closely with the pre-apprenticeship program, has made a grant of $18,000 to the apprenticeship training project to pay the salaries of two instructors for the first nine months and for office expenses.

The apprentices' starting wage is $1.50 an hour. It goes to $1.75 in three months and to $2 in another three months, and then becomes a proportion of the journeyman's current rate, increasing every six months. They will be covered throughout by the union contract.

Yablonsky said the district council has pledged itself to cooperate in all phases of the program, including the 144 hours of supplementary instruction to be given outside working hours.

It will furnish textbooks recommended by the National Joint Board of Apprentices & Training, sponsor classes in related work, and admit apprentices to the union without initiation fees at the conclusion of the first six months.

Workers' Needs Cited:

More Funds Sought For Aid to Colleges

A stepped-up program of federal aid to colleges and junior colleges was strongly urged by the AFL-CIO as in the interest of both the nation and the millions of workers who want their children to have a chance for higher education.

Walter G. Davis, AFL-CIO director of education, told members of a House Education & Labor subcommittee that without federal aid programs "most working people would find it an unmanageable burden to send their children on to college."

The federal programs begun in recent years have "opened the gate to higher education for hundreds of thousands of young people," he said, and should be continued and expanded.

Davis gave a strong endorsement to legislation extending federal college aid programs, including provisions of the 1965 Higher Education Act and the National Defense Education Act.

At the same time, he expressed labor's grave concern that 1968 budget requests for all higher education programs are less than 50 percent of the amounts previously authorized by Congress.

While the Education & Labor Committee does not deal with budget requests, Davis urged that it "exert every possible influence to encourage the House Appropriations Committee to provide federal funding to the full authorization permitted."

On the legislation before the education subcommittee, he said the AFL-CIO "particularly welcomes the extension of the student aid programs."

He urged that a provision of the National Defense Education Act which "forgives" repayment of loans by college students who become teachers in public schools be extended also to those who become teachers in non-profit private schools.

Work-Study Backed

"We welcome too the extension of the college work-study program," Davis added. "This program is one of the most useful forms of student aid for young people from low income and minority families. These young people have usually been too educationally disadvantaged to come out well in the tight competition for scholarships and the level of their family income makes it difficult for them — and in most cases unwise for them — to obtain loans to pay for higher education."

Davis expressed distress, however, that the proposed budget for this program is $60 million under the amount authorized. "If Congress were to cut funds for the work-study program," he warned, "it would make higher education that much more difficult for low income students."

He urged on Congress "the goal of a system of education in which neither financial need nor lack of adequate facilities will ever deprive young people of continuing their education as far as they are able and as far as they desire."

Support Given New Approach Of Public TV

(Continued from Page 1)

"lowest denominator in terms of taste and intellectual content."

If it does this, Biemiller suggested, it "could well be the most effective stride ever taken toward adult education — toward a better-informed citizenry, and even toward the improvement of public taste."

He concluded his testimony with this comment:

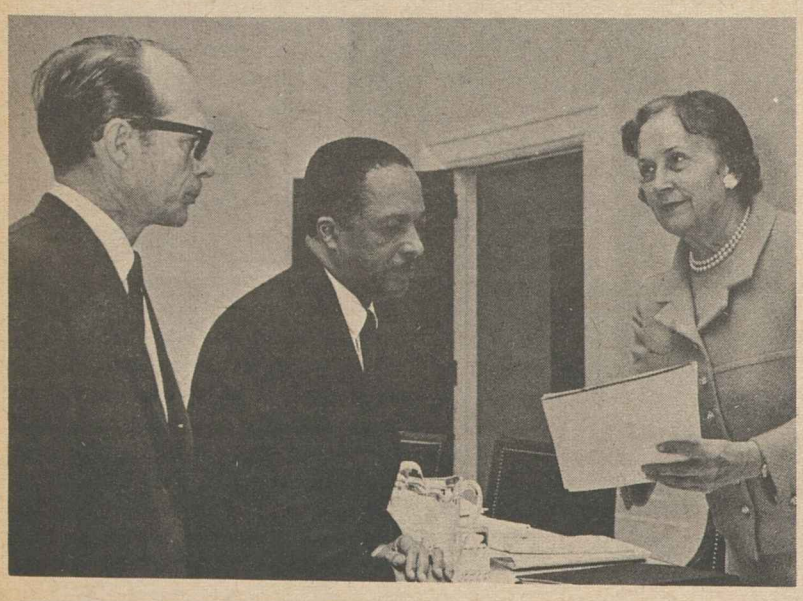
"We in the AFL-CIO are keenly conscious of the great impact of television and its immense potential for good or evil. To those who see only evil in it now, we say that a far greater evil would have been its perversion to the service of the state. Yet to realize its potential for good, viewers must have a better and freer choice."

The Administration bill would increase federal funds for construction of educational television and radio facilities to $10.5 million, more than three times the current appropriation. It would provide $9 million for initial funding of the proposed new corporation and Pres. Johnson said he will recommend next year proposals for long-term financing of the program.

Law Professor to Spend Year on Zagoria's Staff

Member Sam Zagoria of the National Labor Relations Board has named Alvin L. Goldman, assistant professor of labor and constitutional law at the University of Kentucky College of Law, to serve for a year, beginning in September, as professor in residence on Zagoria's legal staff.

Goldman, 29, was in private law practice, specializing in labor law, in New York City before joining the Kentucky faculty. He is also a labor arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association.



STEPPED-UP PROGRAM of federal aid to colleges was urged by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis (center) at hearings before a House Education subcommittee headed by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.). At left is Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

A CONGRESSMAN meets his constituents as a group of delegates from the Citizenship Conference of the Ladies' Garment Workers visits Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D-N.J.). At the same time, delegates from other areas were meeting with their congressmen and senators.

Local Draws Praise For Viet Nam Stand

A telegram from a Beaumont, Tex., local of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters supporting Pres. Johnson's policy in Viet Nam was praised in Congress by Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.)

Brooks said the members of Local 195 reflect the views of "quiet Americans who are ready and willing to do what is necessary to support their country in a time of need."

The local voted unanimously to send a telegram to the President pledging "our help to you and our fighting men in Viet Nam in any way that we can."

CWA Urges Broader Ban On Wiretaps

A union representing "the largest group of practical experts in the wiretapping and eavesdropping area" called on Congress to outlaw all types of "bugging."

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne termed eavesdropping and wiretapping "one of the most insidious evils" in society.

He told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that the CWA supports the Administration bill barring most forms of electronic eavesdropping, but wants it to go one step further.

As presently written, the bill exempts telephone companies which monitor conversations as a means of checking on service.

Beirne said there is no legitimate need for such monitoring, since the industry has automated means for checking on its equipment.

He said interception of phone conversations has been used to check up on telephone company employes. At the same time, employes who have been ordered to monitor conversations between subscribers have been put to an unnecessary moral test of resisting "temptation" to abuse the confidence of the intercepted conversation.

Beirne said there are indications that telephone companies are gradually cutting down on the "antiquated systems of service and monitoring observing."

The process should be hastened, he said, by eliminating the exemption proposed for the telephone industry. "Third party listening, no matter how called, is still eavesdropping," he said.

And as for listening in on telephone operators, Beirne said the employes of the telephone company have as much right to privacy as anyone else. He charged that "surveillance by virtue of eavesdropping" is an assault on "human dignity."

Labor Opposes Increase In FHA Mortgage Rates

Administration proposals for new housing and urban development legislation were both praised and criticized by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at House hearings.

Biemiller strongly endorsed a proposed new rat extermination program, allocating $20 million in first-year federal grants to pay up to two-thirds of the cost of local rat control programs.

He urged prompt action by Congress to help eradicate "a menace that affects not only those of our citizens who inhabit America's slums, but which also threatens the health of every citizen of the community."

Another section of the omnibus bill, however, was opposed by the AFL-CIO. It would raise to 6 percent the interest ceiling on FHA-insured mortgages for rental housing, cooperative housing and condominiums—now under a 5.25 percent ceiling—and to housing for the elderly, presently limited to 5.5 percent interest.

The new maximum would soon become the minimum, Biemiller noted, "just at the very time when the money market seems to be easing."

Deletion Asked

He urged the committee to delete that provision of the bill, or "at an absolute minimum" to block any retroactive increase in interest rates on projects already approved by the FHA at lower interest.

The AFL-CIO endorsed a section of the bill providing government-insured mortgages for improvements to nursing homes, but urged that preference under the program be given to non-profit nursing homes and to those certified to provide care under federal health programs.

Biemiller warned of "a fatal flaw" in a provision for planning funds for rural community development. As presently written, he said, "it does not provide adequate protections against plant piracy, and thus could easily be used to establish new industries under non-union conditions in rural areas."

He submitted to the subcommittee, a unit of the House Banking & Currency Committee, suggested language to close the loophole. "With such protection," he said, "this section will have our full support."

Biemiller endorsed a number of other provisions of the bill, including appointment of an additional assistant secretary in the Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs to upgrade research into urban problems.

He urged the committee also to authorize immediate release of $750 million in urban renewal funds, which under present law could not be committed until July 1, 1968. It would not have any immediate budget impact, he assured the subcommittee, because of the necessary time lag between planning and construction of urban renewal projects.

4-29-67

Unionist Named Head Of Impact Jobs Program

Former State Labor Commissioner John Felipe Otero of New Mexico has been named coordinator for the U. S. Labor Dept.'s Special Impact Program.

A member of Carpenters Local 1319, Albuquerque, Otero formerly was training director for the state's Carpenters' Apprenticeship & Journeyman Training Fund. The Special Impact Program provides job opportunities in areas with many low-income residents.

NBC Radio to Air Drama on Gompers

A radio version of the widely-acclaimed television drama, "The Liquid Fire," will be broadcast over the NBC network at 12:30 p.m., EDT, Sunday, May 21, it was announced by Treas. Joseph D. Keenan of the George Meany Foundation.

The foundation, an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute, each year underwrites the production of a program for the Eternal Light series, presented weekly by NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

"The Liquid Fire," written by John Vlahos, was first seen on NBC-TV last December 11, and drew enthusiastic reviews, Keenan said. The radio presentation will use the same performers: Leon Janney in the role of Samuel Gompers and Douglas Watson as his associate and narrator.

The play, sixth produced by the foundation for the series, deals with the efforts of Gompers in behalf of Latin American workers and international labor relations.

Local radio schedules should be consulted in areas outside New York City.

Petitions Spur Social Security Support

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Meany Scores 'Compulsion' In Move to Bar Rail Strike

First Batch Of Petitions Given Mills

By David L. Perlman

"We, the undersigned, support Pres. Johnson's request to the Congress of the United States to raise social security benefits to a level that will more nearly equal needs . . ."

The "undersigned" were more than 150,000 men and women from all parts of the nation, whose petitions were presented to the House Ways & Means Committee as a "first installment," with assurances of more to come.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and a delegation of city central body leaders brought the stacks of signatures to Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.). He accepted them in a ceremony in the committee hearing room, where the 15 Democratic and 10 Republican members have been meeting in closed session considering the legislation.

The nationwide campaign to demonstrate public support for the Administration's social security bill was mounted earlier this spring by the AFL-CIO and senior citizen organizations. Mass rallies in principal cities opened the drive. And even as the presentation ceremony

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BUNDLES OF PETITIONS supporting the Administration's social security bill are presented to House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), left center, by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and city central body leaders.

Meany, Wirtz Testify:

Farm Worker Union Rights Pressed As 'Simple Justice'

"Simple justice" calls for giving farm workers the same right other workers have to organize and bargain with their employers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Congress.

Meany said farm workers have faced "firings, blacklists, yellowdog contracts, even arrest on trumped-up charges" when they have tried to organize.

He and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz urged a House Labor subcommittee to bring agricultural workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

Wirtz testified that the nation has "paid a high price" for excluding farm labor from collective bargaining laws.

"It has meant the consignment of millions of people to poverty," the secretary declared. He called on Congress to take the "proud step" of giving the right of union representation through NLRB procedures to "those who need it most."

Meany stressed that the bitter farm worker strikes of the past year have been primarily "for the fundamental right to bargain collectively." And he reminded the congressmen that no other group of workers in interstate commerce has had to strike for this right since 1935.

Meany and Wirtz endorsed legislation by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) which would make the Taft-Hartley Act applicable to agriculture and authorize the same form of pre-hire agreements presently permitted in the construction industry.

Meany told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), that it is "just as un-American" to discriminate against workers because of their occupation as it is to discriminate because of race.

Yet this is what has been done, he declared.

"The men, women and children who work for wages on American farms have been excluded from the whole range of social reforms achieved in this country over two generations."

He pointed out that farm workers "suffer more than any other group from recurring unemployment," but are eligible for jobless benefits only in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. They work in one of "the most hazardous occupations," but are not covered by workmen's compensation in most states. Their wages are "the lowest of any group," but fewer than 30 percent are included under the wage-hour law and their wage floor will be 30 cents an hour lower than that of non-farm workers. They are largely outside the scope of social security, even though "they have no other means to provide against old age."

All these abuses, Meany declared,

(Continued on Page 5)

Steel, Aluminum Unions Reach Mutual Aid Pact

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers and the Aluminum Workers have signed a mutual assistance pact aimed at avoiding organizing conflicts and expanding cooperation between the two unions.

The agreement establishes a Joint Committee on Cooperation to carry out its provisions.

Citing "wasteful disputes and contests" on past occasions because of over-lapping jurisdictions within the aluminum industry, the unions pledged to "protect the established bargaining relationships of each union, and to implement and increase" their cooperation.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and AWIU Pres. Eddie R. Stahl headed the teams that worked out the compact. Under its terms, the two unions agree to refrain, directly or indirectly, from organizing or representing employes for whom the other union "has an established bargaining relationship," to protect and defend each other against "raids or interference," to seek to avoid conflicts or competition in organizing and to exchange information and advice.

The agreement affirmed a previous understanding that AWIU will seek to organize the New Johnsonville, Tenn., plant of Consolidated Aluminum Corp., and USWA will seek to organize the Lewisport, Ky., plant of Harvey Aluminum.

Seizure Bill Urged As Alternative

By Eugene A. Kelly

The AFL-CIO will "vigorously oppose" Pres. Johnson's latest proposal for forced mediation of the railroad shopcraft dispute under a two-year no-strike law, Federation Pres. George Meany said.

The President asked Congress to prohibit a strike or a lockout while a five-member special board tries to settle the wage dispute over a 90-day period. If a settlement is not achieved voluntarily in that period, mandatory terms would then be imposed for at least two years.

In the final analysis, Meany said, the legislative proposal contained in the President's message "terminates in compulsory arbitration."

Declaring that the AFL-CIO is "steadfastly opposed" to the denial of the right to strike by the "imposition of otherwise unacceptable terms" of employment, Meany said "we shall therefore vigorously oppose this as well as any other legislative proposal" calling for compulsory arbitration.

"The workers involved in this dispute," he declared, are "simply seeking to exercise the rights assured them under the present law. If there is a paramount public in-

(Continued on Page 3)

Printers Win Breakthrough At N.Y. News

New York — Union printers came to terms with the New York Daily News on major contract improvements they called "the best since 1946." The gains included pay increases totalling 20 percent over three years, a cost-of-living adjustment clause, a shorter workweek for night shifts and improved fringe benefits.

The agreement, subject to a membership vote at the end of 1967 negotiations here, was the first since 10 unions started talks with five daily newspaper companies four months ago, but a mediator cautioned "we're not home yet."

Typographical Local 6, bargaining first with the five papers jointly and then with the Daily News

(Continued on Page 4)

AMERICAN LABOR refuses to believe that world problems can be solved by appeasement. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 46th annual luncheon of the New York Building Congress.

Meany Opposes Moves To Appease Aggressors

New York—The American labor movement still will not buy the idea that the problems of the world can be solved through appeasement, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared here.

Speaking at the 46th annual luncheon of the New York Building Congress upon his return from the funeral of Konrad Adenauer in Bonn, Meany linked the late West German Chancellor's role in history with the United States commitment to freedom.

"Konrad Adenauer brought Germany back from the depths of despair to a new life," he observed. He pointed out that the German labor movement was rebuilt with American labor's help after World War II when "their country was flat on its back."

Post-War Aid

He hailed the role of the Marshall Plan as a measure which helped the Germans rebuild their nation, asserting that "there is nothing in history to compare with it." He characterized the German trade union movement as "strongest in the world outside the U.S."

"Why all this interest in Germany, France, Italy, Africa and other nations?" he asked. "The answer is simple. We have a selfish interest because we have a selfish interest in American life. Under our system we have been able to do more for those who work for wages than under any other system in the world. And we insist that the movement we help—whether it is in Africa or Cuba or anywhere else in the world—must be a free movement."

Meany scored those who would give the USSR extensive credit and cash loans. He asserted that the Soviet Union "has failed, and they need to be bailed out, but not by us for nothing."

"Let the Communists tear down the Wall of Shame that keeps 22 million people prisoners in Germany," he said. "Let them help build a united nation in Germany."

Meany was introduced by Peter J. Brennan, president of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council, who called him "one of the outstanding champions of the free world and organized labor's first international statesman."

Robert W. Cutler, a partner in the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, was re-elected president of the Congress.

A highlight of the luncheon was the presentation of a certificate of appreciation to Mechanics Institute in recognition of having trained more than 150,000 men to become more proficient in their trade. The Congress also contributed a $1,000 check to the institute, which is the oldest free technical school in the United States.

New Zealand Union Waves a Greeting

Wellington, N. Z.—The American flag, flying from the Wellington Harbor headquarters of the Laborers Union of New Zealand, greeted U.S. Ambassador John F. Henning when he arrived here to take up his post.

The American embassy is directly across the harbor from the union's headquarters. Gen. Sec. Peter Butler of the union said the display was intended to honor the former U.S. under secretary of labor on his arrival.

Social Agency Union Seeking Recognition

New York—The employes of a private social agency who each year give aid to thousands of needy families have appealed to the city government to help them win recognition for their union.

The union is Community & Social Agency Employes Local 1707, whose executive director, Benjamin Bially, charged the plight of the members is due to "the utter shortsightedness of our state legislators in excluding non-profit workers from protection of the State Labor Act."

The employer is the non-profit Association for Homemaker Service, Inc., which provides housekeeper services to families whose head is indisposed. Bially says management refuses even to discuss recognition with the union even though nearly 100 percent of the 160 housekeepers, professional social workers and clerks have signed authorization cards.

The union is asking the city to intervene "in this completely wanton conflict" because it provides a large part of the agency's funds, he added. Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) has been urged also to issue "an executive order defining policy with respect to labor obligations of non-profit organizations supported by public funds."

"With the homemakers earning $1.50 an hour and other workers far below accepted standards," Bially said, "they are convinced that union recognition is the only way they can improve their conditions."

O'Neal Gets New Term As Actors' President

New York—Members of Actors' Equity Association, voting in a mail referendum, returned Pres. Frederick O'Neal and five other incumbent officers for another term of three years. Eddie Weston, unopposed, was elected treasurer.

'Realistic, Logical':

URW Vows Fight For Contract Goals

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers, on strike against three of the Big 4 rubber companies at 39 plants in 36 cities, have a bargaining program that is "realistic, logical and attainable" and the union will continue to fight to get it, URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said here.

Contract talks continued as 50,000 pickets kept marching at plants of Firestone, Goodrich and Uniroyal, formerly the U.S. Rubber Co., but no immediate settlement seemed in sight, the union reported.

The strikes started Apr. 21. Employes of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., fourth major tire firm, continued to work on a day-to-day basis without a contract. Workers at a Goodyear hose plant in North Chicago, Ill., struck briefly, but returned to their jobs after visiting other Goodyear locations.

Meanwhile, a Goodyear progress report to company executives on the negotiations was made public. It said the company had offered a two-year package of 23.5 cents an hour for tire plant workers, 18 cents for others.

Firestone and Uniroyal acknowledged that they had made similar offers.

Bommarito had said previously, without spelling out the terms, that the wage offer was inadequate. He called the lower offer for non-tire employes "an attempt to divide the union."

The Goodrich report said the firm had offered "liberal" improvements in the supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) program, but Bommarito said the "offer" was in the area of a fraction of a cent.

The URW has asked the Big 4 firms to make the SUB program the base for a new Full Employment Earnings Program (FEEP) giving laid-off workers 92.5 percent of their regular wages. Bommarito put the cost of FEEP at 2 to 3 cents an hour.

Goodrich said it offered to give one-year employes two weeks of vacation. It now takes three years of work to get two weeks of vacation.

Management said it offered to make numerous changes in contract language, but Bommarito said satisfactory working conditions are a major objective of the strikers—perhaps more important than substantial wage increases, with neither yet achieved.

Talks have started between the URW and the General Tire Co., fifth major firm. The contract deadline is May 15 but no progress was reported there, either.

The companywide strikes are the first since 1965, when the Uniroyal chain was shut down for six days. The same firm was closed in 1959, along with Firestone and Goodrich.

Current strikes involve wages, vacations, holidays and working conditions. Agreements on pensions, health and welfare are up for renegotiation next August.

Gillen Gets Award For Guild Service

The Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild's Arthur Riordan Memorial Award has been presented to Pres. William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers "for his service to the Guild and the trade union movement in the cause of providing a partnership for progress between labor and management."

The award is given annually to a person who has made a major contribution in the field of labor-management relations. It pays tribute to the memory of the late president of the Washington Guild, in 1956 and 1957, who also was president of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild from 1941 to 1946 and was publicity director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the time of his death in 1959.

Oil Workers Establish Human Relations Unit

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers announced the establishment of a new human relations committee and invited any member who believes he has been discriminated against on the job to file a complaint with it.

Set up by the OCAW executive board, the committee held its first meeting here and proclaimed its intention of wiping out "any vestiges of discrimination" that may exist under the union's contracts.

OCAW Vice Pres. Anthony Sabatine, chairman of the new committee, said the group will not only deal with civil rights issues but also hopes to aid any member whose work is affected by educational handicaps or other problems.

At the first meeting, OCAW Counsel John Tadlock reported the negotiation of a satisfactory settlement on behalf of Negro members covered by a contract with Monsanto Chemical Co. at El Dorado, Ark. When members complained they were being denied promotion because of discrimination in job bidding charts in the plant contract, the parties rewrote the agreement to correct the complaint. Several Negro members obtained promotions and pay increases, and no court action was necessary, Tadlock said.

Most such provisions were dropped from OCAW contracts in the past but the committee will investigate any complaint of contract violation or discrimination, according to Sabatine.

He reported that all OCAW district councils have established human relations committees to promote equal treatment and opportunity among members. The international committee and the OCAW education department will help local committees circulate information about such programs and police union compliance with fair employment practice laws, he said.

Union Schools Sought

Legislative-Citizenship Dir. Anthony Mazzocchi has been assigned to investigate the availability of funds and assistance from the federal government for education, training and job upgrading programs. He will report his findings and the OCAW committee hopes to establish union-sponsored schools to upgrade the education and skills of members in need of such help, Sabatine announced.

Most OCAW members have had high school training but some need further schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic to qualify for better jobs, he said.

Apprenticeship Rolls Reach 18-Year High

The number of persons training in government-registered apprenticeship programs rose to an 18-year high in 1966.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz reported that 207,000 apprentices were receiving skilled training in programs registered with the Labor Dept. or with state apprenticeship agencies at the end of the year.

He said the 1966 figure was the highest "since the influx of veterans in the immediate post-World War II period replenished the war-starved ranks of apprentices."

The net increase of 23,700 apprentices between 1965 and 1966 was the largest since the 1945-46 period when the one-year gain was 74,200.

The Labor Dept. also cited these other statistics:

- The 85,000 new apprentices registered in 1966 was a 19-year high and 16,500 more than in 1965.
- Last year 26,400 trainees completed their apprenticeships, the largest number in five years and 6 percent more than in 1965.
- With a nationwide 11 percent net increase in the number of apprentices, the eight states with the biggest gains were: Illinois, up 31 percent; Indiana, 30 percent; Michigan, 27 percent; Ohio, 23 percent; Connecticut, 20 percent; Wisconsin, 18 percent; Texas, 17 percent, and Pennsylvania, 14 percent.

Wirtz cited "these solid and growing advances" as indicating "the vitality of labor and management in this training system."

The Labor Dept.'s role, he said, is to help unions and employers expand the apprenticeship system and assure equal opportunity in its functioning.

Seizure Called Fairer:

'Compulsion' Scored In Rail Dispute Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

terest in the continued operation of the railroads, sufficient to override the rights and freedoms of the workers employed by these private corporations, then the railroads should be operated for the public interest and not for private profit."

The Federation considers legislation to seize the railroads pending a settlement as "the fairest and least oppressive alternative," Meany said.

"We are convinced," he added, "that the only thing now standing in the way of an early negotiated settlement is the belief of the railroad lobby that compulsory arbitration legislation will be forthcoming to relieve them of the obligation to bargain in good faith."

Kennedy Stand Cited

The President's message to Congress asserted that the dispute does not warrant seizure. He recalled that when Pres. Kennedy was "confronted with a similar situation" in 1963 he rejected seizure "as creating complex legal and financial problems for the government and as merely postponing the day of reckoning."

Johnson said seizure "would also be offensive to the equities involved in the present situation."

At a news conference the day before he submitted his no-strike proposal, the President sketched the broad outlines of the plan and said he did not plan to recommend either compulsory arbitration or seizure.

His message to Congress said a nationwide strike of 157,000 rail mechanics would result in "intolerable injury" and disruption to the economy.

The new legislation would restrict the right of the six railroad unions to strike for a wage increase they claim is long overdue. Strike deadlines of Apr. 13 and May 3 were authorized by vote of members of the unions—the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Firemen & Oilers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. But these were extended by Congress at the request of the President—the last time on Apr. 28, when Johnson signed a bill postponing the no-strike period to June 19.

The President's message urged the railroads and unions to "finish this job themselves." It is within their power, he said, to "close the gap in this case by heeding the call of their country to reason together."

What is needed now, the President continued, is a "procedure to complete collective bargaining, not to replace it—to bridge the remaining gap this bargaining has not closed."

Johnson asked Congress to pass a joint resolution authorizing him to appoint a five-member special board for a 90-day period.

"All will be public members," he wrote, but "I intend to appoint one member with a management background and one member with a labor background."

He gave this timetable:

● For the first 30 days, the board would engage in "intensive mediation" with the parties to "encourage and stimulate" a final settlement of the issues in dispute.

● Beginning on the 31st day, if no agreement has been reached, the board would hold hearings to determine whether the proposals made Apr. 21 by a special presidential panel are "in the public interest, are a fair and equitable extension" of collective bargaining, "protect the bargaining process and fulfill the purposes of the Railway Labor Act."

● By the 60th day, if there is still no agreement, the board would give the President and Congress its findings on the special panel proposals and whether any modifications were deemed necessary.

● If by the 91st day there is still no agreement, the special panel proposals plus any modifications believed necessary would take effect and remain in effect until the parties reach agreement or until Jan. 1, 1969, at the latest.

For the period after that, Johnson said, and until final agreement is reached or the time specified by the board expires, the board's determination would have the same effect, including the "preclusion of resort to strike or lockout," as though arrived at by agreement of the parties under the rail labor act.

The shopcraft unions served their first proposals on the railroads May 17, 1966. They asked for a 20 percent pay increase, an escalator clause tied to the cost of living, improved fringe benefits and an "inequity" increase to bring skilled craftsmen closer to the wage levels of skilled men in the aircraft and other industries.

Management offered the crafts the same 5 percent increase agreed upon with other unions, which it increased slightly after the dispute went through all stages of mediation and fact-finding by a three-member emergency board and a special panel. The Congress-ordered extensions and the President's legislative proposal followed rejection of the panel recommendations by both the carriers and the crafts.

Reviewing the history of the dispute, Johnson said, "It is . . . a record of collective bargaining almost doing its job—narrowly failing—but coming close enough to offer clear guidance for the completion of the task."

Remaining Issues

The remaining dispute, he said, is "principally about narrow differences regarding the amount of the general increase, about the amount—but not the principle—of an inequity adjustment covering journeymen and mechanics, and about the length of the contract period."

All Americans believe in the right of management to "healthy profits" and of workers to a "just and bountiful wage," Johnson said, but "there comes a time when the interest of management and the interest of labor must be the public interest."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, at a White House briefing following release of the President's message, denied that it called for compulsory arbitration. He described the proposal as "extended collective bargaining and mediation with finality," which he called "entirely different" from forced arbitration.

Wirtz called the parties the "keystone to settlement" but admitted that if they do not reach agreement the government, or a group of "outsiders," would set the final contract terms. Wirtz predicted, however, that agreement would be reached before the 90th day of the new mediation process.

Rehabilitation Unit Elects Unionist

Pres. Charles A. Della of the Maryland & District of Columbia AFL-CIO has been elected treasurer of the board of trustees of the National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services. The educational and research organization is sponsored jointly by the Group Health Association of America and the National Rehabilitation Association.

JUBILANT MEMBERS of Washington, D. C., Teachers Local 6 cheer the announcement by Pres. William Simons (back to camera) that they won bargaining rights for 6,727 public school teachers in a secret ballot election, defeating the D.C. Education Assn., 3,540-2,119. Union negotiators will meet with school officials May 18 for an exploratory session.

Major Bargaining Gains Highlight Shoe Union Convention Report

Miami Beach, Fla.—The United Shoe Workers have scored the greatest victories in their embattled history during the last six months of bargaining, Pres. George O. Fecteau told the union's triennial convention here.

Fecteau cited as major advances wage increases of 18 to 20 cents an hour, three-week vacations after 10 to 12 years of service, improvement of pensions and other fringe benefits and the strengthening of contract clauses dealing with adjustment to automation.

One of the factors involved in the advances, Fecteau observed, is that management appeared "less resistant" to union demands than in past negotiations.

Fecteau reported that the union's membership has increased by 20 percent since 1964 and that merger talks with the Boot & Shoe Workers, instituted the same year, are continuing. Things are at a standstill, he reported, because of "a number of hard-core problems we have not succeeded in solving."

Fecteau warned, however, that rising imports threaten to wipe out the U.S. shoe industry unless Congress acts to boost tariffs.

Millions of Imports

"During 1966 this country imported 100 million pairs of shoes, excluding rubber shoes. That represented 16 percent of the total domestic production. It also represented an increase of 29.6 percent over the previous year."

The bulk of the imports came from Japan, Italy, Spain and France—some of it from the plants of American manufacturers who opened up abroad in order to take advantage of wages as low as 40 cents an hour in Japan and 78 cents in Italy, Fecteau observed. The U.S. average, he said, is $2.40.

"The saddest thing about it," he said, "is that the consumer is not getting the benefit of the cheap labor being used in Europe and the Orient. Consumers are paying just as much for imported shoes as they do for American-mades. The retailers are benefiting greatly because they are getting a much higher mark-up."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the convention that the United States is "on the threshold of great fulfillment" as a result of socially-oriented legislation enacted over the past few years.

Graduates of the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps who once cost the taxpayers money are beginning to work and contribute to society, Schnitzler said; medicare is saving lives and averting hardship for the elderly; and these and other "great multipliers of good are beginning to spread a wealth of healthier, better educated, poverty-liberated Americans among us."

"We can be proud of the great programs that have been initiated with our help," he continued. "We can be pleased by the great good already flowing from these programs, but I must caution you that these programs are not above and beyond the swift blade of emasculation. . . . It is now up to us and all other Americans to see that these programs are fully carried out."

The convention was scheduled to act on some 40 resolutions that aside from those dealing with industry problems reflected support for the stands taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Board at its meeting in February.

Glass Union Cites Buying Power Lag

Philadelphia—The Glass Bottle Blowers will seek wage raises in negotiations "to offset past price increases that have washed out part of the buying power of our members' earnings," the union's executive board declared here.

Strikers Stand Firm, Push Kingsport Boycott

Kingsport, Tenn.—The strike against Kingsport Press is still on. So is labor's boycott of books produced by strikebreakers, the Allied Kingsport Press Unions announced here.

"We're still picketing," said Pres. Earl Derrick and Sec.-Treas. R. W. Ayres of the allied unions, who started their walkout against the nation's biggest hard-book printing plant on Mar. 11, 1963. They added:

"Nothing's changed. We still depend on the boycott to bring Kingsport Press management back to the bargaining table with a decent settlement offer. We are staying right on the picket line."

Over the strikers' protest, the National Labor Relations Board conducted an election Apr. 5. Most strikers were not permitted to vote, but when the vote count was announced three weeks later management issued a statement saying the strike had ended.

While the pickets continued to march, union attorneys asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to set aside the election and return the issue to the National Labor Relations Board.

"We charge we were denied due process," Atty. John S. McLellan said. "The unions won an NLRB election in 1964 and were certified again as the authorized bargaining agents. That authorization still stands unless the employer can demonstrate that he has a good faith doubt of their majority.

"He did not so demonstrate and, when we offered to prove his lack of a reasonable doubt or a change in the facts, the NLRB refused to hear arguments."

Even if the legal battle turns against the unions and they are ruled decertified, they have the right to carry on informational picketing and a don't-buy campaign, McLellan declared.

The strike involves more than 1,000 members of the Bookbinders, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Machinists and Typographers who struck the Kingsport firm after all attempts to gain an equitable contract failed and the employer refused arbitration.

The 1965 convention of the AFL-CIO pledged the labor movement's "continuing and added support" of the strikers and endorsed these steps to counter management's union-busting tactics:

● The boycott of books produced by strikebreakers.

● Efforts to prevent the use of public funds for textbooks and encyclopedias produced "under substandard and anti-social conditions" and paid for in large part from the tax dollars of workers.

● Appeals to publishers to stop doing business with Kingsport Press and the censuring of those who continue to do so.

Since then the unions and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. have pressed the boycott campaign and encouraged all unions to support the strikers. School boards in several cities voted not to use Kingsport Press products if books of equal value were available.

EAGER INTEREST of participants reflects the success of the Citizen Apprenticeship Program that enabled Madison, Wis., high school juniors to learn about community social services and facilities. Some of the students who gave up eight Saturday mornings are questioning Sec.-Treas. William A. Moreth of Retail Clerks Local 1401, which co-sponsored the program with the Community Chest, following one of the lectures.

Local Gives Students Training in Citizenship

Madison, Wis.—Thirty-two members of junior classes in Madison high schools voluntarily gave up the right to sleep late on eight consecutive Saturdays to join in a Citizen Apprenticeship Program sponsored by Retail Clerks Local 1401.

The program aimed to make young men and women of high school better informed as to the social services and facilities available in the community and to stimulate a desire to play a part in community affairs.

The students met in headquarters of the United Community Chest, which co-sponsored the program with Local 1401. They heard about the area's health, welfare and recreational agencies from speakers directly connected with their day-to-day operations. After a talk of about an hour they took a short break, then returned for 20 minutes or so of discussion in small groups.

The morning ended with a half-hour question and answer session with the speaker.

In addition, field trips were scheduled.

High school juniors were picked for the program in the belief that they would have more time than seniors preparing for graduation and because they might still be considering careers in social work. It was first presented in social studies classes, and those accepted had to have the approval of their parents and their school officials.

The students were universally enthusiastic about the program. And the speakers were just as impressed by the youngsters' acuity and sharp questioning.

The program was developed with the aid of Jack Bretl, labor liaison with the Community Welfare Council, and Peter Voeller, national RCIA community relations director.

Those who completed the course were presented with certificates of recognition at a luncheon in the Labor Temple addressed by Voeller, Mayor Otto Festge, Pres. Charles F. Eikel, Jr., of the Community Chest and John D. Carney, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities liaison with the United Community Funds & Councils of America, New York.

Fair Housing Drive Seeks Acceptance

New York—Action to mobilize community campaigns for acceptance of fair housing was outlined at a regional conference of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing that drew some 450 activists from the Northeast.

Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, who is NCDH secretary, was chairman of a workshop on citizen action for desegregation in relation to government housing programs in which participants reviewed local experiences and explored practical approaches.

Two pioneers of the fair housing movement, former NCDH Pres. Charles Abrams of New York and Judge Loren Miller of Los Angeles, a regional vice president, were honored at a dinner at which Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), the principal speaker, said the Senate will pass the Fair Housing bill this year if its friends muster enough support.

Bundles Presented to Mills:

Petitions Spur Wide Support For Stronger Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

was being held, additional bundles of signed petitions were arriving at federation headquarters.

After being shown to Mills, the petitions were brought to the congressmen from the home districts of the signers. They will later be deposited with the Ways & Means Committee.

The legislation the petitioners were supporting would provide — in the words used by Pres. Johnson in his filmed address to the AFL-CIO rallies — these major benefits.

- "A 20 percent overall increase in social security payments.
- "An increase of 59 percent for the 2.5 million citizens now receiving minimum benefits.
- "An increase of at least 15 percent for the remaining 20.5 million beneficiaries.
- "A monthly payment of at least $150 for couples and $100 for individuals with 25 years of coverage.
- "A series of amendments to broaden and improve the protection of social security."

The higher benefits would be financed through gradual increases in the social security tax paid by employers and workers and an increase in the taxable wage base.

Meany told the Ways & Means Committee at earlier public hearings that the President's proposals represent "a long step toward the kind of social security system the American people should have." He said the 20 percent average increase would be "a substantial down payment" toward a needed 50 percent rise in benefits, which in the long run should be paid for in part out of general tax revenue.

Republicans on the Ways & Means Committee have proposed an 8 percent increase in benefits. Commenting on the GOP plan, Meany said: "Its inadequacy is appalling."

The group which took the petitions to Capitol Hill included Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman, and these central body representatives: Thomas E. Faul, Chicago; Sigmund Arywitz, Los Angeles; Joseph Clark, St. Louis; Harry Van Arsdale, Morris Iushewitz and Thomas Van Arsdale of New York; Sebastian Lupica and Louis Eiben, Cleveland; Lawrence C. Sullivan and Valentine Murphy, Boston; J. F. Friedrich, Milwaukee; A. P. Stoddard and C. J. Stephens, New Orleans, and Max B. Brydenthal, Indianapolis.

Mills met with each of the city delegations and in accepting the petitions from Meany said the AFL-CIO president has "never done or said anything that's not in the best interests of the working people."

The message of "back home" support for the social security bill was also brought to other members of Congress by the central body delegation at a reception in the AFL-CIO building.

Doctors Urged to Shun 'Marketplace' Approach

Kansas City, Mo.—Any physician who really thinks that anyone in the United States can get good medical care was challenged by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman to put himself into the shoes of the less affluent the next time he becomes ill.

"You might try going down to your nearest hospital out-patient clinic and evaluate for yourself the kind of care you will receive," Seidman told the State Officers Conference of the American Academy of General Practice.

"Hard benches, long waits, almost incredible indifference characterize the charity medicine you will find there. Any sense of continuity or management of the patient's problem is totally lacking in the great majority of our hospital out-patient clinics."

Seidman emphasized points of mutual interest "which, if we both recognize them, can lead to better understanding and better cooperation." But he also said he felt that the medical profession's dignity "has scarcely been enhanced" by the "uncritical" use of slogans such as "free choice of doctor," "the sanctity of the doctor-patient relationship" and "socialized medicine."

"We consumers are increasingly recognizing the empty meaning and even the deceptiveness of these slogans," he said.

Seidman cited the recent action of the Montgomery County (Md.) Medical Society, in the Washington, D. C., suburban area, in denying membership to any doctor who receives less than half his income from fees for service. This action, he said, denies both membership and hospital privileges to Group Health Association physicians practicing in the county.

"In other words," said Seidman, "the consumer who freely chooses to join a prepayment plan or a group of doctors who freely choose to participate in such a plan are ostracized by the medical society on other than professional grounds. Is this 'free choice,' or does it simply mean 'you do it our way or not at all?' "

Too Many Corners Cut

He expressed concern over the "apparent increase in the marketplace orientation" of many physicians charging flatly that "too many doctors are cutting too many professional corners in the interests of volume operation." The result, he said is that "the care they give their patients is suffering and sooner or later the patients find it out."

"Is there really a professional reason for opposing a system of prepayment by which the consumer pays the doctor so much money per month to keep him well in lieu of a fee-for-service payment when he becomes sick?" he asked.

The challenge facing organized labor in future bargaining on health benefits, Seidman said, is "to broaden our concern so that we have assurance that we are getting the right medical care and the best possible medical care and are receiving it as efficiently as feasible.

"For this security, we look to the medical profession," he said. "That is why I think you will find that more and more of our unions will be asking you for assurance that you have adopted procedures to enforce your own professional standards.

N.Y. Printers Score Breakthrough, Win 20% Hike in Daily News Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

alone, turned its attention next to the New York Times.

Other unions continued their own bargaining efforts in pursuit of a settlement acceptable to their members — 13,000 full-time and 4,000 part-time employes of the World Journal Tribune, Times, News, Long Island Press and Long Island Star-Journal, the latter two owned by one publisher — S. I. Newhouse.

The other unions are the Newspaper Guild, Deliverers, Mailers, Stereotypers, Photo Engravers, Paper Handlers, Printing Pressmen, Machinists and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Their contracts expired Mar. 30 but they stayed on the job in hopes of avoiding a strike.

Powers Hopeful

Local 6 Pres. Bertram A. Powers said after a meeting with Times negotiators: "It shouldn't take long to wrap up a settlement here."

The Daily News terms, he said, would provide 1,040 ITU members with the "biggest gains" won by any newspaper union since the "Little Steel formula" and the 20 percent pay hikes achieved at the end of World War II. He added: "It was the best contract that could be achieved without a strike."

The printers reported the details of the News offer at a meeting of the other unions here. Executive Sec. Charles A. McNally of the Allied Printing Trades Council said "they approved it but made it clear that it was in no way binding on the others."

Chairman Thomas J. Murphy of the Newspaper Trades Union Council predicted "it may take all summer before the final contract is signed" but, despite all obstacles, "I see an eventual settlement without a strike."

The other unions, Murphy said, have been "waiting in the wings" until the printers settled for:

- A three-year contract providing wage hikes of 8 percent the first year, plus 6 percent in each of the next two years. On the present day shift scale of $151.85 a week, the pay of News printers would rise to a new third-year scale of $184.27.
- A cost-of-living adjustment if the government's Consumer Price Index rises more than 4 percent at the end of the first and second years.
- A half-hour reduction of the workweek on the night shift, now 35 hours, and the lobster or overnight shift, now 33 and three quarter hours. In each case six minutes would be shaved off the daily work shift.
- Fringe benefits valued at $2 a week, including a day of sick leave for every 22 days worked, up to a maximum of five days leave; a boost in employer-paid life insurance from $1,000 to $5,000; increased employer contributions to the health and welfare fund amounting to 86 cents a week, and a vacation credit of one day for each 12 days worked by extra printers.

The tentative pact also provides an increase in severance pay from three weeks to eight in the event of a shutdown, a citywide fund to which publishers would contribute for using press association tape to set stock market tables, improvements in pensions including an increase of $6 a month in the contract plan with no deduction from the benefits under the separate company plan, and a "no deviation" clause that prohibits the union from offering more favorable terms to one publisher than another.

The latter clause was included in the proposed contract at the insistence of the News, according to Powers. He explained: "If we offer anything more favorable to one publisher, all the others are entitled to it automatically."

Fringes Separate

The cost of fringe increases will not be deducted from wage increases, Powers asserted.

The settlement was reached after almost daily and nightly negotiations over a six-week period with the help of a team of mediators including Theodore W. Kheel, representing Mayor John V. Lindsay (R), plus federal and state mediators.

Kheel said the News agreement will "undoubtedly speed up the other negotiations," but he cautioned that "we shouldn't assume that everything is set."

The News made two previous proposals which Local 6 bargainers turned down as "insufficient" and "mis-stated." In the final four weeks of negotiations News printers held chapel meetings during their scheduled shifts to hear reports from Powers and other officers.

Bracero Ban Cited:

Wage Gap Narrows In Agriculture Jobs

Farm wages have been rising at a faster rate than industrial wages since Congress halted the large-scale importation of foreign workers in 1964.

An article in the April issue of Monthly Labor Review, Bureau of Labor Statistics publication, cites the narrowing of the wage gap as one of the massive changes in the farm labor area during recent years.

Besides the switch away from imported labor on the big factory farms, there have been the first breakthroughs in union organization of farm workers, the stepped-up pace of mechanization of agriculture, and the continuing decline in the number of farms and the percentage of the workforce employed in agriculture.

The article, by Phyllis Groom, covers data and viewpoints expressed at a three-day Labor Dept. conference in San Francisco early this year, which was attended by union and employer representatives as well as government and university experts.

A key paragraph notes:

"With the agricultural work force declining about 4 percent a year and foreign worker competition for jobs eliminated, wages have risen 15 percent in the last two years—a period when industrial wages have increased 10 percent, reversing a longtime trend toward widening the gap."

This does not, of course, mean that farm workers have been receiving higher pay raises than industrial workers in dollar and cents terms, since a 10-cent raise is obviously a much bigger percentage increase on a $1-an-hour wage than on a $2.50 base.

In California, the state which was the largest user of imported "bracero" labor and which has been the focus of farm worker organizing efforts, farm pay rose only 3 cents an hour from 1963 to 1964, the last year braceros were used.

The increase the following year was an average of 9 cents an hour and last year's increase averaged 13 cents.

Since the expiration of the bracero program, foreign farm workers can be brought to the United States only through a provision in the immigration law that allows temporary entrance when the secretary of labor certifies the need and determines it would not have an "adverse effect" on U.S. workers.

Employers seeking to import farm workers are required to offer domestic workers wages not less than rates specified by the secretary of labor on a state-by-state basis.

The latest rate schedule, which took effect Apr. 1, ranges from $1.35 to $1.60 an hour.

Wage-Hour Coverage

This year, for the first time, a substantial group of workers employed on large farms will be covered by a $1-an-hour federal minimum wage, rising in two annual steps to $1.30.

A perhaps more significant breakthrough—although on a smaller scale—took place in New Jersey, where coverage under the state minimum wage was extended to farm workers. The New Jersey minimum this year is $1.25 an hour and will rise to $1.50 in 1969.

The Monthly Labor Review article stresses the growing mechanization of the farm. It quotes a newspaper description of mechanization already in use, as follows:

"Now, machines usually straddle a row and pick ripe fruit by dislodging it from its stem with an air or water stream, or by vacuum, or by fingers that jiggle the vine."

And it quotes an economist for a farm implement firm as predicting that a distinguishing feature of rural America in the year 2000 will be towers containing television scanners to keep an eye on robot tractors.

XimenesAppointed To Job Bias Unit

Vicente T. Ximenes of Albuquerque, N.M., deputy director of the Agency for Intl. Development mission in Panama, has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to one of two vacancies on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Ximenes won the Distinguished Flying Cross while serving in the Army Air Force, was a research economist and instructor at the University of New Mexico, served on the Democratic National Committee staff and joined the AID in 1965.

Thompson Asks Congress To Redeem 1935 Pledge

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee considering legislation giving farm workers collective bargaining rights, opened the hearings with these comments:

The purpose of this bill is to grant to agricultural laborers the right to organize and bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act.

As originally conceived and written, the act would have applied to agricultural labor. When wide opposition to the bill as a whole arose, the bill managers deleted its applicability to agriculture to minimize the controversy. On the floor of the House, they argued that the exclusion was necessary for the survival of the bill but promised that once the bill was passed, Congress would return "to take care of the farm workers." That promise was never kept.

Today, after 32 years of waiting, the farm labor movement has taken matters into its own hand. Farm workers, by striking, picketing and boycotting, have attempted to gain for themselves what Congress denied them in 1935: the right to organize and bargain collectively through a certified union. Their efforts have met with some success recently, but the price has been high—for the growers, for the laborers, and for the public.

The legislation we are considering . . . would eliminate the present need to resort to strikes and work stoppages merely to get to the bargaining table. In short, it would replace chaos with law.

LABOR'S CASE for farm worker coverage under the National Labor Relations Act received strong support from Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D.-N.J.), center, at hearings before his House Labor subcommittee. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified for the legislation.

Union Rights Pressed For Farm Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

"cry out for correction." But "not only are farm workers denied the help of all the other laws enacted to benefit workers; they are even denied the effective right to help themselves" through collective bargaining.

He urged Congress to look at the agricultural industry "the way it is today, not the way it was yesterday."

He suggested that the "pretty picture" of the family farmer with a hired hand who ate at the family table "was most influential in excluding farm workers from the legal protections that were being won by other workers."

If there still are any such farms, Meany said, they wouldn't be affected by the legislation anyway under NLRB standards. The facts are, he added, "half of all the farms in the United States employ no farm labor at all. A mere 2.7 percent pay half the farm wages; and 6 percent of the farms account for 76 percent of the wage bill."

The small farmer, Meany stressed, "is threatened, not by higher wages and better conditions for farm labor, but by the perpetuation of low wages and miserable conditions." He is competing, in his own labor, "with the exploited workers hired by the corporation farmers, the factories in the fields."

Meany noted that "the AFL-CIO has supported every major bill designed to help farmers — even when its opponents argued that farm subsidies were against our interest because they raised prices. We supported these farm bills because we have never looked for bargains at the expense of some other group, or against the national interest."

No Subsidy

The O'Hara bill, he pointed out, "offers no subsidies to farm workers. It carries with it no appropriation. It is not special legislation: on the contrary, it is a bill to do away with special legislation."

Meany warned that "continued denial" of labor law coverage to farm workers "will lead to more strikes by farm workers who have no other recourse. Its continuance will help to perpetuate the shocking poverty—even degradation—of the men and women, and shamefully the children, who harvest so much of the food and fiber upon which the nation depends."

Wirtz told the subcommittee that inclusion of farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act would affect only 3 percent of the nation's farms.

He said the mobility of farm labor is not a valid argument against coverage of farm workers, that it in fact increases the need for coverage. Construction workers also move from employer to employer, Wirtz noted, and the legislation would apply the same collective bargaining machinery used in the construction industry to agriculture.

Labor Groups Sponsor Youth Aid Projects

Approval of two labor-sponsored Neighborhood Youth Corps projects which will provide work experience for 160 young men and women has been announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The West Virginia and Morgantown (W.Va.) AFL-CIO central bodies received approval for a grant of $249,450. The project will give 80 out-of-school boys and 20 girls 16 to 21 years old six hours of remedial education a week and experience as aides in 16 different work classifications.

The enrollees will be drawn from Magnolia and Preston Counties, an area that includes Morgantown.

A federal grant of $80,140 was cleared for another project, sponsored by the Dubuque, Ia., AFL-CIO, to provide summer work experience for 35 out-of-school young men and 25 girls.

Recruitment will be through the local U.S. Employment Service and local welfare and probation offices, in cooperation with the sponsor. The services of other agencies will be utilized if needed.

Training will be given as aides in six work classifications—hospital, maintenance, library, clerical, mechanic and teacher.

AFL-CIO Cites Urgency Of Air Pollution Curb

"The problem of air pollution is not being solved. It is growing worse," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned at Senate hearings.

Biemiller stressed the urgency of the stepped-up pollution control program sought by Pres. Johnson, including federal standards for industries that are major sources of pollution, regional air quality commissions, and expanded research funds.

At a separate House hearing on the progress of the federal water pollution control program, Biemiller urged a streamlining of the procedure for federal grants to help cities and towns improve sewage facilities.

He reported complaints of "glacial slowness" in processing applications and "bureaucratic bottlenecks" at the Washington level.

He strongly urged that Congress appropriate the full $450 million authorized for water pollution control, rather than the $200 million sought in the Administration budget. He termed the $450 million figure "a rock bottom minimum" which would still fall short of the need.

On both the air and water pollution programs, Biemiller expressed the AFL-CIO's opposition to any special tax benefits to industries that install pollution control equipment. Such business expenses, he noted, are already generously covered by federal tax treatment of business investment and depreciation and should not be further subsidized by the taxpayers.

The air pollution bill before the Senate subcommittee would provide for federal industry standards on pollution in cases where states did not have equal or more stringent standards of their own.

It would authorize the secretary of health, education and welfare to set up regional air quality commissions—either at the request of states involved or, in the absence of state action, wherever necessary to protect the public health or welfare.

Biemiller stressed that in the years ahead "more people will be driving more cars, consuming more electric power, buying more manufactured products, creating more wastes to be disposed of."

Present air pollution problems, he warned, will inevitably become "even greater and more complex."

On water pollution, he noted that federal agencies sometimes are as great offenders as private industry and urged that the government "clean up its own house."

He said the American people want their rivers, lakes and streams cleaned up. "The water pollution program, which raised such hopes when enacted last year, must not be allowed to be stalled by lack of funds, inadequate trained manpower, slack or cumbersome enforcement, overlapping responsibilities, and bureaucratic inefficiency."

Tax Lures to Industry Called Self-Defeating

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations warned state and local governments that special tax concessions to new industries can boomerang.

The bipartisan commission, established by Congress, includes governors, mayors, county officials, state and federal legislators and public members.

It warned that special tax concessions—often used to lure new industry—can result in "a self-defeating cycle of competitive tax undercutting and irrational discriminations among business firms."

An earlier report by the commission, in a related area, had expressed concern over the use of industrial development bonds to offer "public tax-exempt financing for the benefit of firms well able to finance their expansion." It said the bad features of such bonds outweigh the possible assets, and said safeguards against abuse "are absolutely essential."

Stamping Out the Chiselers

COMPLAINTS of employer violations of the wage-hour law have nearly doubled in the months since the law has been broadened to cover millions more workers and increase the minimum wage.

A large number of these new complaints stem directly from the AFL-CIO's nationwide campaign to secure full and fair enforcement of the law.

When the new amendments to the wage-hour act took effect Feb. 1, 1967, the AFL-CIO alerted its state and local central bodies to the critical need to protect all workers covered by the act — union or non-union — from exploitation by chiseling employers.

Committees have been set up by AFL-CIO bodies across the land to help police the act, receive complaints and help assure prosecution of violators. The sharp rise in complaints filed in February and March 1967 over the same period a year ago is testimony to the initial effectiveness of the campaign.

But the task of policing the law, particularly as it affects nine million newly covered workers, is basically a job for the Labor Dept. Organized labor's role is to help search out and report violations, to put employers on notice that there is a force in the community concerned with and committed to the goal of securing for the lowest paid workers the wages they are entitled to by law.

If the union effort is backed by an expanded force of wage-hour law inspectors, the chiselers can be brought to heel. At present the inspection staff is spread thinly over the tens of thousands of places of employment where 41 million covered workers earn their living.

The immediate and pressing need is for enlargement of that inspection force with enough manpower provided to follow down every complaint, to check on every lead of a violation of the law.

A large staff of wage-hour inspectors coupled with the watch-dog role of the AFL-CIO committees can help make a reality of the wage-hour law for millions of workers who eke out a minimal existence at between $1 and $1.40 an hour.

A Myth Dispelled

THE MYTH of the "welfare loafers" has been brilliantly exploded by White House Assistant Joseph A. Califano, Jr., in a recent speech demonstrating the application of systematic analysis and identification to major social problems.

Of the 7.3 million persons receiving federal welfare benefits, Califano said, only 50,000, or one out of every 145, is able to work or capable of receiving training for gainful employment. The rest are either over 65, children, mothers of small children, blind or otherwise disabled.

The concise and crisp identification of the welfare problem will help mightily to shift the discussion from the phony issue of "loafers and chiselers" to how to put the 50,000 capable of working on payrolls. The discussion must turn also to the need of bringing into the job market many of the mothers, possibly by providing day-care centers for their children.

Beyond the immediate problem of caring for those in need, however, the basic problem is to devise programs to prevent the future growth of welfare rolls. The identification of the problem and the dispelling of ancient myths is a necessary first step.

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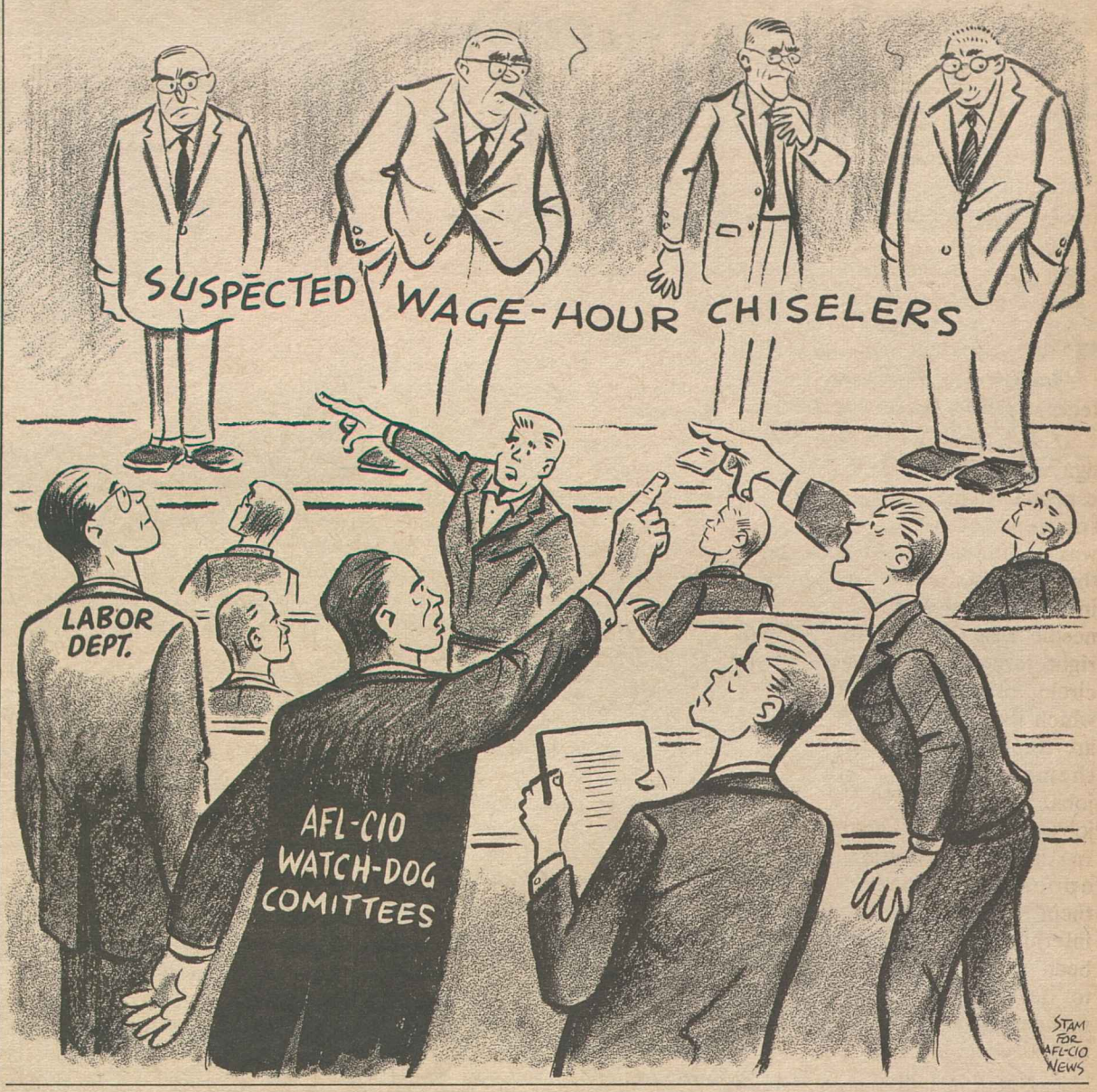
In the Spotlight



State AFL-CIO Leader Declares:

Backward Industrial Policies Retard Mississippi's Growth

The following is excerpted from an address by Claude Ramsay, president of the Mississippi AFL-CIO, at a conference at Jefferson Davis Junior College, Gulfport, Miss., entitled "Job Opportunities in Mississippi."

FEW STATES IN THE NATION have the natural resources of Mississippi. We have an abundance of water, timber, gas, oil and other minerals, and a climate conducive to plan production 365 days a year. Why, with all of the ingredients to become an industrial empire, do we find ourselves with the lowest per capita income of any state in the nation?

I would like to list those things I consider contributing factors. There is first of all the lack of educational opportunity. Another has been our preoccupation with the "race issue." This issue has transcended all aspects of our affairs and must be solved if we are to take our proper place in the nation.

The political history of our state has had much to do with our slow rate of industrial development. For many years the agrarian interests held tight political control and did everything possible to discourage industrial development. When the agrarian control was broken, the pendulum then swung to another extreme and that extreme exists today. Last, but not least, is our state's willingness to discourage the collective bargaining process.

The Research & Development Commission intends to raise the per capita income up to or above the national average by the year 2,000. It will be interesting to see how the commission proposes to do this job, if the state's current program to attract industry is allowed to stand. This program is formulated on wrong concepts and has a base of quicksand. If allowed to continue, it will further retard the state as time goes by.

Briefly, let us examine that program:

The risk of capital investment is relegated to local communities by an arrangement to float bond issues for plant construction and in some cases to equip those plants.

Industrial prospects are assured our people will work for substandard wages. This assurance is backed up by restrictive legislation such a "right-to-work" law.

Tax exemptions for ten years. These exemptions are usually extended through some kind of a ruse when the ten year period is up.

Low premiums on workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance are assured by restrictive legislation which limits benefits to the injured or unemployed worker.

In other words, the working people of this state are subsidizing a great deal of the industry located within our state's boundaries. This applies also to school teachers and many other public employes who are working for substandard wages and salaries.

THE TRAGEDY of our situation is that Mississippi's program to attract industry is attracting the wrong kind of industry. The gimmicks just described attract only low wage industry and, as a rule, an industry that is running away from an organized work force. Many communities throughout the state are now stagnated with an overload of this type of industry. Once these low wage industries locate in a community, they proceed to do everything possible to keep a high wage industry from locating in the area. They do not want competition in the labor market. Blue chip industries are not attracted by this program. They would prefer to invest their own capital and to pay their fair share of the tax burden.

It may take some time for the business community to discover the simple economic fact that the economy of this state is dependent to a large degree upon the purchasing power of the state's work force. An industrial program designed to attract low wage industry is just not going to get the job done.

The business community will eventually learn that one of our greatest needs is stable, high wage industry. This type of industry means unions and the collective bargaining process. It therefore follows that our state's attitude toward collective bargaining must be changed. Collective bargaining with organized labor must be encouraged and not discouraged as is currently being done in many areas of the state.

Providing job opportunities is just not enough. Those jobs must provide good wages, job security and decent working conditions. These are the objectives of organized labor and can be secured only as a result of collective bargaining and a sense of responsibility on the part of labor and management. The development of a skilled work force is essential if our state is to move forward. Such a work force can only be developed through a cooperative effort on the part of labor, management and our school systems.

Morgan Says:

Misguided Republican Scheme Threatens Federal School Aid

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

TWO YEARS AGO, for the first time in the nation's history, Congress began to provide federal aid to grade schools and high schools.

It was a massive belated blood transfusion against the educational anemia that has afflicted especially America's poor like an endemic disease for generations. This was no miracle drug and there were some mistakes in its application. But its needle was aimed at the right target: the vicious circle of ignorance in which the nation's needy are trapped. To improve themselves they need jobs. But to get and hold jobs they need training. In the past educational opportunities open to them have been strikingly limited, shockingly inferior and for the most part they have not been able to afford the extra training necessary to develop more than manual labor skills demanded by an increasingly specialized and mechanized economy.

Morgan

But this national help to the grass roots was a bright beginning to combat the blight. The bogeyman raised in the frightened, prejudiced minds of some of a big government brainwashing the population by dictating school curricula turned out to be a limp scarecrow.

Admittedly there has been some bureaucratic imperiousness and more red tape than necessary. Give an official the opportunity to circulate a form and he all too often is inclined to attach more importance to the form than the substance. This, of course, proves Parkinson's Law, that the more blanks there are to fill out, the emptier the efficiency.

The ingeniousness of the school aid legislation, however, lay in its ability to clear two bigger obstacles: the antagonisms of race and religion. It was a must, of course, that the federal law provide equality of educational benefits to Negro children. The constitutional separation of church and state foreclosed the possibility of earmarking tax dollars for parochial schools, as such. Some state constitutions forbid outright public aid to church-supported schools. No federal money now goes directly to private or parochial schools.

The compromise came through by-passing the category of the school, in effect, and considering the category of need of the principal objective of the whole exercise, the child. The result has been a new-found cooperation between government officials and public and private school officials at a local level to provide children who have never had them before such things as remedial reading, a guidance counselor or a hot breakfast.

But now this whole intricate apparatus is in danger of being swept away through a sinister combination of misguided Republican ingenuity and the vindictiveness of some die-hard segregationists smarting under federal compulsion — 13 years after the Supreme Court decision — to integrate public schools.

Without committee hearings, GOP Rep. Albert Quie (Minn.) has introduced — and changed it hastily several times — an amendment to the elementary and secondary education act which would substitute block grants to states for aid now going to local communities. On the surface this seems a reasonable projection of the "creative federalism" the Johnson Administration has talked so much about.

Beneath the surface, however, the Quie amendment is a booby-trap. Mobilizing support from conservatives by its philosophy of tax-sharing to counterbalance "too much federal control," its formula would allocate funds to states on the basis of the relative number of school-age children and the relative income per child in each state.

THE IRONIC FLAW in this arithmetic is that it would hurt both the poorest and the richest states. All the southern and border states — except Maryland — would get less money and these are states which already are among the lowest in per-pupil expenditure for education. But New York, California, Illinois, New Jersey and Texas would be injured too. With big populations they have some of the largest numbers of educationally-deprived children in school who need more financial help.

That's not all. Funds for that political orphan, the District of Columbia, would be cut almost in half. (Tests just released show that students in four out of five District schools are poor readers and below the national average.)

The Quie amendment also would jeopardize if not wipe out school aid to migrant workers' children, American Indians, and dependents of government workers overseas. It would further weaken the fledgling Teacher Corps as well as deprive handicapped and/or delinquent children whom federal school funds now help.

The Leadership Conference, an influential civil rights lobby, opposes the amendment, fearing that in a spite-the-face mood, the South will prefer to cut off the nose of present federal funds and accept less under the Quie formula in order to continue the blind fight for "states' rights."

A mixture of misunderstanding, prejudice and complacency could allow the Quie amendment to reverse the progress in primary and secondary education. In a recent speech, one of the nation's most valuable public servants, Health, Education and Welfare Sec. John Gardner, said:

"I understand the love of complacency. But down that path lies the decay and ruin of this great nation."

Needs Held Acute:

All-Out National Effort Urged To Fill Public Facilities Gap

A MASSIVE NATIONAL effort was urged by a labor official to cut the mounting backlog of needed public facilities to serve the nation's fast-growing population.

Marvin Friedman, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, declared that the existing gap is the result of a failure to build schools, highways, water systems and other public facilities in pace with the nation's population boom and rapid urbanization.

"We simply haven't addressed ourselves sufficiently to the problem," Friedman said, "and it is growing even more acute with the "urban crush and suburban sprawl." His statements came during the weekly network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Tuesday at 7:35 (EDT), on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Friedman said that while the exact size of the public facilities gap is hard to pinpoint, one measure of its magnitude is the recent estimate of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee that a $328 billion outlay is needed over the next 10 years just to catch up.

DESPITE conservative misgivings, "increasing expenditures for these types of activities does not necessarily and inevitably mean raising taxes," Friedman observed. He pointed out that every $1 billion spent for public facilities creates as many as 200,000 new jobs in an expanding economy.

"Revenues of government—the income of government—will increase as the economy grows and gets healthier," he declared.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public affairs program were Lee Cohn of the Washington Evening Star and Michael L. Posner of United Press Intl.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

The **CONSTITUTION** of the United States is a document that has been held in reverence by both liberals and conservatives—the solid legal foundation upon which rests our sacred liberties.

Conservatives, particularly, have had an almost fetishistic attitude to the Constitution. Yet, ironically, a substantial number of conservatives have embarked upon a course that many knowledgeable authorities believe could trip this vital document to shreds.

They are seeking a constitutional convention, the first since the Constitution itself was drafted, as their only hope of undermining the one-man, one-vote ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The legal basis of such action is Article V of the Constitution which reads: "The Congress . . . on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

To date, 32 state legislatures have joined the call for the convention. If two additional state legislatures take similar action they will contend that 34 valid petitions have been received and that Congress must immediately call a convention.

Never before in our history has a convention been called to amend the Constitution. Every amendment, including the Bill of Rights, has been first approved by Congress before being proposed to the states for ratification.

Congress did, in fact, consider the issue for many months and rejected proposals to undermine one-man, one-vote.

"The Congress," said Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) recently, "saw quite clearly certain forces which, behind the scenes, were among the most ardent advocate for malapportionment—the far right wing, anti-civil rights and special big business groups which have for years controlled the 'rotten borough legislatures' for their own profits and the public's loss."

TYDINGS and many constitutional authorities question whether the actions of most of the 32 state legislatures in calling for a convention are valid, since they were malapportioned at the time they took the action. They point to these factors:

- Only 29 of the legislatures clearly petitioned for a convention to propose a constitutional amendment to authorize apportionment on "factors other than population."
- 23 were unconstitutionally apportioned at the time the petition was approved. A total of 19 of these legislatures are now apportioned according to population but the action of the old bodies is given priority.
- 13 of the 23 legislatures were under court orders to reapportion at the time they voted for a convention, and litigation was pending in the other ten.
- 24 of the 29 petitions were passed in the same year, 1965, in great haste following the high court's one-man, one-vote decision.

Even if you assume that the action of all 32 legislatures is valid other important legal questions are raised.

As noted above, 29 legislatures called for a convention to propose a specific amendment—detailed in the petitions—to permit one house of the state legislature to be apportioned on the basis of "factors other than population." Three of the petitions call for another fundamentally different amendment, one which would deprive the federal courts of any jurisdiction regarding apportionment of state legislatures.

What is more important is the question whether Congress could place any limitation on the powers of a constitutional convention, particularly if two different kinds of calls for conventions were issued.

Even Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R. Ill.), who has led the fight against the Supreme Court decision, acknowledges this problem.

"There is strong legal opinion," he said, "that once the states have mandated a convention, neither the courts nor the executive can control it, guide it or establish the matter with which it deals. A constitutional convention, many sincere people believe, would, once unlocked, spread in every direction."

A MASSIVE EFFORT is required to cut the backlog of needed public facilities throughout the nation, Marvin Friedman (center), economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, declared on Labor News Conference. Reporters Lee Cohn (left) of the Washington Evening Star and Michael L. Posner of United Press Intl. questioned Friedman on the weekly public affairs interview on the Mutual Radio Network.

How To Buy:

Easier Credit, Watered Juice Pose Problems for Consumers

By Sidney Margolius

MAY IS A GOOD SHOPPING month. Food prices are still relatively moderate just before the usual summer leap. Important sales this month include the white sales on sheets and towels; the annual cut-price sales of tires, handbags, lingerie soaps and toiletries, and reductions on this year's models of TV sets.

One warning is in order. More lending money is becoming available. Thus, families seeking to buy homes or refinance mortgages will find mortgages a little easier to get. At the same time, it is important to avoid paying the high rates some lenders still are asking, so you don't get saddled with them just before they may decline. At least try to get as favorable a prepayment-privilege clause as you can.

You also ought to know that easier credit means more high-pressure selling with you as the target. One of the current lures of installment furniture stores is air conditioners. Compare total price (not merely "how much a month") among speciality appliance dealers, discount stores and department stores, all of which tend to compete on price. Then when you find the lowest cash price on the model you want, arrange the financing yourself through a credit union or bank. You not only will save money but may avoid sharply inflated prices hidden by long installment terms.

Frozen and canned orange juice concentrate and other genuine fruit juices are priced very low this year due to a record-breaking orange crop.

If consumers stopped to read the legally-required list of ingredients, they would see that water and sugar are in the lead. Unfortunately they cannot tell how much. The labels are not required to tell even the approximate percentages of water, sugar and genuine fruit juices.

Some effort has been made by both the Food and Drug Administration and the Association of Food and Drug Officials to establish at least some basic standards for these products.

The cost of some of the prepared diluted "drinks" often runs 30 percent higher than that of buying fruit concentrates and adding water. Even when vitamin C is added the cost of the vitamin C is sometimes twice as much as that of the equivalent vitamin C in real juices, a comparison by the New York Cooperative Extension Service indicates.

Another concern is the imitation "breakfast drinks" such as Tang and Awake.

"BOTH PRODUCE drinks that are basically sugar-water, flavored, colored, with two or three vitamins added . . . advertised and sold as substitutes for orange juice or other breakfast juices or fruits," Mrs. Betsy Wood, Berkeley, Calif., Co-op home economist, has reported.

"The picture on one ad gives the impression that Awake and frozen orange juice are equivalent to each other," although the text does say that "a nine-ounce can of Awake makes as much beverage as two regular six-ounce cans of frozen concentrated orange juice."

The ads emphasize "more vitamin C than orange juice" but do not say that the equivalent of sugar and a pill would cost a fraction of the price of the breakfast drinks, and that a real food like orange juice provides additional nutrients.

Now a new "instant breakfast drink"—Start—is being widely promoted "for people who grew up on orange juice." We suggest that both they and people who didn't read the list of ingredients on the label. Sugar is the leading one, followed by various thickeners, even hydrogenated vegetable oil, and orange flavoring, added vitamins C and A, and artificial coloring.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

For a Washing Machine, Grief; But a Goldfish, Good Riddance!

By Jane Goodsell

LAST WEEK we had a double tragedy. Molly's goldfish died and so did our washing machine. Of the two, the washing machine was by far the greater loss, and not for the reason you think. Money has nothing to do with it.

Well, maybe it has, but I'd grieve for my old washer even if I could replace it for 25 cents, whereas that goldfish's passing would leave me dry-eyed if I'd bought it on the installment plan and still had 11 payments to go.

The point is, I had a warm, personal relationship with my washing machine, but I never established any rapport with that goldfish. That fish and I didn't relate to each other, and I don't think the fault was mine because nobody else in the family felt close to it either. That fish simply had nothing.

The morning Molly came down to breakfast to announce, "Guess what my goldfish did? It died," was the first time anyone had even mentioned that fish in years. It didn't even have a name. We just called it Goldfish. Molly always intended to name it, and she made a couple of half-hearted attempts to call it first Ignatz and then Josephine, but nothing ever stuck. The thing was, that fish was too phlegmatic and unresponsive to name.

So it was flushed away to its eternal reward, with nary a tear.

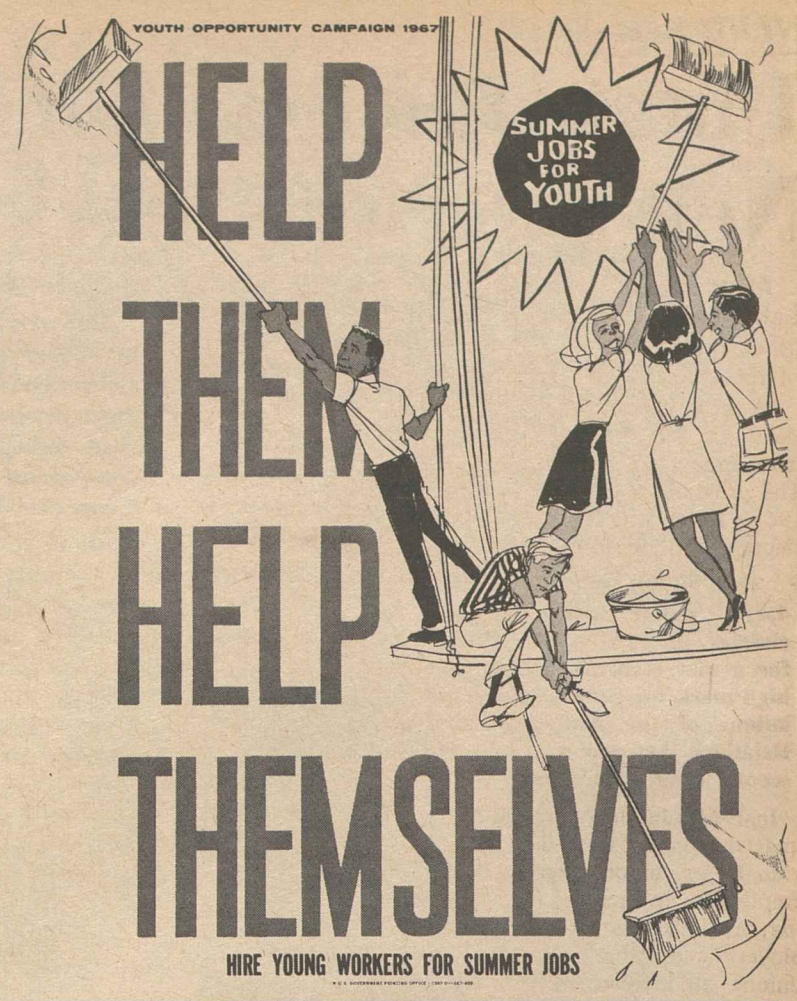
Not so the washing machine. Now there was a colorful, quixotic personality. It was capricious, eccentric and completely unpredictable. Sometimes it went about its job quietly and efficiently, clicking its gears smartly as it progressed with military precision from Wash to Rinse to Spin-dry. Other times, in a smart-alecky mood, it cut loose from its moorings and danced a jig, sloshing water mischievously all over the floor. Then it had its sulky spells when it refused to work and just sat there, glowering. In short, it acted like one of us, and that is how I thought of it. Naturally, it had a name. We called it Roto-Verso III, naming it after its grandmother—my first washing machine.

IT LIVED with us for a long time. Naturally, I feel rather shy with it at first, and things are somewhat trying, as they are in the initial stages of any relationship—with a new husband, a new baby, a new boss or a new friend. One feels obligated to keep a rulebook handy, and to do everything exactly right. But in time the rulebook is tossed aside, and responses become intuitive.

As it aged, it got more crochety and it began to develop ailments which home nursing couldn't cure. The repairman became a frequent visitor, and his mien became increasingly grave. I realized that Roto-Verso was in serious condition, and I knew that he was trying to prepare me for the worst, but I refused to give up hope. By now I had developed an Old Dog Tray feeling about that washing machine and, forgetting its contrariness, I thought of it as a loyal and faithful friend.

But finally the day came when the repairman told me gently that there was nothing more he could do. And now Roto-Verso III is gone. I have a new washing machine and, in time, when the strangeness wears off, it will doubtless replace Roto-Verso III in my heart. But I still choke up when I think of the poor old thing.

As for that goldfish, good riddance.



For Young Americans:

Summer Jobs Sought In Record Numbers

MORE YOUNG Americans will be searching for work this summer than have ever searched for it before.

It's expected that 400,000 more 16 to 21 year-olds will enter the job market than did last year, pushing the total in this age group seeking work to 12,714,000. About 2 million of these, or 16 percent, will fail to find jobs unless there is a program.

For some, not finding a job will mean not returning to school. For others, unemployment may mean the beginning of a long, frustrating effort to become self-sufficient.

In 1965 and 1966, Youth Opportunity Campaigns were successful in finding needed extra jobs for young people because of the whole-hearted support and cooperation of business, government, industry, labor and religious and civic organizations in this national effort.

In 1966 alone, despite a 16 percent increase in the number of 16 to 21 year-olds seeking work, the number unemployed was cut 6.3 percent from the previous year.

But, all youth did not share equally in the chance for a summer job.

- Nonwhite boys had three times the unemployment rate that white boys had.
- For nonwhite girls, it was almost as bad; their unemployment rate was 2.5 times that of white girls.
- Overall, nonwhite young men and women suffered a 23 percent unemployment rate last summer; for white youth, it was 9 percent.

If the campaign this year does as well as in 1966 total youth unemployment—white and non-white—will be 10.5 percent, a drop of two-tenths of 1 percent. Among the white youth, 8.7 percent will be unemployed, a drop from 9 percent last year. But for nonwhite youth, 22.8 percent will be jobless.

THE CHALLENGE is to do better, particularly for those young people who in the past have fared the worst.

By a little extra effort, by a few more jobs among the many, by a determination that this generation will not turn its back on prejudice, on disadvantage, on ignorance and on poverty, summer jobs can be provided for this future American generation in numbers equal to the numbers who seek them.

1967 is the year to help them help themselves.

NLRB Report:

Unfair Charges Set New Quarterly Mark

More unfair labor practice charges were filed with the National Labor Relations Board in the first three months of 1967 than in any other quarter in NLRB history, the board reported. Two-thirds of the charges were against employers, a third against unions.

A new quarterly record was set also in requests for employe elections, with 3,733 petitions filed from January through March 1967. The previous high mark was set in 1966's first quarter, with 3,421 election petitions filed.

The NLRB said it received 4,416 unfair labor practice charges in 1967's first quarter for a new record. The previous high mark for cases alleging violations of the National Labor Relations Act was 4,317 in the second quarter of 1966.

In 1967's January-through-March quarter, charges were filed by individuals or unions against 2,968 employers, an increase of 577 over the previous quarter, and by employers and others against 1,448 unions, an increase of 190.

Employer unfair practices since 1958 persisted at such a high rate that the NLRB, reacting to labor objections to "slap on the wrist" penalties, has moved increasingly to protect its election processes from abuse and to make repeated unfair practices more burdensome.

New Remedies

In several leading decisions the board has ordered employers to give unions the names and addresses of all employes in advance of a representation election; to give unions access to plant bulletin boards and meetings on company time and premises; and to bargain with unions of whose majority it had no good-faith doubt. Awaiting NLRB rulings are recommendations by two trial examiners that workers be compensated by employers for benefits lost because of management "stalling" tactics.

The same report showed that the NLRB general counsel issued 446 formal complaints alleging violations of the labor act; trial examiners conducted 278 hearings on unfair practice charges, and the five-member board issued 183 formal decisions in cases brought to it for review.

In elections held during the quarter, employes voted for union representation 60 percent of the time, a gain over the 57 percent of the prior quarter. AFL-CIO unions won 617 of 1,119 elections during the same quarter, the report stated.

Thirty petitions for injunctions against unions were filed during the first quarter under the mandatory provisions of the law's Section 10(1) and three injunction petitions against employers under the discretionary provisions of Section 10(j).

At the end of March, 664 cases awaited a decision by board members, compared with 647 cases pending Jan. 1 and 566 pending Mar. 31, 1966. Of the current pending cases, unfair labor practices are involved in 470 and election petitions in 174.

The report showed that 10,698 cases of all types awaited disposition at various NLRB procedural levels as of Mar. 31, 1967, compared with 9,596 at the end of the preceding quarter and 9,265 a year earlier. Unfair labor practice charges accounted for 7,304 of the cases pending at the end of March 1967, according to the report.

LABOR, THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION honored Pres. David Sullivan (second from right) at a dinner following his investiture as a Knight Commander in the papal Order of St. Gregory the Great by Francis Cardinal Spellman (right) at a private ceremony in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Proceeds of the dinner went to Fu-Jen Catholic University in Taiwan, whose rector, Archbishop Paul Yu-Pin (left), and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller joined in the tribute to Sullivan, first U.S. labor leader to receive such a high papal honor.

Social Security Called Three-Way Protection

Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen called social security "a triple-decker package of protection" for American workers that provides not only old-age retirement but a monthly life insurance policy and disability insurance benefits as well.

He described these protections in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC national network (Sunday, 12 noon, EDT).

The widow and orphan of a wage earner covered by social security may get back "many, many times what he paid in," Cohen pointed out. "He may have paid in only five years and his widow and children may draw out $30,000 or $40,000 worth in insurance."

He said that this part of social security protection can enable children of a deceased breadwinner to get an education they might otherwise have been denied. This feature of the program and the fact that social security is a form of social insurance should be especially realized by young persons, he stressed.

"It is hard to persuade persons of 20 or 25 that they are ever going to get old," Cohen observed. "They have to be convinced that they should start thinking now about the kind of protection needed against these three risks. We don't have such a problem when a person gets to be 50, 55 or 60, but then it may be too late."

Cohen said that the Administration proposal to improve social security benefits "would take about 1.4 million aged people out of poverty. That is an important step, but it would still leave in the neighborhood of maybe 4 million aged people still in poverty."

He said that if Congress approves Pres. Johnson's recommendations "a long step forward would be made. I think we need to constantly reexamine social security and, as our gross national product and productivity increase, we ought to take another look to see that the aged, the disabled, the widows and orphans benefit in the improved economic situation of our country."

The under secretary also expressed concern about elderly persons, mostly women, who live isolated and alone, without relatives and friends. He said that efforts should be made to "do more about organizing community resources" for such persons.

Garment Union Repels Teamsters

Portland, Ore. — An attempted Teamster raid on United Garment Workers Local 228 was defeated here when employes of White Stag Mfg. Co. voted against the expelled union in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was 152-66, with two no-union ballots.

The Teamsters intervened, UGW said, when a White Stag employe filed a decertification petition. He charged that such intervention is standard practice in this area for the Teamsters, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt leadership.

CLC Presses Fight to Keep National Pacts

Ottawa, Ont. — More than 200 members of unions affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress spent two days here visiting members of Parliament to impress upon them the importance of retaining national bargaining patterns.

The lobbying venture, organized by the CLC, was prompted by efforts of the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions to substitute sectional bargaining for national bargaining.

The CLC stand was described as "a matter of principle" by Pres. Claude Jodoin at a welcoming meeting. CLC Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald outlined the background of raids against affiliates and of attacks on existing labor legislation and the Canadian Labor Relations Board.

Pres. Louis Laberge of the Quebec CLC pointed out that the CNTU had opposed the breaking up of bargaining units in Quebec but sought it nationally.

Other speakers at the briefing session included CLC Executive Vice Presidents Joseph Morris, who presided, and William Dodge, and the heads of several unions.

Johnson Cites Duty To Senior Citizens

The duty the nation owes to elders "whose lives have contributed to the development of the society we enjoy" was stressed by Pres. Johnson in a proclamation naming May as Senior Citizens Month.

"There must be a general awareness," the President said, "that it is within the power of us all to discharge that duty—to bring light to the lives of those who are lonely or in despair, better care to those who are ill or disabled, greater benefits to those who are impoverished."

Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens urged members to take advantage of the month to get signatures on petitions asking Congress to enact the President's proposed social security improvements.

Sullivan Cites Poverty As Major Challenge

New York—Organized labor, the church and the world of education together face a continuing challenge to help advance the cause of freedom and put an end to poverty, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes declared here.

Sullivan, an AFL-CIO vice president, expressed this viewpoint at a dinner marking his investiture as a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, an honor conferred on him by Pope Paul VI. Proceeds of the dinner will go to aid Fu-Jen Catholic University in Taiwan, a non-sectarian institution established under the leadership of Pope John XXIII.

At the dinner, which drew leaders of business, labor, government and education, Sullivan called it both "appropriate and significant" that the forces of the church, the labor movement and education were united in an effort to raise funds for an educational venture that serves the cause of peace and freedom in the Far East.

He called Fu-Jen University one example of the church's educational activities aimed at assisting young men and women of all faiths.

Parallel Noted

"I personally believe that the principles of Christianity are carried out through the activities of labor movements like those that exist in the United States and Canada," Sullivan said. "These movements do not concern themselves only with the immediate reward of labor and with getting a just wage for working people. They also concern themselves with all the broad spiritual, cultural and social needs of working men and women."

Sullivan is the first American labor leader to be accorded such a high Papal honor. He was invested with the Order of St. Gregory by Francis Cardinal Spellman at a private ceremony preceding the dinner held in the chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The order was established in 1831 initially to honor subjects of the Papal States by Pope Gregory XVI, one of the outstanding figures in church history who was later canonized as a saint. Its emblem is an eight-pointed red cross bearing a medallion engraved with a picture of the saint.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany were co-chairmen of the dinner.

Guests included Cardinal Spellman, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Archbishop Paul Yu-Pin, president and rector of Fu-Jen, and numerous members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Thomas R. Donahue, assistant secretary of labor and formerly an aide to Sullivan was toastmaster. Arthur L. Harckham, president of New York Building Service Employes Council No. 11 was dinner chairman.

LBJ Message

A message from President Johnson congratulated Sullivan on his designation for the Papal honor.

Wirtz characterized Sullivan's investiture as "a momentous occasion not only for you but for American trade unions, which are playing an increasingly important role in world affairs."

Meany praised Sullivan for his leadership of the Building Service Employes and for his "outstanding contribution to the AFL-CIO."

ULLICO Reports Record Growth

Baltimore—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. reported its biggest growth in 40 years of operation at the annual shareholders' meeting here.

ULLICO Pres. Edmund P. Tobin, who has been with the labor-owned insurance firm for 39 of these years, said benefits paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1966 totaled $104.9 million.

During the year, assets rose to more than $69 million and the volume of insurance in force increased to $1.94 billion. Income from all sources totaled $116.9 million, a one-year gain of 16 percent, Tobin said.

S. Frank Raftery, president of the Painters, was elected to ULLICO's 30-member board of directors.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a luncheon which followed the business meeting that ULLICO has held consistently to its goal of providing low-cost insurance for wage-earners and their families. The company reports that it is the largest single underwriter of negotiated health and welfare insurance contracts in the United States.

Evans Named To HUD Post As Labor Aide

John E. Evans, secretary-treasurer of the Arizona AFL-CIO for the past four years, has been named by Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Housing & Urban Development Dept. as assistant to the secretary for labor relations.

Evans, who had served also as chairman of the Arizona Employment Security Commission, is a member of the Broadcast Engineers & Technicians. Appointment of a successor to Evans as state central body officer was on the agenda at the annual Arizona AFL-CIO meeting in Flagstaff May 4-6.

Evans has a degree from the University of Arizona and did graduate work also at the Sorbonne in Paris and at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Before his appointment to the state labor post in 1963 he had worked in advertising, film production, public relations and educational television.

After serving as a Navy pilot from 1941-1945, he was an English instructor at the University of Missouri, later served as an educational counselor for the Army in the Canal Zone, and did research and public relations work for the Illinois state government at Springfield.

Evans' career included six years as owner and general manager of Arizona companies producing films and visual aids, and four years with the D'Arcy Advertising Co. and with KETC-TV educational station in St. Louis. From 1961 to 1963 he was director of the Arizona Building Trades Committee in Phoenix.

IN RECOGNITION of his service as chairman of the executive committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman (right) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was presented with a silver bowl by Chairman Harold Russell during the committee's annual meeting in Washington.

Seniors Ask Congress To Bar Welfare Cuts

Legislation to prevent the states from cutting welfare payments to the elderly poor when social security benefits are increased was urged by spokesmen for the National Council of Senior Citizens in Senate testimony.

Action by the states kept nearly 1 million needy seniors from the 7 per cent hike in social security benefits enacted in 1965, Pres. John W. Edelman and Executive Dir. William R. Hutton of the council told the Subcommittee on Employment & Retirement.

Many states cut welfare aid in the amount of the social security increases even though Congress gave them authority to allow elderly relief clients to have the benefit of the increase, Edelman noted.

Most states, he charged, made their elderly poor victims "of a cruel bureaucratic mixup because many had spent their retroactive social security increase, thinking it was their money—only to have the amount of this increase deducted from their public assistance payments afterward."

The 1965 social security amendments gave the states the option of disregarding up to $5 a month of relief payments collected by social security recipients. The social security rise was enacted in August and was made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965.

Hutton said California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska cut relief payments by the full amount of the social security increase, including the lump-sum retroactivity payment. Thirty other states reduced welfare payments by the amount of the monthly social security increase, and only 15 gave the "unfortunate elderly" the benefit of the rise, he said. These were:

Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Florida and Vermont later reversed themselves and now withhold the full amount of the increase, Hutton reported. Some of the states that offset the social security increase tried to justify their action by claiming that to do otherwise would be unfair to relief clients who do not get social security.

"This is a bureaucratic dodge to justify the fact that these states economize at the expense of their poorest citizens," he charged.

"We have learned a lesson from this experience—a bitter experience for a great many older people—but all is not lost if this lesson serves to guide Congress to the enactment of provisions that will be truly effective in placing additional income in the hands of our most needy older people."

Hutton termed "a national disgrace" the past record of the states when social security is increased, and urged Congress to do "all it can" to avoid a repetition of the 1965 story when it votes another hike in benefits.

Major Jobless Aid Gains Scored in New Jersey

Trenton, N.J.—Major improvements in New Jersey's unemployment compensation law were voted by the state legislature and State AFL-CIO leaders credited one man, one vote apportionment for bringing it about.

The new legislation, signed by Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D), includes these four major labor-backed provisions:

- The ceiling on weekly unemployment compensation will rise next year from the present $50 a week to two-thirds of lost wages up to a top of 50 percent of the average state wage in covered employment. In dollar terms, this will boost the maximum to $62 a week, based on present wage levels. As the average state wage increases, the maximum benefits will rise further.

- For the first time, strikers will be entitled to unemployment benefits after a waiting period—something that only New York and Rhode Island now provide. After six weeks on strike, plus the customary one week waiting period, strikers will be entitled to regular unemployment benefits if the state labor commissioner certifies that their union has bargained in good faith.

- More seasonal workers will be entitled to jobless benefits through a modification of the present requirement of 17 weeks of employment during the base period. A worker will qualify for benefits if he earned $1,350 during the period, even if he worked less than 17 weeks.

- Starting in 1969, a year later than other provisions of the bill, unemployment insurance coverage will be extended to establishments where there is only a single employe. Present coverage applies only where there are four or more employes.

A court-ordered reapportionment of the legislature in 1965 ended 52 years of Republican control of the state Senate and paved the way for enactment of the legislation.

Voting for the bill in the Senate were 19 Democrats and 1 Republican; opposed were 6 Republicans. In the Assembly, 32 Democrats supported the bill; 16 Republicans and 5 Democrats voted against it.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Vincent J. Murphy hailed the passage as "an historic day for labor in New Jersey. It is a day which underlines the significance of the one man, one vote principle . . . a day for which we have waited for generations — when the elected representatives of New Jersey truly represent the people of the state."

Gov. Hughes, who signed the bill into law just half-an-hour after its passage, said the legislation was "morally right." He said it would provide a "more healthy economic climate."

Construction Pay Up 4.2% in Year

Union building trades workers had an average hourly wage scale of $4.95 an hour last July—an increase of 18 cents, or 4.2 percent, from the previous year, the annual survey by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics showed.

An average of 39 cents an hour per worker went for health and welfare insurance and into vacation and pension funds.

President's Group Meets:

Labor Role Cited In Aid to Disabled

Helping the physically handicapped and the disabled to help themselves is no different than helping "the poverty-stricken, the under-educated, the elderly and minority groups overcome their social and economic handicaps."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler stressed this belief as he addressed a luncheon honoring state winners of the "Ability Counts" high school essay contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

"We pity the frightened few among us who reject their fellowmen," Schnitzler said. We embrace our fellow "Americans, of whom few are free of handicaps and none can stand alone."

State winners of the essay contest, which was co-sponsored by the Governors' Committees on Employment of the Handicapped, were brought to Washington by the AFL-CIO central bodies in their states and were feted at the luncheon, held during the annual meeting of the President's committee, by the national AFL-CIO.

Schnitzler told the luncheon that organized labor wants no part of the philosophy of those whose "fears, mistrusts, rejections and hatreds have driven them into the right wing groups that offer simple solutions to complex problems."

"The American labor movement rejects in total these concepts and attitudes," he reiterated. "We reject them because they are selfish.

"In the AFL-CIO we accept our obligation to one another and jointly we seek to achieve our goals, whether they be collective bargaining aims at the negotiating table or by legislative action in Congress.

Schnitzler asserted that trade unionism is not "collective selfishness" with union members concerned only about their own gains. Instead, he maintained, it seeks "the advancement of the entire nation."

In proof he offered the seven years of effort and the tens of thousands of man-hours the AFL-CIO put into the winning fight for medicare, "yet from it we will not sign a single dues-payer or receive a single dollar in dues."

The essay contest winners, who divided $2,500 in prizes put up by the Disabled American Veterans, were:

First, Louis E. Bathen, Baton Rouge, La., $1,000; second, Wendell Brooks Phillips III, Reno, Nev., $600; third, Lew Cramer, Mesa, Ariz., $400; fourth, Lorraine Liston, Stamford, Conn., $300, and fifth, Janie Lessenberry, Humbolt, Tenn., $200.

The prize winners were guests at meetings of the President's committee and saw the presentation of a silver bowl by Chairman Harold Russell to Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for his service as chairman of the committee's executive committee.

Freeman, vice chairman of the President's Committee, recently stepped out of the executive committee post and became chairman of the Labor Committee. That office was held previously by the retired president of the Machinists, A. J. Hayes.

Desegregation Of Schools Hit As Too Slow

School desegregation has been too slow, not too fast, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights told the government.

A delegation from the conference, which is a coalition of more than 100 civil rights, labor, religious and civic organizations, met with Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner and U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe III.

Roy Wilkins, chairman of the leadership conference and executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the nation has been misled by southern congressmen and school officials into thinking that desegregation guidelines are too stringent.

Actually, he said, Negro parents and students have been intimidated, harassed and even beaten to keep them from entering previously all-white schools. In the North, he charged, "subtle methods" such as school site selection and school districting have been used to block meaningful desegregation.

Wilkins said the delegation also expressed its strong opposition to the "Quie amendment" to the federal school aid bill. The amendment proposed by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.) would give school aid money to the states to use largely as they wish. The result, Wilkins warned, would be to shortchange children of the poor and minority groups.

PRESIDENT'S TROPHY for the Handicapped American of the Year was presented to Art Edgerton, musical director and newsman for Station WTOL-TV, Toledo, O., and a member of Musicians Local 286, by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. The presentation took place in Washington during the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Mrs. Edgerton is at the left.

Keyed to Chronically Jobless:

Manpower Message Asks New Approach

Pres. Johnson has proposed to Congress an ambitious manpower program designed to reach about 2 million chronically unemployed workers "who can be helped and are willing to help themselves."

The President's proposals for "new directions in manpower policy" were contained in his annual Manpower Report to the Congress. It included a 193-page Labor Dept. analysis of the nation's manpower resources which focused on the problem of "unused manpower."

In describing the estimated 2 million potential workers who can be reached through special services, Johnson said:

"These are the dropouts—young men and women who have left school with inadequate education and without skills. Lacking experience, they cannot find work; lacking work, they can never get experience.

"They are older workers whose obsolete skills are useless in today's job market.

"They are Negroes, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and others barred from jobs by other people's prejudice.

Migrants, Rejects

"They are the illiterate, the migrants, the mentally and physically handicapped, the young men rejected as unfit for military service."

The President opened his report by detailing the achievements of the Manpower Development & Training Act programs.

He said that by the end of 1966 about 600,000 unemployed and underemployed workers had been enrolled in training, three out of four trainees who stayed the course went on to regular jobs, and thousands of minority group members received training.

The President then turned to the unsolved problems: the 12 percent jobless rate among the 16-19 year olds, the Negro jobless rate which is double the national rate, the 10-percent jobless rate in slums and depressed rural areas.

At the end of 1966, Johnson continued, there were 2.9 million persons unemployed. About 10.5 million workers had suffered some unemployment during the year.

While hardship can be minimized for most people through various improvements, the manpower programs should do more and try to reach those unemployed for long periods and who are frequently out of work, the President said.

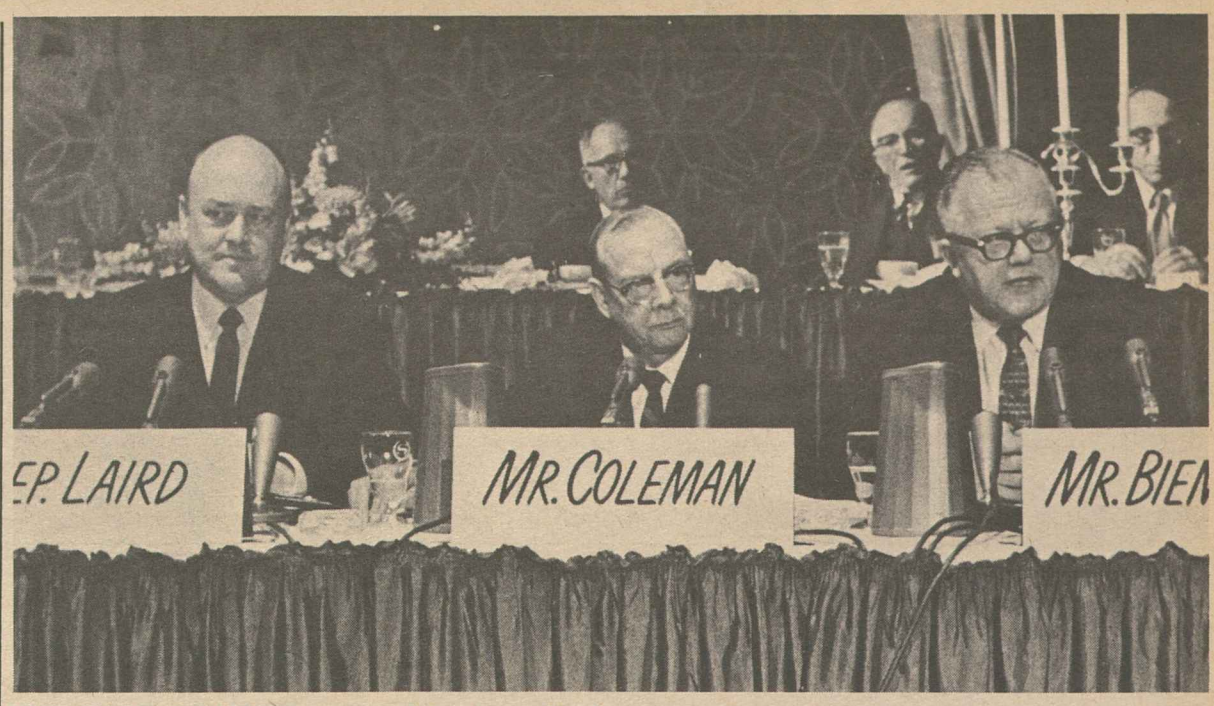
In 1966, about 2.5 million were jobless for 15 weeks or longer. Of this group, about 700,000 were jobless more than half the year. Another 500,00 to 1 million potential workers had given up looking for work and were not even counted as unemployed, the President noted.

Still another 500,000 unemployed were probably missed by the labor force survey. Others worked part-time when they needed full-time work.

The President proposed these five new directions in manpower policy:

- "Bridge the gap between education and work" through closer links between schools and manpower programs.
- "Concentrate our efforts" on high unemployment areas such as city slums, backed by $135 million in requested funds for fiscal 1968 under the anti-poverty program.
- "Make our overall manpower effort more efficient" by centralizing, consolidating and streamlining federal manpower programs and putting emphasis on on-the-job training conducted by private employers.
- "Make military service a path to productive careers" in civilian life through specialized training and education.
- "Work toward a more comprehensive manpower program" by strengthening the federal-state employment service, by modernizing the jobless pay system, by improving social security and public assistance.

The President also asked Congress for $20 million for a special census of 3 million households to learn more about the unemployed.



THE CASE AGAINST turning federal tax funds over to the states with no control over how they are spent was made by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at debate before U.S. Chamber of Commerce audience with Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R-Wis.). Moderator was Henry C. Coleman, treasurer of the organization.

Arthritis Month Gets Labor Support

Support of the 1967 Arthritis Foundation campaign was urged on all AFL-CIO affiliates and members by Pres. George Meany.

The campaign is being held in May, which is the foundation's "Victory Over Arthritis Month." Meany in a letter to Dr. William S. Clark, president of the foundation, noted that many of the country's 13 million sufferers from the disease are workers who share in an annual wage and salary loss estimated at $1.5 billion.

"We feel that our country will gain much from support of the network of research, training and treatment centers across the country made possible by the work of the Arthritis Foundation," he said.

Labor Backs State Aid, Bars No-Strings Rebates

Federal tax revenues are needed to help states meet national problems, but a "no strings" program of tax rebates isn't the way to do it, an AFL-CIO spokesman told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller debated with the chairman of the House Republican Conference, Rep. Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), on the issue of giving states a portion of federal tax revenues instead of grants-in-aid for specific purposes. The occasion was a luncheon session of the Chamber's 55th annual meeting.

Laird argued that revenue-sharing would be more efficient because states know better than Congress or federal officials where available funds are most needed and should be spent.

"National problems demand national solutions," Biemiller retorted. The people of one state are affected by the action or inaction of another state—in pollution, education, transportation and other matters.

Rejecting what he termed "Congressman Laird's appeal to let the states have the money to spend on whatever projects they choose, at the pace they choose, and in the order of priority they choose," Biemiller asked:

"Would you really trust the state of Alabama to operate a desegregated school system, or Ronald Reagan to save the redwoods?"

In one area, Laird and Biemiller approached agreement — but with significant differences.

Both saw benefits in a credit against federal income tax payments for taxes paid to the states.

Two Approaches

Laird said a portion of all state or local taxes should be credited against federal tax bills.

Biemiller said the only tax credit should be on a portion of "a graduated state income tax"—a move which also would encourage states to adopt progressive tax policies based on ability to pay.

He said there is a need to consolidate many of the related grants-in-aid programs. But he warned that tax sharing without federal controls "is a form of anarchy which no national corporation would tolerate, and one which strikes at the very principle of federalism."

Biemiller noted that states could use unconditional grants "to lure industry from other states" or "to reduce their own taxes, thus destroying the whole purpose of the plan."

A greater portion of federal tax revenue could be allocated to the states "in normal times," Biemiller said, when military needs are not as great. But the grants-in-aid approach should be expanded, not scrapped, he urged, because the United States "is indeed one nation indivisible," rather than "a conglomeration of 50 states, joined in an uneasy alliance."

Union Urges Federal Action On Fire Safety

Chicago—Broad support for federal legislation to help urban areas improve their fire protection and prevention programs was urged by Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters in a speech before the Metropolitan Committee of the Intl. Association of Fire Chiefs.

Both the union and the association have endorsed the Administration-backed Fire Research & Safety bill of 1967, sponsored by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), and a proposed amendment authorizing a national commission of 20 citizens to study all aspects of the national fire problem.

"We believe that a constructive program for federal action to help build up the fire services can and will win public support," Buck said. "What federal assistance has done in the field of education and to professionalize the police can likewise be done for the firefighters."

He warned that "far too few cities" have adequate training programs and declared that "we can wait no longer for the cities to establish such programs."

Drivers 16-18 Opposed For School Bus Jobs

A proposed relaxation of hazardous occupation standards that would permit 16-to-18-year-olds to drive school buses was denounced as dangerous to both drivers and passengers in a protest registered by the AFL-CIO.

There is "no clear need" for the change, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger said in a letter to Dir. Nelson Bortz of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards, which sets up safety regulations under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Rather, Goldfinger continued, the shift "would undercut existing standards" in the 34 states where no one under 18 is allowed to drive a school bus. The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have similar regulations.

"Only five states allow minors under 18 to secure a chauffeur's license needed for the transportation of goods or people," he continued. "Therefore even in the states allowing minors to act as school bus drivers, the hazard of this type of employment is basically recognized."

He cited accident statistics to support his contention that "16 and 17 year old minors" are not as good drivers as proponents of the changed regulation try to make out, and that school buses are involved in more than their share of accidents.

"We believe the hard, cold facts are that the real reason for wholesale use of young drivers is an economic one," he declared. "Until just recently South Carolina paid these kids $30 a month. North Carolina pays $50."

Not only are school buses involved in relatively more accidents than other vehicles, Goldfinger pointed out on the basis of statistics, but driving generally is "particularly hazardous" in the 16 states allowing minors to operate them.

"School children riding in buses driven by other children below 18 are also endangered," he wrote. "The National Safety Council reports that 3,700 children were injured in school bus accidents last year. . .

"Aside from any considerations of hazard, we are of the opinion that you have another obligation and that is not to place the responsibility for the lives of 30 or 40 children on the shoulders of a 16 or 17-year-old.

"The minor child driving a school bus does not have the maturity with which to deal with the problems raised by a bus load of children."

Bargaining Tie-in Urged On Local Aid

A civil service merit system is no substitute for collective bargaining, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes told a Senate Government Operations subcommittee.

Wurf called for amendment of a bill that would require state and municipal governments receiving federal grants-in-aid to institute merit systems.

"We are not opposed to merit systems as such," Wurf said, "but the imposition of such systems should carry with it a corollary right and duty to enter into collective bargaining relationships."

He pointed out in a statement to the subcommittee that public employes generally consider civil service commissions to be "arms of the employers" and not "a third impartial party."

Salary schedules, he said, should be established through negotiations rather than unilateral determination by civil service agencies.

Wurf urged amendments spelling out collective bargaining obligations to enable his union "to give support to what is basically a good piece of legislation."

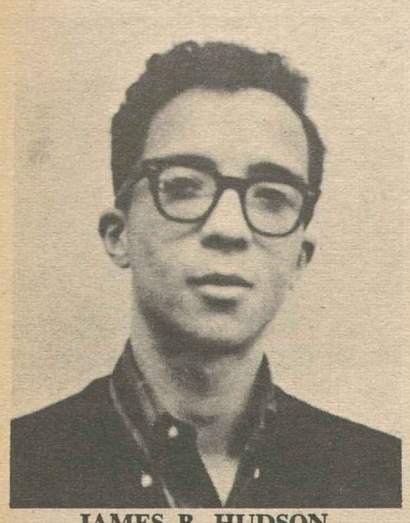
Central Body Leader Heads United Fund

Springfield, Mass. — The United Fund here has elected a labor man as president for the first time in its history.

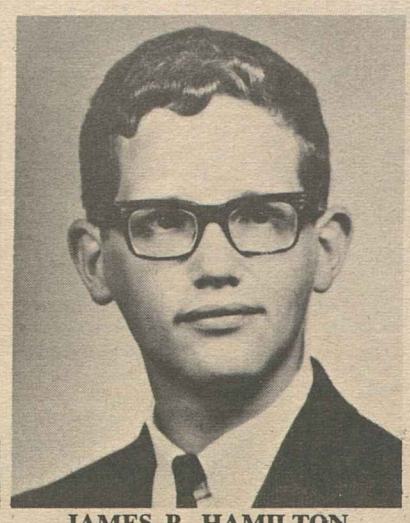
Community leaders chose Herman Greenberg, president of the Pioneer Valley AFL-CIO for 25 years and a long-time United Fund volunteer worker.

Greenberg is a veteran business agent for the Clothing Workers. He is former president of the Greater Springfield AFL-CIO and the Western Massachusetts CIO Council, predecessors of the present central body.

AFL-CIO Scholarship Winners Named



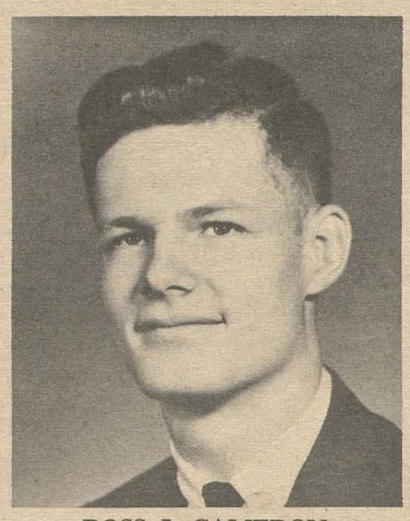
JAMES B. HUDSON



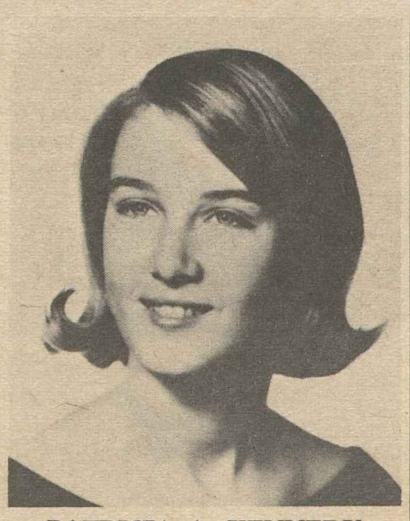
JAMES P. HAMILTON

LEO F. CALDERELLA

RITA JENSEN



ROSS J. CAMERON



PATRICIA A. KENNEDY

Meany Stresses Need For More U. S. Aid

Four-year scholarships under the AFL-CIO College Merit Scholarships Program have been awarded to four boys and two girls, Pres. George Meany announced.

The awards, made for the ninth consecutive year, raise to 54 the number of outstanding high school graduates to receive scholarships under the AFL-CIO program. Each award is worth up to $6,000 in financial assistance as it may be needed during the four college years.

The winners, notified of their selection by Meany, are:

James Blaine Hudson, Louisville, Ky.; Ross J. Cameron, Mt. Vernon, Mo.; Leo F. Calderella, New York City; James Patrick Hamilton, Marion, Ind.; Patricia A. Kennedy, Harahan, La., and Rita Diane Jensen, Rosemead, Calif.

"Since its inception, the AFL-CIO has supported the establishment and improvement of our compulsory free education system," Meany said in his notification.

"Today we feel that the multiple challenges of the complicated society we are living in require the extension of the concepts of federally-financed education into the realm of higher education. The AFL-CIO looks forward to the day when all young people will have the opportunity to develop a full measure of their capabilities regardless of their financial status.

Interim Period

"In this interim period, when so many young people are deprived of this opportunity, the AFL-CIO is happy to demonstrate its interest in furthering educational opportunities through our scholarship awards."

The winners are selected each year on the basis of three factors—the results of competitive tests given by the non-profit National Merit Scholarship Corp., their high school records, and an evaluation of their qualifications by their high school teachers.

Two winners are chosen in each of three zones the country is divided into for administrative purposes. At least three of the scholarships must be awarded students with one parent a member of an AFL-CIO union.

The awards are good in any accredited college or university and for study in any subject. The actual amount of each grant is based on college year costs and the amount the winner or his family can provide.

Brief sketches of the winners follow:

Hudson, 17, will be graduated from Louisville's Male High School and expects to major in mathematics at Michigan State University. His mother, Mrs. Lillian W. Hudson, is manager of a municipal housing project. He is an amateur astronomer, enjoys music and literature, and has done volunteer work with the Urban League tutoring children in the war on poverty.

Cameron, 18, attends Mt. Vernon High School and plans to enter the engineering school at the University of Missouri at Rolla. His father, Wilburn T. Cameron, is dead; the youth has assumed the duties of a father to two younger children and has worked since he was 8 in greenhouses, as a clerk and as an accountant for the city of Mt. Vernon. He was Student Council president for three years and won letters in basketball and baseball.

Calderella, 17, will be graduated first in a class of 690 students at Cardinal Spellman High School, the Bronx, and will study English and creative writing at Columbia University. He was the first non-college student to spend a summer studying journalism at Georgetown University, edits the high school paper and is interested in research in social topics. His father, Pasquale Calderella, is a member of Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers Local 1.

Hamilton, 18, will be graduated from Marion High School and will study Slavic languages at the University of Indiana. He has already completed a four-year high school course in Russian, which he can read and write with competence, and has mastered the reading of Sanskrit, Arabic and classical Greek and Hebrew. He has worked part-time as an order clerk for a book store and spends weekends as a volunteer in a hospital emergency room as part of a Boy Scout project.

Miss **Kennedy,** 17, is the daughter of Irvin Francis Kennedy, a member of Postal Clerks Local 124-T, and attends St. Mary's Dominican High School. Looking to a career as a research biologist, she expects to major in biological sciences at Rice University. She belongs to the National Honorary Math Club, edits the school yearbook, has worked parttime as a saleslady and a babysitter, and makes practically all her own clothing.

Miss **Jensen,** 17, will be graduated first in a class of 454 at Rosemead High School and will major in art at Humboldt State College with a view to teaching art and fashion design. Her father, Ralph C. Jensen, has been a member of Southern California Cooks Association Local 468, a unit of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. Her greatest interest lies in art, but she also plays the guitar, sings, belongs to a modern dance club and does creative writing.

5-6-67

President Lashes Republican Move To 'Meat-Axe' School Aid Measure

Pres. Johnson lashed out at a Republican attempt to scrap the school aid bill when it reaches the House floor and replace it with handouts of federal money to the states.

The President told a news conference this would be "disastrous for the school children" and "take us back a decade" by reviving conflict between church and public schools and between poor and wealthy states.

A strong Republican-Dixiecrat coalition is lining up behind a substitute bill by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R.-Minn.) which would abolish federal grants for specific educational purposes and let states decide — with few restrictions — how and where to spend federal school aid funds.

Earlier, at the dedication of a Maryland vocational high school, Johnson had termed the Quie proposal a "meat-axe approach" that would undo the substantial accomplishments of the government programs to help elementary and secondary schools — and students.

As both sides counted votes in preparation for the House showdown, the Senate continued to struggle with the dual issues of investment tax credit for business and tax financing of presidential election campaigns.

The chief issue in the monthlong controversy is still whether the House-passed investment tax bill is to be used as a vehicle to repeal the campaign financing law adopted last year.

A repeal proviso is currently tacked on to the tax bill as an unrelated rider, permitted under Senate rules.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D.-La.), who sponsored the original campaign financing law, moved to delete the repealer.

Long's motion was beaten, 52 to 46. All 46 votes against repeal were cast by Democrats, but 17 Democrats joined 35 Republicans in voting to keep the repealer in the bill.

Long did not give up, however, and held the floor in a parliamentary maneuver to prevent the door being shut on reconsideration of the vote.

The debate switched — at least temporarily—to consideration of an amendment to the almost forgotten tax bill. If the Senate remains bogged down on the bill, an effort may be launched to limit debate through a cloture petition.

Long, meanwhile, told newsmen he has drafted a new formula for public financing of presidential campaigns, allowing each holder of a social security card to allocate $1 of tax funds to the candidate of his choice.

Whatever the Senate does would have to be accepted by House conferees, since the House-passed bill dealt only with restoration of the investment tax credit.

In other action, the House passed a compromise bill setting standards for equalizing the population of congressional districts.

Until the 1970 census, the bill would allow considerable departure from one man, one vote standards by permitting the state's most populous district to represent up to 30 percent more people than the least populous district. Starting in 1972, however, the population spread could not exceed 10 percent.

The bill would bar statewide at-large elections in states with more than one congressman, although Hawaii and New Mexico could continue to elect their two congressmen at-large until the 1972 election.

A somewhat similar bill passed the House two years ago, but died in the Senate. Meanwhile courts have compelled several states to redistrict congressional seats to meet one man, one vote standards.

The once-controversial Appalachian regional development program won a strong vote of confidence from the Senate.

Program Expanded

A labor and Administration-supported bill to provide $448.6 million more for the 13 Appalachian states and $12.5 million to help start five new regional planning commissions passed 68-13. It now goes to the House, with committee hearings scheduled to start May 9.

The new regional commissions authorized in the bill to plan coordinated economic development would cover the Ozarks, New England, the Great Lakes, the South Central states and the four corners region of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Arizona.

The House formally received New York's certification of election of Adam C. Powell to the congressional seat which had been declared vacant when Powell was excluded at the start of the session.

Speaker John W. McCormack said the House leadership doesn't plan any action on the matter until Powell appears to claim the seat. Powell has challenged in federal courts the constitutionality of the House action in refusing to seat him. He lost the first round of his court case, but is appealing.

Meany Urges Funds For Summer Jobs

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Congress to support Pres. Johnson's request for $75 million in additional funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity to finance jobs for needy youngsters during the summer vacation.

Meany wired Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), chairman of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee handling the request that the money is urgently needed to avoid "serious problems in our cities this summer."

Edward Cogen Named To OEO Regional Post

Edward S. Cogen, regional counsel of the Office of Economic Opportunity's Region II, with headquarters in Washington, has been appointed deputy regional director by OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver.

Cogen, 32, is a graduate of Cornell University and of Cornell Law School, and practiced law in Washington prior to joining the OEO.

Betty Furness Takes Consumer Office

Betty Furness spoke up for the truth-in-lending bill on her first day on the job as Pres. Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs.

Shortly after being sworn in at a White House ceremony, she told a group of farmers' wives that the legislation is needed because deciphering credit charges is "like walking through thick mud."

Johnson announced at the swearing-in ceremony that he is upgrading the President's Committee on Consumer Interests by adding to it Cabinet members and heads of other top agencies. He said he will soon reconstitute a consumer advisory council representing the public.

Council Assails Rail Plan, Rallies School Aid Support

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Joblessness Edges Up To 3.7%

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate inched up to 3.7 percent in April as the recent softening of conditions in manufacturing began to turn into job cuts, the Labor Dept. reported.

In overall job terms, however, non-farm payrolls moved to a record 65.6 million as gains in the retail trade, services and government areas more than offset factory losses and the slow pace of construction activity.

Stable Pattern

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate has been stable in recent months after rising from 3.5 percent last November to 3.7 percent in December. It held at that level in January and February, declined to 3.6 percent in March and is now back to 3.7 percent, the same as in April a year ago.

The Labor Dept. report said unemployment totaled 2.7 million in April, a decline of 300,000 from March—about the expected seasonal drop.

The downturn in the manufacturing sector saw a loss of 177,000 jobs, seasonally adjusted, almost all of them production workers. The losses totaled 100,000 among production workers in durable goods industries, mainly steel, auto and electrical equipment.

The report said manufacturing employment was down about 225,000 from the January peak but still was up 300,000 over the year.

It described the process by which "softening" conditions can finally lead to job losses:

"Manufacturing employment, which increased very sharply throughout 1965 and most of 1966, began to slow down last December.

(Continued on Page 5)

THE EDUCATIONAL GAINS achieved by the 89th Congress are in serious jeopardy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the Executive Council in introducing HEW Sec. John W. Gardner (right) and Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien, who gave a detailed analysis of the Republican-led move to scuttle the aid to education programs in the House. **(Story, Page 4.)**

Extended Hearings Set:

Congress Studies Alternatives on Rails

The Administration bill to prohibit a railroad strike came under close congressional scrutiny as committee hearings got under way—with the door open for alternative solutions.

The AFL-CIO and rail unions have branded the Administration's "mediation to finality" plan as "compulsory arbitration," and a number of members of both the House Commerce Committee and a Senate Labor subcommittee indicated at hearings that they agreed with the definition and would prefer some other means of settling the dispute.

Labor's opposition to a dictated settlement of the dispute was reiterated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which voted a unanimous endorsement of Federation Pres. George Meany's statement of vigorous opposition to the legislation.

It declared that if "a paramount public interest" requires continued operation of the railroads, "then the railroads should be operated for the public interest and not for private profit. We would therefore regard seizure legislation, pending the negotiation of a settlement, as the fairest and least oppressive alternative."

Meany told a news conference following the council meeting that the "real trouble" in reaching a settlement of the shopcrafts dispute has been management's "absolute belief" that Congress wouldn't let the workers strike and therefore there was no need for the railroads "to give or to negotiate in the true sense."

He said the possibility of a strike or some action that would penalize railroads might bring about "some real collective bargaining."

Testifying at the Senate hearings, Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. charged that the Administration bill "is a long step toward a police state—with the government using the threat of prison to make the railroad shopmen labor for less pay than they themselves could win by their economic strength."

The effect of the legislation, he

(Continued on Page 4)

Monopoly Threat Hit In Shale Oil Proposal

Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall was accused by the AFL-CIO of inviting "serious monopoly dangers" and of "wrongly disregarding" the jurisdiction of a Senate subcommittee in pushing his program for development of shale oil deposits on federal land.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed organized labor's strong opposition to Udall's proposals, which he charged would "lead to commercial leasing of shale oil lands before major problems of public interest protection and monopoly prevention are solved."

Biemiller said Udall was "moving too fast" and that the AFL-CIO would insist on controls to prevent "monopolistic exploitation which benefits a few giant oil companies."

In a strongly-worded letter to Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Antitrust subcommittee, Biemiller said Udall had deliberately bypassed the subcommittee hearings now in progress to publish his program in the Federal Register. The action gives

(Continued on Page 12)

Asks U.S. Oppose Junta in Greece

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO Executive Council reaffirmed the trade union movement's strong opposition to any form of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and rallied labor's forces to preserve the pioneering federal aid to education program adopted by the 89th Congress.

At its two-day spring meeting in Washington the council gave major emphasis to Administration proposals to settle the rail shopcraft dispute by legislation involving terms to be finally dictated by a mediation board and to the Republican-led attack on the program of aid to secondary and elementary school education.

In the international field it noted developments in Latin America and Greece, praising the recent Punta del Este declaration on establishing a Latin-American common market and calling on the U.S. government to express firm opposition to the "reactionary junta" that has seized control of Greece.

The council made it clear also that the federation would continue to aid wherever possible programs to build free trade unions overseas, voting $27,900 to the American Newspaper Guild for interim financing of its international programs of aiding and building unions of newspaper workers.

On federation affairs the council elected a new member—Max Greenberg, president of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union—to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Burdon **(Story, Page 3).** It received a series of reports on public relations, pension plans, the Sears Roebuck boycott and voted funds for a number of organizations.

At a press conference during the sessions, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in reply to a series of questions, emphatically reaffirmed that "as far as I know the AFL and the AFL-CIO has never received CIA money for any activity, either directly or indirectly."

He asserted that "not one penny of CIA money" has ever come into the AFL or the AFL-CIO in the past 20 years and "I would have known about it if it had." Meany was president of the AFL from 1952 until the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955 when he became president of the new organization.

The federation president's statements came in reply to questions about publication in the Saturday Evening Post of an article by Thomas W. Braden, a former CIA official, who said that a number of American labor leaders received funds from the intelligence agency.

Meany said he would not in any way modify his February statement that the AFL-CIO had never taken any CIA money, and reaffirmed it in even stronger terms. He reaffirmed also earlier statements that Jay Lovestone, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, had nothing to do with the CIA.

He detailed for reporters the activities of both the AFL and CIO before merger in the years immediately following World War II, before the CIA was established, in helping build strong, non-Communist unions in France, Italy and other countries. **(Excerpts, Page 2.)**

He spoke of the work of the Free Trade Union Committee, supported by the AFL and many of its affiliates, and how it helped organize Force Ouvriere in France as a free union to counter the Communist CGT and how the committee had sent CARE packages

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO Backs Wirtz On Radiation Standards

Organized labor gave its "strongest endorsement" to action of Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz in setting safety and health standards covering uranium miners exposed to radioactive gases that may cause cancer.

"This is a long-needed and long-delayed step by the federal government to extend the protections against radiation already provided for other workers in this field to uranium miners," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Wirtz.

Wirtz acted after 17 years of discussion, debate, study and re-study had ended in another stalemate in the inter-agency Federal Radiation Council which 24 hours earlier had again failed to agree on a standard. He used his authority under the Walsh-Healy Act to set health and safety standards for federal supply contractors.

The trouble in the mines is caused by the radioactive gas radon, which quickly breaks down into what are called radon daughters. These in turn attach themselves to dust particles that may be inhaled, retained in the lungs and lead to cancer.

The unit of measurement of radon daughters is the Working Level, or WL. Wirtz in his determination set the WL at the equivalent of a concentration of

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THE ACTIVITIES of the American labor movement in helping build free trade unions in Europe after World War II are detailed at a press conference by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The federation president emphatically reaffirmed that "not one penny in CIA money" has ever come into the AFL or the AFL-CIO.

U.S. Urged to Oppose Greek Junta, Consider Suspension of Aid Funds

The United States should consider suspension of aid to Greece "until normal parliamentary democracy has been re-established," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement expressing "deep concern" at the "grave turn" of developments in that country.

The council also called on the U.S. to express "firm opposition" to the "reactionary junta" that has seized power in Greece.

The statement declared that this country, the source of the Truman Doctrine that helped promote human well-being and freedom in Greece and Europe, "should mobilize its influence and good offices for hastening a return to representative government, the restoration of parliamentary institutions, political liberties and free trade unions . . . and the release of political prisoners."

The council charged that "the ancient cradle of democracy is now the victim of a military coup d'etat by a handful of extremely reactionary colonels" and declared the "self-appointed junta has resorted to naked armed force."

The Greek constitution and Parliament have been suspended, the council noted; political parties have been dissolved, civil rights abolished, union headquarters have been seized, martial law and censorship proclaimed, and thousands of trade unionists, democrats, conservatives and monarchists have been jailed.

"The new government installed by the junta rules by decree, intimidation and terror," the statement declared.

'Brutal' Dictatorship

"The colonels are seeking to hide the true nature and aims of their brutal dictatorship by conjuring up the danger of a Communist take-over. Actually, their criminal assault against democracy will only serve the Communists who are also mortal enemies of freedom."

The council attributed aggravated political instability and weakened democratic institutions in Greece to the "political ineptness of the king, the machinations of former Prime Minister George Papandreaou, the pro-Communist activities of his son Andreas [and] the failures of the conservative government."

"The military dictatorship is no answer to political instability or the threat of communism," the council continued. "On the contrary, such tyrannical rule only sows the seeds of civil war and provides the Communists with a pretext of posing as defenders of constitutional rights.

"Communism cannot be defeated by abolishing democracy. The Communists can be defeated by removing the economic and social grievances which they hypocritically seek to exploit."

The statement recalled that it was the free labor forces that prevented the Communist take-over of Greek trade unions and government in the World War II period, and that U.S. labor was a vital factor in helping to safeguard Greek democracy at the time.

It appealed to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions "to mobilize free world labor in support of the bona fide free trade unions and all other democratic organizations in Greece."

The council in addition observed that political disorder in Greece, "a cornerstone of NATO," endangers the Western alliance defense system in the Mediterranean and imperils Graeco-Turkish cooperation, particularly in view of continuing difficulties over Corfu.

Punta del Este Pact Seen Spur to Progress

The Punta del Este agreement on the establishment of a common market for Latin America drew the praise of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which also hailed the conference's emphasis on self-help aspects of national and international development programs.

The opportunities for industrial expansion and increased world trade offered by the creation of a common market for Latin America will speed improved living standards, economic progress and the growth of stable democratic institutions, the council declared in a statement.

But it warned that "no economically sound common market can be developed and the people of Latin America will not be able to enjoy any benefits thereof unless there is a simultaneous expansion of the national domestic markets."

This, it continued, requires that each nation subscribing to the Latin American Common Market make "a genuine effort . . . to have the benefits of increased productivity return, in a fair measure, to the workers and farmers," to correct "the traditional inequitable subsistence. level of income" in most countries, and achieve higher mass purchasing power.

The statement urged that national revenues be used for "constructive" economic development projects and "not dissipated" in unnecessary spending such as the support of large military machines. It also called on government to "press more vigorously" for the educational, agrarian, tax, health and other reforms called for by the Alliance for Progress.

"The democratic organized labor movement of Latin America, through its appropriate inter-American and national organizations, should be given the opportunity for active participation in order to insure the success of the emerging common market," the statement maintained.

Labor has a vital interest, it continued, in such matters as the location of new industries, adequate wages, training and retraining programs, inter-American labor mobility and standardization of social and labor legislation.

"Failure to solicit and secure labor's participation in these matters," the council added, "would seriously weaken the development of the Latin American Common Market as an instrument for advancing the working standards and living conditions of the vast majority of the people in the participating countries."

Birthday Greetings Sent to Truman

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman was sent greetings by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on his 83rd birthday, with the "earnest hope that you will have many, many more."

"American workers have never had a better friend in the White House than you were," the council said in a wire to the ex-President. "We remember clearly the innumerable times when we fought side by side with you in the interests of domestic progress and peace with freedom around the world.

"All of us on the AFL-CIO Executive Council, speaking on behalf of every wage-earner, wish you happiest returns on your 83rd birthday."

At News Conference:

Meany Cites Record Of Labor in Europe

The following is excerpted from remarks by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a press conference in Washington May 8, 1967, in connection with the spring meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The AFL and the CIO were both very active in Europe trying to help reestablish free trade unions after the second world war. They were very active before there was any such organization as the CIA. AFL money—American Federation of Labor money—was used to help these unions. It was used in Italy, it was used in France, it was used in other places. It was used in Germany beginning back in 1945. We were active in Germany long before there was any such organization as the CIA and long before there was any such thing as the Marshall Plan.

The Free Trade Union Committee was supported very generously by the American Federation of Labor. I was on that committee along with George Harrison, Dave Dubinsky, Matt Woll, and others. We collected money for the Free Trade Union Committee from the internationals of the AFL and that is all in the record.

It is also in the record that we loaned Force Ouvriere the money to start that organization after a visit by George Harrison and Dave Dubinsky to Europe back in 1948 that indicated the need to create this organization because the Communists had captured the CGT of France.

You know the story of the CGT in France. Leon Jouhaux was the head of that organization. He spent the war under house arrest. He refused to cooperate with the Nazis. He refused to join the Vichy government. He was offered every inducement and refused. So he was under house arrest in the south of France. The Communists, of course, were in the liberation movement—the underground of France, along with many other patriotic Frenchmen. The minute the liberation came they walked right in and Louis Saillant and Jacques Duclos phvsically captured the CGT. So when Jouhaux came back to Paris his organization was gone.

Aid Given Before Marshall Plan

They provided a secretary job for him and they created three other secretary jobs which they filled with Communists, and Jouhaux had to make a decision before long whether he would go along with that sort of an organization or whether he would take the non-Communist forces away from them, which he did. I wrote a check for $25,000 and sent it to Jouhaux and I wrote another check for something approximating $10,000 which I sent to the army stores in France and provided typewriters, filing cabinets, duplicating machines and all the desks and everything else that they needed for their offices in Paris when they set up Force Ouvriere. This is long before there was any such thing as a Marshall Plan.

With the DGB in the late summer of 1945, we put 1,700 individuals on a list and sent them CARE packages every two weeks for the next couple of years. We did that to help the individuals who had been in concentration camps, who had been exiled; Max Brauer was in this country. He worked for the AFL during the war. He was afterwards mayor of Hamburg. We went to work. We sent Joe Keenan to Germany in 1945. We sent Henry Rutz over there. We sent Harry Goldberg to Italy. We carried on all this work in order to try to rebuild these unions.

We got Monsignor Higgins to make a tour of Germany in order to discourage the reformation of the German unions along the so-called religious and socialist lines, and we got them together. Finally in 1948 the DGB was formed and we helped in every possible way in the formation of that organization. But, after it was formed, after it got together, we didn't send any finances over there because they didn't need any finances. But this is the reason you have today one great organization of labor in Germany and do not have any Communists or religious split-offs. I take the greatest pride in that sort of work and I take a great deal of pride in the fact that we played a part in reestablishing the German trade union movement.

We played a part in keeping the entire French movement from going Communist and likewise the Italian movement. The Intl. Ladies Garment Workers played a very, very strong part in the Italian movement. They even went to the point of using their influence on the political parties to see to it that CISL was composed of all non-Communist elements in Italy. And they were successful at that time.

I would like to point out that in these fights we were fighting the Soviet Union. We were fighting well-financed organizations. If you have seen the headquarters of the CGT in Rome and seen the equipment that they have there—that never came from dues money of Italian workers. It had to come from somewhere else. They have motorcycle squads, they have great big carry-all trucks, they can put on a riot at almost an hour's notice any place in Italy.

These are the people that we are fighting, financed completely by the Soviet Union and its allies. So I take a great deal of pride in the work we have done overseas and I resent the fact that the CIA is trying to horn in and say that they have done some of it.

Council Hits 'Compulsion' in Rail Plan

Backs Fight to Keep School Aid Program

(Continued from Page 1)

to German labor leaders found in concentration camps or returning from exile.

"I take great pride," Meany declared, in the work of helping build the DGB in Germany, the FO in France and CISL in Italy. This was all done, he stressed, with trade union funds in the years before the CIA and the Marshall Plan.

The Newspaper Guild, Meany told newsmen in reporting the council action, had asked for help in its overseas programs in connection with the Intl. Federation of Journalists and the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations. The Guild had financed these programs with the aid of foundation grants which came under attack as originating with the CIA.

The ANG told the council it had severed relations with the foundations when they refused to disclose the source of the grants, but that the international programs were very important and should be carried on. The council voted money to tide the ANG over until Aug. 1, 1967, so that the Guild could seek new financing.

These were the council's actions in summary:

● Adopted as its own a statement issued by Meany when the proposed rail legislation was made public—the statement pledging vigorous opposition to the Administration's proposal, which it termed compulsory arbitration, and urging seizure of the roads as an alternative. **(Story, Page 1.)**

● **Called on the House to reject a Republican proposal to hand over control of federal aid to education funds to the states with little control on how it is spent. The proposal, the council declared, is "playing politics with the education of America's youth." (Story, Page 4.)**

● Urged all affiliates to "make every effort to hire and induce employers to hire" young workers for summer jobs. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Praised the declaration announced at the recent Punta del Este conference to establish a Latin American common market and called on the Latin countries to give full opportunity to inter-American and national labor organizations for active participation in formulating plans for the enterprise. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Called on the U.S. government "to express firm opposition to the reactionary junta" that has seized control of Greece and to "consider the suspension of aid to Greece until normal parliamentary democracy has been re-established." **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Voted the 1968 Murray-Green award to Wilbur J. Cohen, undersecretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, for his outstanding contributions to the "health and welfare of the American people." The presentation will be made next April in Washington. **(Story, this page.)**

● Received and approved a report from the Retail Clerks on the termination of the union's boycott of Sears, Roebuck & Co. supported by the AFL-CIO. The RCIA is mounting a new organizing drive on a store-by-store basis of the nationwide chain organization. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Approved a progress report from the council committee on public relations on the departure of Edward P. Morgan, sponsored by the AFL-CIO since merger, to join a new program of National Educational Television. The committee recommended that the program be terminated for the time being while study continues on a future program in terms of the long-range public relations needs of the AFL-CIO. **(Story, this page.)**

● **Set up a special subcommittee to study proposed legislation and federal regulations of pension and welfare funds. The subcommittee will ask all affiliates for suggestions and information and frame an AFL-CIO policy for presentation to Congress.**

● Received a report from a special subcommittee that met with Pres. Johnson on the need for an executive order to bar government contracts to firms in continual violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The committee reported that the President had instructed the attorney general to survey and study the situation and that a guide to possible government action is expected shortly.

● Received a final report on funds raised by the AFL-CIO for the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation and the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. The foundation received $2,072,000; the library $1,187,000 for a total of $3,260,000.

● Voted $24,000 for the A. Philip Randolph Institute; $10,000 for the Institute on American Democracy; $5,000 for the Clergy Economic Foundation; $5,000 to aid the Teachers in winding up the union's dispute with St. John's University.

● Approved a change in the title of the Railway Clerks union to include the word "airline."

● Set the next Executive Council meeting for Sept. 11 in New York City.

Meany told reporters that an investigation he had made of charges of violations of ethical practices in the Painters Union turned up no evidence of such violations and that the union has operated under the federation's Ethical Practices Codes.

He reported also that he had received a letter from Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther on the actions of the recent special convention of the union, for his information and study.

Murray-Green Prize To Wilbur Cohen

The AFL-CIO's 1968 Murray-Green Award will be presented to Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen, the Executive Council announced. The presentation will be made at the annual Murray-Green dinner concluding the federation's National Conference on Community Services, to be held in Washington next April.

Cohen will be the 13th recipient of the award named for the late Philip Murray, who was president of the former Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the late William Green, who was president of the former American Federation of Labor.

His selection was based on his contributions to the health and welfare of the American people dating from the earliest days of the development of social security legislation.

DISCUSSION ON RAIL LEGISLATION was major item on Executive Council agenda with strong opposition expressed to any form of compulsory arbitration. The council endorsed the recent statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urging seizure of the railroads as an alternative to the Administration's proposal.

Morgan Shifting to Education TV, Meany Hails Long Relationship

The 12-year sponsorship of radio newscaster Edward P. Morgan by the AFL-CIO will come to an end next month when Morgan becomes chief correspondent for a newly-created news and investigative reporting program on educational television.

Morgan will join the Public Broadcast Laboratory of National Educational Television, where he will undertake a weekly series of two to three hour programs over 100 non-commercial stations, financed by a $10 million Ford Foundation grant.

In announcing Morgan's acceptance of the new position, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said "relations with Morgan over the many years he has been with us have been of the very finest."

He said that Morgan had rendered a "very fine public service" in his broadcasts, which were carried out under a verbal agreement made at the inception of the sponsorship whereby there was no censorship or "suggestions" from the AFL-CIO. "He was completely free to present the news and comment as he saw fit, and that is exactly what he has done," Meany stated.

Morgan's 15-minute radio show is currently heard five times weekly on 219 stations of the American Broadcasting Co. When the program ends on June 16 the AFL-CIO will drop the show "for the time being at least," Meany stated.

He said a committee of the Executive Council, which has been studying public relations policies of the federation, recommended that we "not press forward with the program" nor attempt to arrange a substitute for Morgan. The committee will consider "the whole question of a future program in connection with our over-all public relations study," he said.

On Leave From ABC

Morgan, who has worked for ABC since January 1955, the same year his association began with the then AFL, will take a two-year leave of absence from the network. His new duties will include being a reporter as well as being "involved in investigative reports, incisive commentary, interviews and in the development of the innovative and experimental techniques of bringing relevant information to the public," according to a statement from NET.

He began his career in 1932 as a sports writer for the now-defunct Seattle Star. For nine years he was foreign correspondent for United Press and began radio broadcasting during World War II. Later he broadcast for CBS and was an editor and producer in Edward R. Murrow's "This I Believe" series.

The format of his program during the period that he was under AFL-CIO sponsorship—which set a record for longevity in the industry—was a brief introductory note of AFL-CIO sponsorship, 7.5 minutes of "hard" news, a 45-second "commercial" by the AFL-CIO and a return to Morgan for five minutes of comment before the sign-off.

The recipient of virtually every award for outstanding radio broadcasting, Morgan was cited in 1966 by the Overseas Press Club for his "outstanding radio reports" in 1965 from Communist capitals, the first time that a U.S. radio program had emanated nightly from behind the Iron Curtain.

Morgan's other honors include the coveted Peabody Award, the Sidney Hillman Award, the duPont Award, the Headliner Award, the Journalistic Excellence Award of the Capital Press Club of Washington, D.C., and the outstanding news program of the year by the National Association for Better Radio & Television.

Max Greenberg Elected To Executive Council

Max Greenberg, president of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes since 1954, has been elected an AFL-CIO vice president.

He succeeds George Burdon, former president of the Rubber Workers, who resigned from the council after accepting a post with the Labor Dept.

Until his election as international president, Greenberg had been president of Local 108, Retail Union of New Jersey, for 18 years. A native of New York, he will be 60 in August.

He is a vice president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., a member of the AFL-CIO General Board, of the COPE Administrative Committee, and of the board of governors of the Intl. Union of Food & Allied Workers Associations.

He was a labor member of the New York Regional War Labor Board from 1942 to 1946 and of the New Jersey Board of Mediation from 1949 to 1954. In 1964 he was named to the Labor Advisory Council of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and the following year to the Labor Advisory Council of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

He and Mrs. Greenberg are the parents of a son, Martin Lewis Greenberg, a lawyer, and a daughter, Marsha Lee Rein, a teacher. They have five grandchildren.

MAX GREENBERG

Pay Rises 3.3% In Printing Trades

Union printing trades workers boosted their average hourly wage scales by 12 cents, or 3.3 percent, to $3.85 during the year that ended last July 1, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Both newspaper employes and workers in job and book plants showed average gains of 12 cents. In newspapers, the average rose to $4.07—$3.96 for day work, $4.17 nights— and in job and book shops to $3.69, the report showed.

WOMEN LEADERS of the Japanese Textile Workers Union (Zensen Domei) visited AFL-CIO headquarters when they stopped in Washington during a tour of the United States. Shown from left are Taeko Tomanari; Team Manager Anne O'Leary Sutter, of the Retail Clerks; Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Sachiko Ichise and Kimiyo Chiba.

Congress Studies Alternatives To Compulsory Rail Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

said, would be "to increase the profits" of the railroads.

Fox said rail unions "have had more than a taste already of government by injunction." He reminded the senators that "it was an infamous federal injunction which broke the great railroad shopmen's strike of 1922. That was the last time the shopcrafts struck the nation's railroads—45 years ago."

At the opening of House hearings, Commerce Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) said he saw both seizure and "do nothing" as alternatives to a compulsory settlement.

Staggers and other committee members sharply challenged Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd on his claim that a railroad strike would be "disastrous" and on the government's refusal to take up at this point a union offer to work out a plan to keep moving "all rail shipments essential to the nation's military effort and the public health" in the event of a strike.

The offer was made in a joint telegram from Fox and Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) asked whether the government was taking steps to implement the union offer.

"No, sir," Boyd replied.

Under further questioning, he conceded that it would be "a very worthy thing" to look into the union proposal.

The next day, Wirtz told the committee the Defense Dept. is now willing to meet with the unions to plan movement of military goods.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in House and Senate testimony, said collective bargaining has "come close" to settling the dispute and any formula imposed by the contemplated special mediation board would merely close the remaining gap. He expressed hope that a voluntary agreement would be reached before that stage.

Wirtz rejected as "blackmail" a suggestion by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) that the government seize the railroads for 60 days and impound profits, subject to congressional determination on what should be done with the money.

Rail management, meanwhile, continued to press for compulsory arbitration. J. E. Wolfe, the chief railroad negotiator, and Gregory S. Prince, executive vice president of the Association of American Railroads, said in a statement that "the only real remedy" for rail labor disputes "is substitution of final and binding government adjudication for the right to strike."

At issue in the dispute is the move by six rail shopcraft unions to raise wages that have fallen far behind pay scales for similar skills in other industries. Recommendations by a presidential emergency board and a special mediation panel are inadequate to close the gap, the unions say.

The unions directly involved are the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Railway Carmen, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Firemen & Oilers.

Divinity School Names Cruikshank

Nelson Cruikshank, who retired last year as director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been elected to the board of visitors of the Duke University Divinity School, Durham, N. C.

Cruikshank received a bachelor of divinity degree from Union Theological Seminary in 1929 and in the early 1930s served as director of the Social Service Dept. of the Brooklyn Federation of Churches. He has been associated for many years with the Dept. of the Church & Economic Life of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Unions Urged to Promote Summer Jobs for Youth

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, noting the high unemployment rate for young men and women, urged all affiliates to "make every effort to hire, and induce employers to hire," young workers for summer jobs.

Such action, the council pointed out in a statement adopted at its spring meeting, is in keeping with the objectives of Pres. Johnson's "Summer Jobs for Youth" campaign and "is in the highest interests of the nation's future."

"The AFL-CIO shares Pres. Johnson's concern over the need for summer job opportunities for young people," the Executive Council declared. "The unemployment rate for workers under 21 is already three times the national rate; the addition of other millions who will leave school in June and hope to return in September poses a challenge that must be met.

"It is estimated that some 2 million of these young people need income from summer jobs in order to continue their education. The jobs will not be available without a national effort to create them."

Pact Deadline Approaches at General Tire

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers, with 50,000 members on strike for better contracts with major tire manufacturers, face another contract deadline—at General Tire & Rubber Co.

The URW contract covering 3,300 General employes here and in Waco, Tex., expires at 12:01 a.m. May 16. Union members at the Akron plant voted by an "overwhelming" margin to authorize a strike, if one is deemed necessary.

Union negotiators still hope for an agreement with one or all of the Big 4 and General, they said. Pres. Peter Bommarito reiterated his belief that the URW's bargaining program is "realistic, logical and attainable" and said the union will keep fighting to achieve it.

Strikes started Apr. 21 at 39 plants of three Big 4 firms—Firestone, Goodrich and Uniroyal, formerly the U.S. Rubber Co. Employes of Goodyear Tire—fourth Big 4 firm—stayed at work without a contract on a day-to-day basis.

GOP Plan Condemned:

Council Scores Move To Scrap School Aid

House Republican leaders are "playing politics with the education of America's youth" by supporting a move to scrap the two-year-old program of federal aid to elementary and secondary education, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged.

The council called on congressmen of both parties to vote for the school aid bill endorsed by the House Education & Labor Committee and reject the substitute proposed by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.). The Quie bill would hand over money to the states, with little control over how it is spent.

The statement accused the GOP leadership, which is backing the Quie substitute, of "a national disservice" in dragging "the education of our youth . . . into the partisan political arena."

The "block grant approach" of the Quie bill "threatens to rekindle the flames of controversy over the state-church issue that frustrated enactment of federal aid to education for over 20 years," the AFL-CIO warned.

It would also intensify conflicts between large cities and their state governments, the council said. "Programs developed at the state level can provide no federal guarantee that funds will go where they are most needed—to help the children of the slums and the rural depressed areas."

The Executive Council statement warning that the aid to education program is in "serious jeopardy" came after a meeting with Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner, Under Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen, and Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien, a key Administration legislative strategist.

Labor "is determined that the great educational gains achieved by the 89th Congress shall not be destroyed," the council said.

Half the states would receive less federal money for education under the Quie bill, the statement noted. "These are the states most in need: those with low per pupil expenditures and those with the largest number of youths living in poverty."

While Quie has modified his block grant approach "in an effort to gain new support," the latest version of his bill requires only that at least 50 percent of the funds be used for the educationally disadvantaged—as compared with 80 percent under the Administration bill. The statement added:

"The Quie substitute also prohibits the use of such funds for general classroom construction and improved teacher salaries, while—at the same time—eliminating provisions for such successful operating programs as the Teacher Corps, aid for the children of migrant workers, foster children, and many others."

In "direct contrast," the Executive Council said, the committee bill "continues the popular programs born in 1965 that have earned wide public and congressional support." It "creates no new areas of controversy" and "strengthens" elementary and secondary school education, instead of "destroying" the federal aid program.

It has the backing of "every major educational organization, the vast majority of state school superintendents, local school districts, and the non-public school organizations," the council noted.

Clerks Suspend Boycott, Push Sears Organizing

The Retail Clerks have discontinued their consumer boycott against Sears, Roebuck & Co. and are launching a store-by-store organizing campaign.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the union's action at a news conference during the May meeting of the federation Executive Council in Washington. The council, which had endorsed the 6-year-old "don't buy" campaign, received and approved an RCIA report on its decision.

In discontinuing the general boycott against Sears, the RCIA said it will now proceed to "methodically aid Sears employes throughout the United States in the unionization of the stores in which they work." The statement expressed confidence that in this effort the RCIA would continue to receive support from the rest of the labor movement "which has already been tested and prove so valuable."

The union, relating the factors underlying the decision of its executive board, expressed its thanks for past backing by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, the labor press, the Federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, and all individual union members who espoused the RCIA's fight.

"Whatever progress has been made on behalf of store workers throughout this period has been made with the help of all of organized labor," the statement said. The support, given by all segments of labor under the leadership of the AFL-CIO Executive Council has "helped many thousands of Sears employes courageously to hold their ground and maintain their loyalty to, and membership in, the union despite the company's anti-union policies," it concluded.

Employes in many Sears stores are now "actively seeking the help of the RCIA in organizing," the union reported, and while the company has announced no general change in its labor policy, the RCIA executive board decided to meet employe needs by proceeding with a store-by-store organizing program.

Began in 1960

The consumer boycott began July 23, 1960, as the result of a dispute that started two months earlier, when several hundred RCIA members returned to work in two San Francisco stores after respecting a Machinists' picket line. The RCIA explained:

"The union agreement under which retail store employes were working permitted them to respect authorized picket lines. Despite this, management . . . discharged more than half of these employes and subjected the remaining employes to provocative discrimination."

Although the workers were later rehired "under the pressure of an arbitrator's decision," backed by a court ruling, the national boycott continued and was intensified because the San Francisco incident was "only the climax of a long series of anti-labor acts by the world's largest general merchandise corporation," the union said.

In Factory Sector:

3.7% Jobless Rate Reflects Softening

(Continued from Page 1)

Simultaneously, the number of workers on involuntary part-time started to increase and weekly hours fell.

"In February, manufacturing employment began to decline, hours dropped sharply and involuntary part-time employment continued to rise.

"In March and April, factory hours and economic part-time employment were no longer absorbing the slack. As a result, the number of employes on manufacturing payrolls fell off sharply.

"The reduction in manufacturing activity is connected with the working off of excessive inventory accumulation. While the inventory reduction continued, there was a steady rise in the demand for personal services and in government employment—especially at the state and local level. In addition, retail trade employment has expanded moderately since mid-winter."

Jobs Up 98,000

The overall employment gains totaled 98,000, seasonally adjusted, pushing the non-farm total to its record 65.6 million. The biggest gains over the month were 187,000 in retail trade, 43,000 in state and local government, 21,000 in federal government and 17,000 in services.

These gains more than offset the losses of 117,000 in manufacturing, 41,000 in construction and 30,000 in transportation and utilities.

While construction employment picked up by 210,000 in April, the Labor Dept. report noted, this was 41,000 less than was seasonally expected, adding:

"The spring employment pick-up in construction has been sluggish, resulting in a seasonally adjusted decline of 70,000 since February."

The April jobs report pointed up again the long-range shift in employment from the factory to the service sector. Over the year, non-farm payroll employment rose by 2.1 million. Factory jobs were up 300,000, while in the service-producing sector the gains were 750,000 in government, 500,000 in services and 350,000 in trade.

The Labor Dept. also introduced in the jobs report for the first time its estimates of hours and earnings for 44 million workers on private non-farm payrolls. Previously, these estimates were confined to the group of 14 million factory production workers. So a broader picture is now regularly available.

In April, the report said, the workweek for those non-farm payrolls averaged 37.9 hours, down six-tenths of an hour from April 1966.

Despite the drop in hours, the report noted, weekly earnings were up by $2.27 over the year to $99.68.

The factory workweek—the earlier indicator—averaged 40.5 hours, seasonally adjusted, in April. This was up slightly from March but was well below the range of 41.0 to 41.5 hours that prevailed from December 1964 through November 1966, the report said.

Weekly earnings for factory production workers were $112.56 in April, up by $1.32 from a year earlier. The rise trailed that for the non-manufacturing sector, the report observed, but this was traced to the workweek decline of one hour.

The over-the-year drop in hours was described as "especially large" —1.7 to 1.9 hours—in furniture, transportation equipment, primary metals and electrical equipment.

Dr. Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, utilized the jobs press conference to call for "a most intensive effort" to provide meaningful work experiences for 3.4 million youngsters this summer.

Of this large group of 16 to 21-year-olds, who will enter the labor force between April and July, Ross said, about 1 million will be seeking permanent jobs and 2.4 million will want summer work.

HISTADRUT HUMANITARIAN AWARD is presented to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey at a dinner attended by American and Israel trade union leaders. Zeev Barash, U.S. representative of Israel's trade union federation, made the presentation. Joining in the ceremony is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a previous award winner.

Humphrey Warns Cuts Threaten Social Gains

Some of the great social programs passed by the 89th Congress are in jeopardy over appropriations, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey has warned.

"Unless we come to grips with it, we may see some of the basic programs of the Great Society starved of funds, and some of its most promising innovations cut off altogether," Humphrey declared here.

The occasion was the presentation to the Vice President of the 1967 Histadrut Humanitarian Award, and American and Israel trade union leaders joined together to honor him.

Histadrut Award

The award has been given since 1950 to a dozen men in public life and the trade union movement who have been selected by the National Committee for Labor Israel.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a previous recipient, told the 600 guests at the dinner here that Humphrey is a "militant advocate of every cause that has to do with civil rights, human rights and for the little people of America."

Machinist Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, chairman of the dinner, declared that the Vice President "is the best man we liberals and trade unionists have going for us today."

Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers referred to Humphrey as "symbolic of the spirit of American liberalism."

Zeev Barash, American representative for Histadrut, the General Federation of Labor in Israel, presented the bronze plaque to the Vice President "in grateful appreciation of his outstanding efforts in fostering sympathetic understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Israel; and his warm encouragement to the cause of Histadrut."

Humphrey, in warning of the threat to the Great Society programs, said that those who seek to eliminate or reduce the programs have "their chosen alibi, the war in Viet Nam." But, he added, "they are grievously mistaken."

"This nation," he declared, "with its Gross National Product running over three-quarters of a trillion dollars a year, can afford to extend freedom at home at the same time that it defends it abroad. And it must."

It would be "scandalous if the many of our brave soldiers who came from our slums returned to find them just as they were, or even worse," he said.

He stressed that the war on poverty is but another step in the great social programs which were first started by Pres. Roosevelt and continued under Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson.

Another speaker, Israel Ambassador Avraham Harmen, told the dinner guests that Humphrey "is regarded throughout the world for his guiding doctrine of the equal rights of each human being to develop his own personality and capabilities to the fullest extent."

A Histadrut scholarship fund will be endowed in Israel in Humphrey's name.

Laborers Get Federal Pact To Train 1,500

Classroom and on-the-job training as construction laborers will be given 1,500 men in 11 states and the District of Columbia under a Manpower Development Training Act contract between the Laborers and the federal government.

The program will be carried out over the next 15 months and will start with four weeks of classroom and related instruction in the language of the trade and the safe use of equipment and materials. It will be financed by grants from the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare totaling $1.6 million.

Under the agreement, the Laborers will initiate subcontracts with locals to provide instructors, training facilities and supplies. If necessary, assistance will be provided by state and local vocational education personnel.

The training includes four weeks of on-the-job experience during which the trainees will earn full-time salaries and perform basic work, such as operating air and hand tools and power saws, setting road forms, and sand-blasting.

Sixty-five percent of the trainees will come from disadvantaged families and will be chosen by local U.S. Employment Service Offices. They will receive training allowances and transportation expenses.

Enrollment will be divided as follows: Texas 256, Pennsylvania 192, Illinois and Washington 160 each, Indiana and Ohio 128 each, West Virginia, Missouri and Oregon 96 each, Delaware and Maryland 64 each, and the District of Columbia 32.

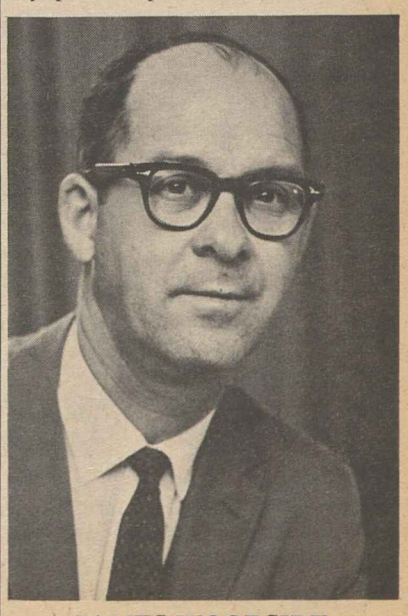
AFTE Picks Woodside as New President

James Woodside has been named president of the American Federation of Technical Engineers by the union's executive council.

Woodside, 50, has been AFTE secretary-treasurer since 1965 and previously had been the Atlantic area organizer. He succeeds Russell M. Stephens, who recently accepted a post with the U. S. Civil Service Commission after having served as president since 1951. Woodside will fill the unexpired term until the union's next convention in the summer of 1968.

A native of New Jersey, Woodside worked as a mechanical engineer in Philadelphia before becoming an AFTE organizer in 1957.

The council named John H. Dunne, 37, as secretary-treasurer until the convention. Dunne, from Chicago, has been AFTE midwest organizer for the past five years. Stephens was awarded the honorary post of president emeritus.



JAMES WOODSIDE

2,600 Hunt Jobs as N.Y. Daily Folds; Guild 'White Paper' Calls for Probe

New York—The sudden closedown of the World Journal Tribune forced 10 newspaper unions to activate job placement centers for 2,600 WJT employes and brought a demand from union spokesmen for a government inquiry into the real reasons for suspension of publication.

The afternoon daily, an amalgam of three dailies, made a bulletin board announcement May 5 that it was shutting up shop at the close of business that day.

The Newspaper Guild, representing 750 white collar employes, issued a "white paper" saying that as late as the night before the closing, top management told supervisors that the WJT was making progress. Even on the closing day, WJT management gave notice that the paper was calling back a number of employes whose names were on a rehiring list, it said.

The Typographers also called for a congressional investigation of the closing so the public "would not have to depend on self-serving management statements."

Charges and counter-charges followed the WJT's death notice.

Publisher Matt Meyer blamed the unions. Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6 ascribed the paper's demise to "internal problems" among the owners. A New York Times report quoted a businessman "intimately involved with newspaper affairs" as saying the WJT had "structural problems" well outside the labor field, such as inability to write off tax losses, that doomed it.

The shutdown came shortly after the Daily News and ITU Local 6 reached agreement on terms of a new three-year contract. Similar terms, except for minor differences due to separate pension plans, were agreed to by Local 6 and the Times.

Next on the ITU schedule were two S. I. Newhouse newspapers on Long Island. Powers said his union was close to agreement with the Long Island Press and Long Island Star-Journal.

The printers won wage hikes of about $33 a week over the contract period at the News and Times; a cost-of-living bonus if the Consumer Price Index rises more than 4 percent by the end of the first and second contract years; a half-hour reduction in the workweek on night and lobster shifts, and improved fringe benefits.

Automation Study

The Newhouse chain offered to match the other papers' terms if Local 6 would agree to more automation in the "back shop." Powers said he gave the same answer to all three publishers—the union will study the problem during the life of the new contract.

The closing of the WJT was unexpected, though the Sunday editions were reported losing money. In expectation of some job losses, Local 6 cut back several months ago on admissions of apprentices and journeymen. The result is that of 500 jobs lost, about 300 can be assimilated because of attrition.

While the ITU prepared for an early end to negotiations, the Printing Pressmen and the Mailers resumed talks with the News and Times that had been disrupted by the closing of the WJT and the need for help to job-hunting members. Other unions also held contract talks.

The Times and the News, both morning papers, said they were looking into the possibility of entering the afternoon field. Publisher Dorothy Schiff of the afternoon Post, which negotiates separately with the unions, stepped up her paper's press run and started looking for additional printing facilities. Publisher O. Roy Chalk of El Diario-LaPrensa spoke of proposing contract terms to unions which would staff a new afternoon daily.

An estimated $8 million in severance pay was due the 2,600 WJT employes who lost their jobs.

The Attack on School Aid

THE ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT of 1965 has been hailed widely and correctly as historic legislation providing a breakthrough in the area of federal aid to education.

Today, this legislation is in serious jeopardy. The AFL-CIO Executive Council is determined that the great educational gains achieved by the 89th Congress shall not be destroyed.

Despite support for the continuation of ESEA from every major educational organization, the vast majority of state school superintendents, local school districts, and the non-public school organizations, the Republican Policy Committee of the House of Representatives has chosen to make this vital legislation a partisan political issue.

Waving the banner of "federal control," this Republican leadership is seeking to wipe out ESEA and substitute a form of financial block grants to the states. In playing politics with the education of America's youth, the Republican leadership is guilty of a national disservice.

Over 8 million educationally deprived children in virtually all of the country's 23,000 school districts already have received direct benefits under ESEA. This far-reaching law has established a national policy directed at meeting the special needs of the educationally poor.

As proposed by Rep. Albert Quie (R-Minn.), the Republican substitute would permit the states to ignore this national policy. It would, instead, permit the individual states to practice economic discrimination.

Block grants can only intensify the present financial conflicts between the large cities and respective state governments. Programs developed at the state level can provide no federal guarantee that funds will go where they are most needed—to help the children of the slums and the rural depressed areas.

The block grant approach also threatens to rekindle the flames of controversy over the state-church issue that frustrated enactment of federal aid to education for over 20 years. Private school organizations are deeply concerned that their students will no longer be able to participate in many federal programs if these programs are administered by state departments of education.

The allocation formula as now spelled out in the Quie substitute provides half the states with less funds than they would receive under H.R. 7819. These are the states most in need: those with low per pupil expenditures and those with the largest number of youths living in poverty.

The Quie substitute also prohibits the use of such funds for general classroom construction and improved teacher salaries, while —at the same time—eliminating provisions for such successfully operating programs as the Teacher Corps, aid for the children of migrant workers, foster children, and many others.

The Quie substitute also has a detrimental effect on civil rights. The elimination of "federal control" will not make it easier to enforce desegregation guidelines. A cutback in funds to the cities will punish severely the economically poor children of minority groups.

The Quie substitute would reduce by $281 million fiscal 1969 authorizations provided in H.R. 7819. No such reduction is justified.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, therefore, urges the members of both parties in the House to join together in rejecting the Quie substitute and giving bipartisan support to H.R. 7819—a continuation of the landmark Elementary & Secondary Education Act.

—Excerpted from a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council May 8, 1967, Washington, D.C.

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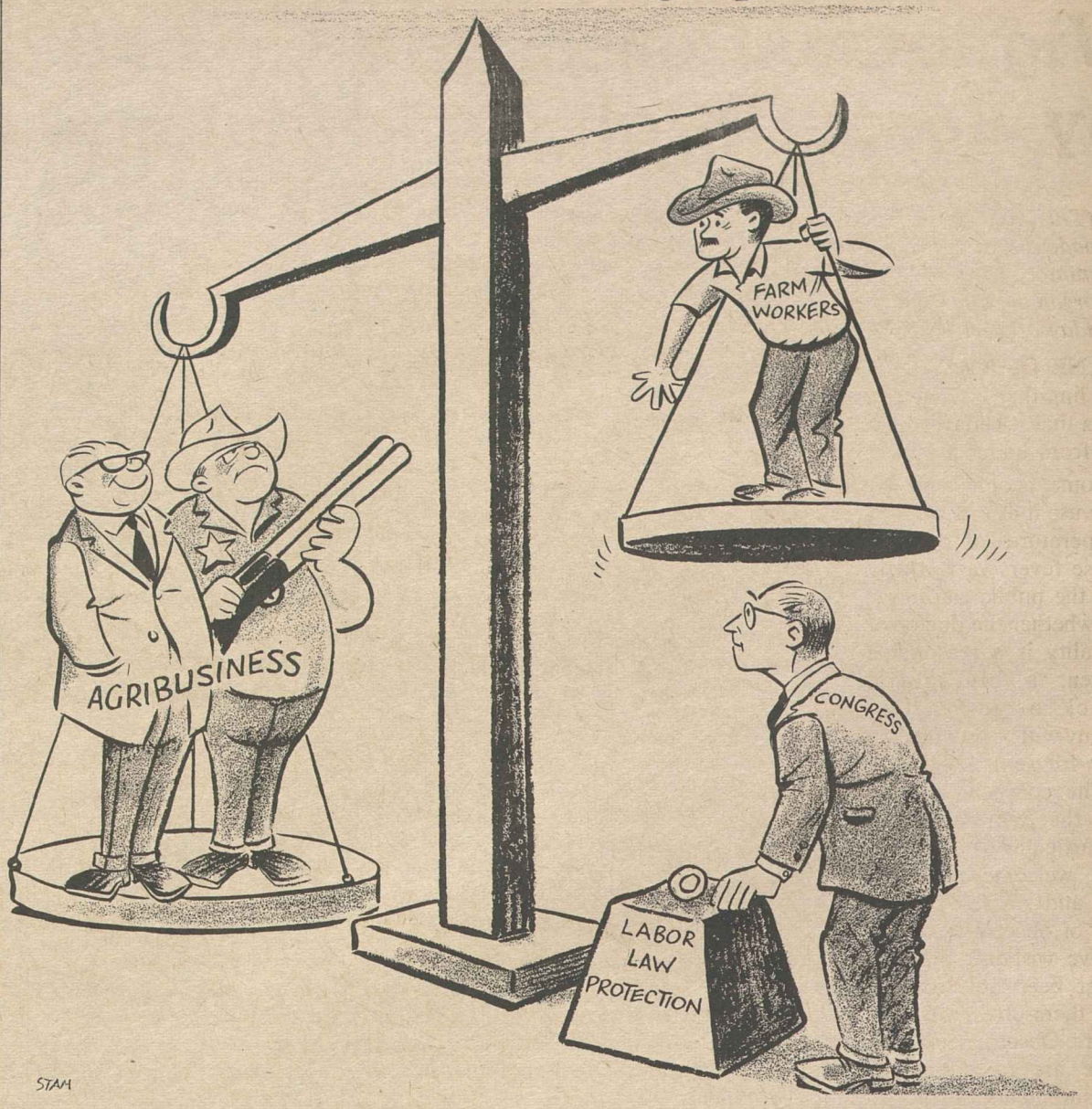
Let's Even Things Up



Marks 70th Anniversary:

Jewish Daily Forward Traces Trade Union Ties to Its Birth

The following is exerpted from "The Forward—Labor's Ally for 70 Years," by J. C. Rich, appearing in the May 1967 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, 70 years old this year, has always cherished its labor credentials as its most valued asset. It began life on an issue of trade union allegiance and has maintained its close bond with labor through all the years of its existence.

This association consisted not merely of generally sympathetic leanings. Beyond all other libertarian strivings was the Forward's own direct, intimate and intense involvement with the cause of labor. The Forward is well-known in the labor movement as spokesman and protagonist of the apparel trades unions. What is less well-known, perhaps, is that it came into being in defense against an assault on the former American Federation of Labor by a coterie of left-wing fanatics grouped in the Socialist Labor Party of those days. Insufficiently defined also is its opposition to the Intl. Workers of the World in the decade or two after its founding and, finally, the Forward's victorious struggle with the Communists in recent decades in their effort to capture the needle trades unions and obtain leverage for dominance over the entire labor movement.

Beyond its immediate sphere of the garment unions, the Forward also mobilized the Jewish populace of the United States and Canada in behalf of labor's major struggles. In the strikes of coal miners, steel workers, textile workers and in other of labor's ordeals, the Forward contributed not alone its own funds but also aligned the entire Jewish community in aid of the strikers.

The Forward came into being in 1897 in a ferment of conflicting ideologies. Then, as now, there were men who sought shortcuts to Utopia. The dictatorship of the few on the premise that it would benefit the many was a novel idea in the radical circles of the time, yet in effect it held dominance among them. Indeed, long before there were bolsheviks, the idea that all power must be vested in an elite group of radicals was already being advocated as a matter of right and of humanistic prerogative.

The spark that gave birth to the Forward was a revolt against the dictatorial rule that had fastened itself on the American socialist movement toward the end of the last century. In the 1890s, as in the 1920s, the war was an ideological one, but the battlefront was on the field of trade unionism. At that time, the leader of the then Socialist Labor Party was Daniel De Leon. De Leon could not brook any sort of opposition or even criticism. This intolerance came to a head on the issue of trade unionism. A union that was not socialist and subservient to his direction was of no use to him. He had no compunction about destroying it, even if he had to send his disciples to act as strikebreakers.

IN THE PERIOD just before the founding of the Forward, the Knights of Labor were already on the decline but several of the early Jewish unions were still affiliated with it. De Leon had tried to infiltrate the rising American Federation of Labor but was thwarted by Samuel Gompers. Thereupon De Leon cast his lot with the Knights and tried to take over its national office in 1895. Defeated in this attempt, he created an independent labor federation, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, in opposition to both the Knights and the AFL.

By that time, a Yiddish labor daily, the Ovend Blatt ("Evening Journal") was already in existence. Under De Leon's auspices, it was steeped in radical dogma and had a puny circulation. The one man who might have given it vigorous editorial direction refused to assume the task. He was Abraham Cahan who later, as editor of the Forward, demonstrated creative genius as journalist, mentor and guide of the Jewish immigrant community in America.

The break came when De Leon attempted to force branches of the Socialist Labor Party to act as strikebreaking agencies against the AFL. To the Jewish workers this violation of union principle was unspeakable sacrilege and they refused to engage in strikebreaking.

In April the anti-De Leon, anti-dogmatic, anti-strikebreaking group had raised enough money to begin publishing a new labor daily in the Yiddish language. It was called Forverts ("Forward").

Under Cahan's direction the Forward became an organ of extraordinary power and persuasion. The Jewish immigrants who came to these shores in wave upon wave found in the Forward an instrument of education and enlightenment such as they had never known before. The paper brought them knowledge of the American nation and the modes and customs of the new way of life. It taught them an awareness of their dignity as human beings and their right to just treatment as working people.

Morgan Says:

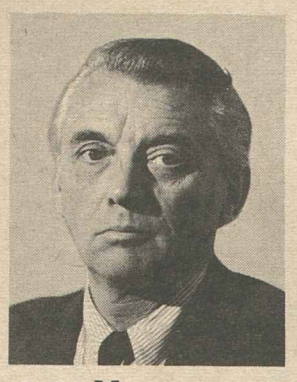
'Vigilante' Censorship Curbed By Recent High Court Rulings

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES about corralling that lascivious commodity called obscenity is that it behaves like a blob of mercury rolling out from under a pursuing thumb.

Some people have tried to bottle it, but then they use it as one would use a thermometer to take temperatures of outrage. These fevers vary widely and the public can never tell whether the doctor of morality is a reasonable citizen, a blue-nosed quack or a Playboy Bunny with a provocative nose for sex.



Morgan

The courts in general and the Supreme Court in particular would probably welcome a sound, fair and durable definition of obscenity. In all their individual and collective wisdoms the judges and the justices have never been able to come up with a satisfactory one themselves. As indicated the reason is quite clear. Obscenity involves emotional reactions and these are mercurial, not reducible to accurate measurements.

Just a year ago in sharply divided opinions which alarmed a number of responsible people, including dissenting justices, the Supreme Court upheld two convictions for obscenity. The defendants were New York Publishers Ralph Ginzburg and Edward Mishkin. In the Ginzburg case especially the court developed a new criterion, not for obscenity per se, but for the manner in which erotic material was merchandized. Speaking for the majority, Justice Brennan said Ginzburg's sales pitch for a magazine called Eros and other publications bore the "leer of the sensualist."

Some legal observers concluded that meant content might escape classification as obscene if undue promotional attention were not called to it. Nevertheless the decisions encouraged a series of censorship efforts, some by self-appointed protectors of public morals. Indeed, the New York Times reported that a member of the John Birch Society recently elected to the board of trustees of the Farmingdale, L. I., public library, one Carl E. Gorton, confiscated on his own authority a library copy of the Paris Review because he found a short story in it objectionable.

But, the Supreme Court [has now] indicated, with what might be described as prudent clarity, that it had not intended to sponsor a field day of vigilanteism on the subject of obscenity.

It did not withdraw or contradict the unique reasoning it had developed last year on the point of sensuous salesmanship, though one is tempted to wonder if the majority had not regretted its vintage rationale—especially in view of the fact the new action took the pains to spell out the existence of a wide difference of opinion among the nine justices on some aspects of obscenity.

But in throwing out three state cases on the subject, the court showed an impressive lack of difference. The votes were seven to two, Justices Harlan and Clark dissenting.

Involved were 10 girlie magazines and two paperback books. The court ruled that they were protected by the free speech guarantee in the First Amendment. This was precisely the logic used last year by Justice Potter Stewart, usually described as a moderately conservative member of the court, in dissenting from the Ginzburg decision. The censorship of anything but the worst "hard core" pornography, he argued then, not only violates the First Amendment but betrays society's lack of confidence in itself.

"If the First Amendment means anything," he continued, "it means that a man cannot be sent to prison merely for distributing publications which offend a judge's esthetic sensibilities."

By such process, he warned, "we forsake a government of law and are left with government by Big Brother."

WITH JUSTICE STEWART voting with the majority this time, the court noted that in the three cases brought up, three significant things were absent.

"In none . . . was there a claim that the statute in question reflected a specific and limited state concern for juveniles. . . . In none was there any suggestion of an assault upon individual privacy by publication in a manner so obtrusive as to make it impossible for an unwilling individual to avoid exposure to it. . . . And in none was there evidence of the sort of 'pandering' which the court found significant in Ginzburg vs. United States."

It is possible that the court is suggesting a future distinction to protect tender young minds, that if it is specifically contended, as it was not in these cases, that juvenile morals are openly threatened by such material, then perhaps sterner lines must be drawn.

Sex used to be daubed in dirty words on the back of the barn. It still is, but something new is being added in the living room and the classroom: the belated realization that sex is not inherently ugly or evil. If this sophistication continues obscenity will continue to lose its secret, lurid thrill and the only real losers will be self-appointed guardians of other people's morals, facing unemployment.

State Laws 'Deficient':

Need Cited for U.S. Standards On Workmen's Compensation

ORGANIZED LABOR renewed its call for federal legislation to give industrially-injured workers workmen's compensation protection that meets the "standards of a great society."

More than half a century after the states began setting up on-the-job injury insurance systems "basic deficiencies" remain, said Lawrence Smedley, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. And, he declared, there is no indication that long-overdue reform of the state systems will ever come. Smedley made the charges on the nationwide radio interview, Labor News Conference, Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. (EDT) on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Inadequate cash benefits is the most serious flaw in state workmen's compensation laws, he said, but there are other major shortcomings:

- Only 27 states have compulsory coverage.
- Twenty-nine states exempt small employers.
- Twenty states fail to cover all occupational diseases.
- Limited medical coverage in 22 states often throws the financial burden of job-related injuries and deaths on workers and their families.
- Administrative agencies in 29 states lack supervisory authority to assure adequate medical treatment of injured workers.
- Thirty-two states make no provision for maintenance of workers undergoing rehabilitation.

A start toward federal legislation—probably in the area of radiation injury—is a possibility in the current Congress, Smedley said, pointing out that the AFL-CIO has been pressing for this since 1959.

He said concern over latent radiation injury has been heightened by recent disclosures that a number of men are developing cancer and leukemia 15 and 20 years after working in uranium mines, but are denied workmen's compensation under strict time limitations in state laws.

Reporters questioning Smedley on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Al Goldsmith, editor of the Washington Insurance Newsletter, and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

REP. FRANK THOMPSON, JR., New Jersey Democrat, has just announced that his subcommittee on labor intends to find out why the National Labor Relations Act is working so poorly in such areas as the South and what can be done about it.

In a statement announcing the probe, Thompson pointed to the more and more notorious J. P. Stevens textile case, with its overtones of actual conspiracy in the South to prevent unionization, and asked whether the Labor Relations Act might need more teeth than it has.

The new investigation, which is supposed to start some time in July, is the latest in a long series of probes and investigations into what has been going on in the South on the labor front.

"The Southern Labor Story" is not a pretty one. From the earliest days of the textile mills of the past century to today's steadily increasing industrialization, there has been steady, frequently violent and unrelenting opposition to union organization.

The result is that today the South lags far behind the rest of the nation in the number of men and women who have succeeded in setting up unions and sometimes even more importantly, in keeping them.

In 1950 a Senate subcommittee, whose membership included the late Sen. James Murray (D.-Mont.) and Hubert H. Humphrey, now vice president, made an in-depth investigation of southern opposition to the unions, notably in the textile industry.

The story they unearthed in a series of hearings in the field was the story of a brutal conspiracy by southern industrialists to keep unions out and to destroy them when they came in.

Frequently there was violence, including kidnapping, and beating of organizers by management thugs. There were firings of union sympathizers by the hundreds. There were threats and pressures on workers whose livelihood depended on their jobs. There were appeals to racial prejudices whereby white workers were turned against Negroes as rivals for their jobs. There was opposition on the community level that took in the local churches, local businessmen and storekeepers, the local police and courts.

"The extent and effectiveness of this opposition in the southern textile industry are almost unbelievable," the subcommittee report eventually said.

In 1960, another probe under the chairmanship of Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.) turned up much the same story—the use of violence, fear, intimidation, firings, marshaling of anti-union public opinion.

THE PUCINSKI subcommittee made a number of proposals to strengthen administration of the NLRA and the operations of the National Labor Relations Board which administers it. These included suggestions as to how the board could more effectively meet the hostility to labor that it found in southern managements.

The board has since sought to toughen its "remedies" for unfair labor tactics in an effort to make them more effective. It has added 6 percent interest to back pay awards. It has ordered guilty corporations to mail copies of board orders to its employes. It has adopted administrative procedures to shorten the intolerable delays that have marked many board cases—11 years for Kohler is an example.

Yet, the southern labor story is still pretty much the same as it was in the 50s and early 60s. There may not be as much violence—though it still exists—but there are innumerably more sophisticated legal stratagems added to the usual firings, intimidations and massing of public opinion.

The Stevens case is a prime example. Actually there are four of them with a fifth in the works. There have been adverse decisions against Stevens by the NLRB and each one is in a different stage of legal wilderness. Not a single worker has been restored to the job from which he was illegally fired and to which the NLRB has ordered his return. Nor is the end in sight. Thompson has said that he wants to find ways to give the NLRB power to enforce its decisions to make it a match for the powerful corporations that time after time have succeeded in thwarting it.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION is essential to cure "basic deficiencies" in state workmen's compensation systems, AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Dir. Lawrence Smedley (center) said on Labor News Conference. Al Goldsmith (left), editor of the Washington Insurance Newsletter, and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc., questioned Smedley on the AFL-CIO public affairs program on the Mutual Radio Network.

How to Buy:

Study Reveals Generic Drugs Reliable as Brands, Cost Less

By Sidney Margolius

A **RECENT** pilot survey by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration confirms that drugs and medicines sold at lower prices under their own generic or brand names really are as reliable as similar drugs sold under patented brand names.

Most doctors continue to prescribe the high-priced brand-name drugs because they find it easier to prescribe that way, and also feel more reassurance about quality. The doctors also have been encouraged to prescribe by brand name by the American Medical Association, which gets a large part of its income from ads by large drug manufacturers in the AMA Journal.

Many retail pharmacists also tend to feel safer with the brand-name products of the large manufacturers. In any case, the pharmacists must fill the Rx with whatever brand the doctor prescribes. Between the two of them, about 92 percent of prescriptions are filled by brand-name products.

The brand-name manufacturers always have used "safety" and "reliable quality" as one of their chief justifications for their much higher prices.

But as this writer reported almost two years ago, mistakes have been found among some of the largest manufacturers of the expensive brand-name drugs as well as some of the smaller companies making generic products. The FDA pilot study reports that 7.7 percent of drugs sold under generic names, which it had tested, and 8.8 percent of those sold under brand names failed to meet acceptable potency standards. On the basis of this study, the generic products appear to be even a little more reliable.

FDA Commissioner James L. Goddard also has revealed that several of the variations in potency of vital medicines were rather drastic. One batch of Rutinal-C tablets, an anti-hypertensive drug, failed to disintegrate under laboratory conditions equivalent to the digestive system. This means a 100 percent loss of potency. Some nitroglycerine tablets, used for some heart conditions, failed to disintegrate—again for a 100 percent loss.

The quality variations were especially noticeable in anti-hypertensive drugs, anti-histamines and digitalis.

Thus, the fear of inferior quality is no longer a valid reason for buying a brand-name drug instead of the lower-priced generical equivalent. Actually it never was a valid reason because the FDA always tended to inspect the smaller producers more closely than the big ones. Too, the big manufacturers themselves often sell the same drugs under their generic names to other distributors, for repackaging.

MOREOVER, the U.S. government and large state and municipal purchasers all buy drugs under generic names for their hospitals and institutions.

Prices of prescription drugs sold under brand names continue to be much higher than under generic names, although a few have come down a little since enactment of the Kefauver-Harris Drug amendments in 1962. For example, tetracycline, a frequently-prescribed antibiotic drug, now usually costs at retail 30 to 40 cents a pill or capsule, compared to the earlier 50 cents. But the brand-name tetracycline drugs, like Achramycin, still cost about twice as much as tetracycline sold under its own name.

The classic example of price difference is Dexedrin, which sells for around $8 per 100 tablets, while the generic equivalent, dextroamphetamine sulfate, usually costs about $1.20. Among others, the brand-name Serpasil sells for $6.75 per 100; the generic reserpine, for as little as 75 cents. Seconal costs $3.25 per 100; the generic secobarbital, $1.70.

A drug like Tedral, often prescribed for asthma sufferers, costs the retail pharmacist $24 per 1,000. He in turn may retail them in lots of 100 at $4.50 to $5. A group service like the mail service sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens in Washington, D. C., or group plans or consumer co-op drug stores in various cities may retail Tedral in the neighborhood of $3.75 per 100. But comparable generics such as Theophenedrine retail for as little as $1.50 to $2 per 100.

The drug service operated by the Senior Citizens, Farmers Union and Washington area co-ops fills prescriptions for their members by mail. It saves members some money on even brand-name Rx's, but much more if the doctor prescribes the generic name.

The address of the National Council of Senior Citizens is 1627 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006. People aged 50 or over are eligible for membership.

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LOCAL COLOR was added in the form of a Mexican-type sombrero when AFL-CIO officials invited Mayor Milton H. Graham (seated) of Phoenix to the annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show to be held in his city May 19-24. The invitation was extended by (standing, from left) Sec.-Treas. Austin C. Allen of Meat Cutters Local 448, Pres. Carl A. Lind of the Phoenix & Maricopa County AFL-CIO, and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., director of the show.

Everybody Covered:

Union Pacts Protect Employes of Expo 67

MONTREAL—This summer tens of thousands of American trade unionists and their families are expected to be among the 50 million guests who will visit a vast and fascinating complex on the St. Lawrence River called Expo 67.

Expo 67 has written a new chapter in labor-management history which has led to all employes at the fair being covered by contracts providing for union shop, checkoff, grievance procedure, etc. There is also an inter-union committee to resolve jurisdictional disputes.

It started five years ago when Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau was caught up with a dream of a world exposition with a constructive theme, free of over-commercialization.

The Intl. Bureau of Exhibitions in Paris sets high standards for awarding a Number One, universal classification for fairs. One requirement is that it be government-sponsored and government-controlled. Another is a structure that provides for resolution of labor-management disputes.

So, in 1962 the Montreal Labor Council, the Montreal Building & Construction Trades Council and the Confederation of National Trade Unions based in the Province of Quebec signed a pledge of their intention to do their part. Giving strong endorsement to this move were the Canadian Labor Congress and the Quebec Federation of Labor. The QFL and the city labor council are CLC affiliates.

On Nov. 4, 1964, a general agreement with respect to labor relations was drawn up and signed by representatives of labor and management, the Canadian Corp. for the 1967 World Exhibition.

"We could do this," said Jean Paul Menard, who heads the Montreal Labor Council and signed the agreement, "because Montreal is a good labor town. We have two major labor groups here but we have learned to live with one another."

Menard, who is business representative for the Sheet Metal Workers, said that he was "quite confident that there won't be any problems." He has visited and studied other fairs to make Expo 67 as dispute-proof as possible.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT harmony is a two-way street. The director of labor relations for the Expo corporation is J. H. Jodoin, a soft-spoken, able former union attorney and counsel for the city of Montreal. He is no relation to CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin, who is a member of the corporation's board of directors.

When Expo opened on Apr. 28—it closes Oct. 27—some 20 unions had negotiated individual agreements with the corporation.

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes set up a new Local 1967 and expects to enroll 2,500 to 3,000 members for the duration. Some of the foreign restaurants will employ up to 25 percent of their own national workers but they, too, will operate through Local 1967.

Unions in the food and drink producing industries also have contracts. The meat unions will be governed by strict regulations prescribing the amount of meat that must be in hamburgers. The Brewery Workers have joined the brewers of Canada in sponsoring a special pavilion and serving Canadian beer.

The Retail Clerks will have more than 3,000 members who will operate as ticket sellers and work in the La Ronde amusement center.

Members of the Building Service Employes will maintain all the buildings and operations.

Some 1,500 office employes, hostesses and guides, most of whom are experiencing unionism for the first time, mark a breakthrough by the Office Employes in Montreal, said Rep. Alfred Robindaine of Local 298. Contracts have been negotiated with the entertainment unions, such as Actors Equity and the Musicians.

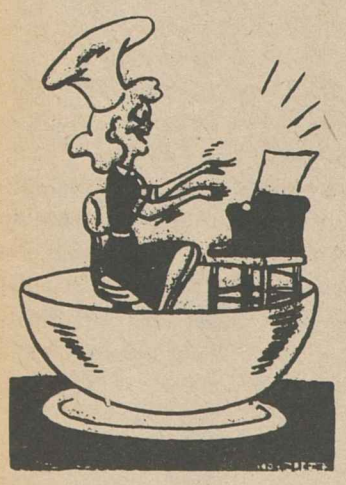
The building trades unions have completed their construction work but they have the big dismantling job, too, although some structures are permanent. Also, unions such as the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will operate a complex communications network **(PAI).**

From Soup to Nonsense:

Swatches and Samples Banish That Over-Ripe, Lived-in-Look

By Jane Goodsell

A **LADY CAN LIVE** placidly for years with frayed carpets and sagging sofas, and then one day she looks around her. What she had previously thought of as a mellow, lived-in look now appears to her cold and squinty gaze as squalor that would barely pass the standards of the Geneva Convention.



How, she asks herself hysterically, could she have allowed her house to get into such disgraceful condition? She must take steps—and quickly. Even if she is willing to risk bankruptcy, a lady can't do over her living room with the same impulsiveness that she'd decide to become a blond or file for Congress. It takes time and thought to decide whether a Wedgewood blue print or a soft gray texture best expresses her personality.

Mercifully, there is a solution—a simple, practical, inexpensive solution: pin two or three upholstery swatches to her swaybacked chair and toss a book of drapery (or wallpaper or carpet) samples on the coffee table, where they can't help but be noticed. And presto, the room is revitalized!

No longer need the lady hang her head in shame over peeling wallpaper, threadbare rugs and bedraggled slipcovers. Her swatches and samples clearly proclaim that she is in the process of redecorating. What the sofa looks like at the moment has become a matter of supreme unimportance.

WHILE IT MIGHT seem that a wallpaper catalog on the coffee table is only a temporary stopgap, giving the lady a period of grace, that's not necessarily so. Swatches can become a way of life. Unless the lady cares deeply and personally about living graciously, she can postpone decorating practically forever.

I have a friend who has been in a state of indecision over the precise shade of off-white to paint her living room walls for six years. Meanwhile, her house crumbles and sags, but her friends wouldn't think of criticizing her. They understand that it's because her home is so important to her that she can't make up her mind.

I'm not saying that all of us can—or should—follow her example. I, myself, am too intimidated by House Beautiful to be capable of such defiance. But I can't help admiring her bravura.

Dennis Cites Overlap:

Rail Unions Urged To Explore Merger

Minneapolis—The sweep of technology on U.S. railroads has created a situation in which the industry now has "too many unions with increasingly overlapping jurisdictions," Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks told the union's convention here.

In a keynote address to nearly 1,200 delegates, Dennis said "nobody likes to face the fact, but we must." He urged leaders of all rail unions to meet together to explore "equitable" mergers of their organizations.

Dennis also said that since the brotherhood's "common destiny" is shared with transportation management, "we must raise our voices to make certain that in modern America, and modern Canada, the transportation industry meets its full responsibilities."

The BRC, with 270,000 members in the two countries, is the largest transportation union affiliated with AFL-CIO. It has members employed by REA Express, airlines, freight forwarding firms, bus companies and steamship offices as well as railroads.

Appropriately for a union gathering in Minnesota, the convention was addressed at its opening session by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who represented the state as a U.S. senator.

President's Message

Messages also were received from Pres. Johnson and Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd.

Humphrey praised the BRC for its "responsibility and sense of service" in the transportation industry, declaring that the lives of its members, the railroads and the nation "are better because of your union."

He sharply disagreed with those pessimistic about the future of railroads. He pointed to the ever-increasing freight tonnage being carried by trains and the current high-speed rail transportation program. Declaring that the latter has to be successful, he added:

"Any nation that plans to put a man on the moon and bring him back ought to be able to get him from New York to Washington in something less than a week—don't you think?"

The Vice President noted that recent years have brought new benefits for older citizens, progress in education and civil rights, "breakthroughs" in eliminating disease, and training programs for unemployed workers. But he conceded it was only a "beginning" in many areas with much more still to be done.

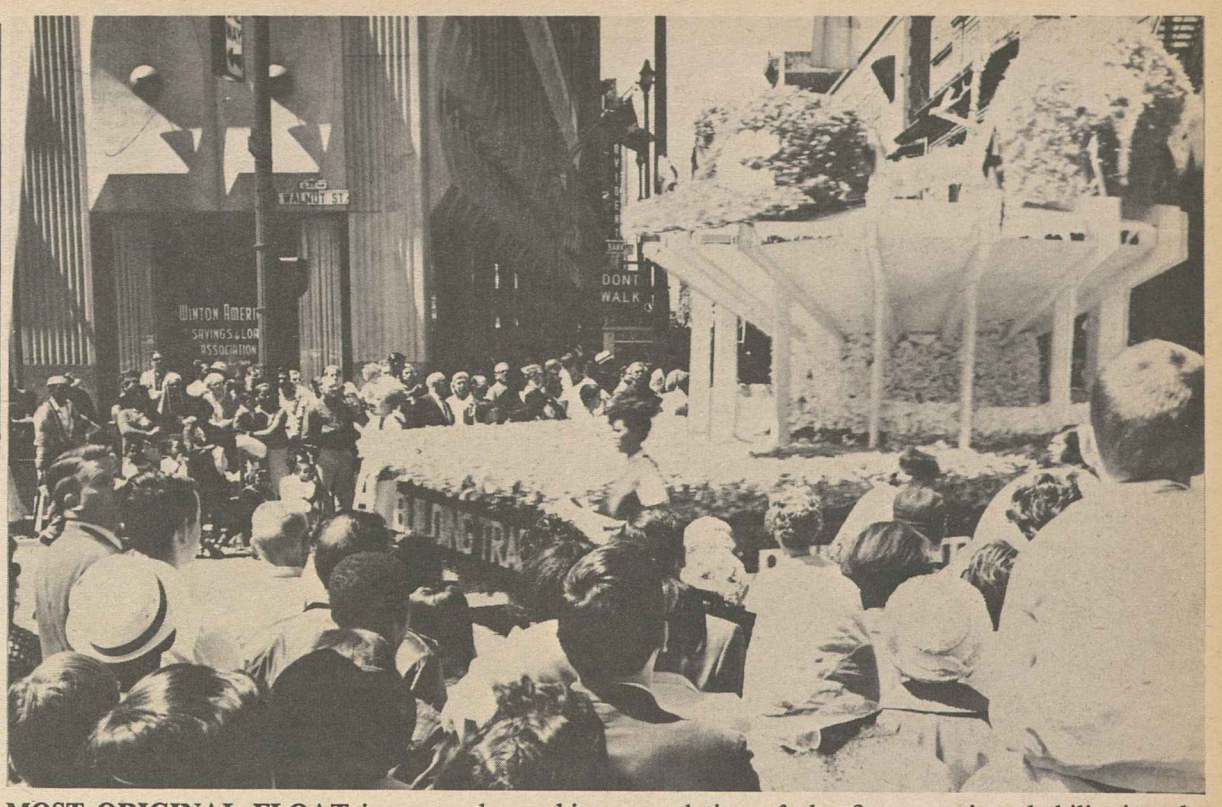
He spoke at length on the struggle for equal rights, "to have one citizenship for one people." He called for understanding that "a great revolution is taking place in this country in human relations." While it may bring "turbulence" at times, he continued, "if we have fortitude and courage, we are going to come out into clear skies."

Dennis charged that railroad managements have thrown thousands of employes out of jobs and stripped areas of the country of rail service through an "indecent haste to abandon the job of transporting passengers," despite the fact the industry "has never been more prosperous."

He praised Johnson for seeking improved rail passenger service and for deciding to create the Transportation Dept. He pledged the union's assistance to the new department in its effort to develop "a constructive transportation policy."

However, in a statement issued prior to the convention's opening, Dennis sharply criticized the President's proposal for averting a strike by rail shopcraft unions, declaring that it "smacks strongly of compulsory arbitration" and should be rejected.

Other speakers included Mayor Arthur Naftalin of Minneapolis, Rep. Joseph Karth (D-Minn.), Chairman Paul Rasmussen of the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission, Chairman Francis A. O'Neill of the National Mediation Board, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Zeev Barash, American representative of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, and A. E. Lyon, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board.



MOST ORIGINAL FLOAT in a parade marking completion of the first step in rehabilitating the core area and the Ohio River front in Cincinnati was that of the Cincinnati Building Trades Council. The council's entry depicts the new stadium to be built on the river side, with a baseball cap and a football helmet on its top.

Washington Site Picked By Pressmen

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—The Printing Pressmen will move their international headquarters from this Eastern Tennessee community to Washington, D.C., following a referendum vote of the 122,000 members.

The move will be made later this year, depending upon the completion of a building under construction a few blocks from AFL-CIO headquarters, the union announced.

The shift was made possible when the members removed from the constitution a requirement that the headquarters be here and authorized the directors to locate them in a "major metropolitan city."

The headquarters have been here since 1911, when they were moved from Cincinnati, O. The area was chosen because it was regarded as ideal for a tuberculosis sanatorium, which was a major occupational disease of pressmen early in the century. It also was to be used as a technical school for training and retraining pressmen in new processes and equipment.

More than 900 patients were admitted to the 35-bed sanatorium until medical advances and improved working conditions reduced the incidence of TB to the point where the facility was no longer necessary. Many of the patients were restored to health and returned to their jobs before it was closed Mar. 14, 1961.

Enrollment Down

The technical school was started in a two-story frame building which has grown to a four-story brick building, completed in 1948, in which thousands of members have kept pace with advances in the graphic arts industry. The school now is operating at only one-fourth of its capacity because of increased training facilities throughout the United States and Canada.

This factor, combined with rising maintenance costs and the need for a more central location, were among the reasons for the move to Washington.

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade announced that the union's apprentice training program, its sponsorship of in-plant training, its technical service to employers and its educational program to keep members informed of technological developments will be continued.

Several staff members now at Pressmen's Home also will make the move to Washington.

Shoe Workers to Vote On Higher Per Capita

Miami Beach, Fla.—The United Shoe Workers wound up their 14th triennial convention here by sending to membership referendum a number of constitutional amendments calling for raises in per capita payments, the election of officers at conventions and increases in death benefits, strike fund benefits and officers' salaries.

The amendments won convention approval and will become effective Aug. 1 if members of the union's 150 locals ratify them in a June 20 referendum. They call for:

- Increasing monthly per capita payments from the present $1.60 per member to $1.85.
- Raising death benefits, strike benefits and the salaries of officers, vice presidents, general board members and organizers if the per capita proposal is ratified.
- Eliminating present initiative and referendum procedures and providing for the nomination and election of officers and board members at conventions.

The vote to abolish current referendum provisions was unanimous, Sec.-Treas. Angelo Georgian said.

The delegates approved 33 resolutions and the reports of Pres. George O. Fecteau and other officers. Fecteau said the union made major advances in contract bargaining and increased its membership by 20 percent since 1964.

The convention approved a resolution calling for relief for U.S. and Canadian workers against a flood of footwear imports from overseas plants, including those owned by American employers who pay wages far below the U.S. average of $2.40 an hour.

Delegates called on the officers to seek contract protections against automation, including provisions that workers with the most seniority shall have first preference in changed job operations or job displacement.

They voted continued support for members of five unions on strike since March 1963 against the strikebreaker-run Kingsport, Tenn., Press, and asked no letup in union efforts for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements.

The convention lauded the Johnson Administration for social legislation adopted by the 89th Congress at the President's urging and pledged support of a continuing effort to "achieve a society where insecurity, poverty and injustice no longer exist."

Another resolution called for a federal program to encourage the development of a nation-wide system of tuition-free community colleges.

The Shoe Workers also gave strong endorsement to proposals to withhold federal government contracts from employers who repeatedly discriminate against workers because of union activities in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Hall Assails Proposal To Build Ships Abroad

Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. condemned a proposal by Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd to build U.S.-flag ships in foreign yards.

Boyd had testified before a Senate Merchant Marine subcommittee that while he had not been able to secure a "consensus" of maritime labor-management backing for his plan, he had obtained support in all segments except for shipbuilding, including management and labor.

The effect, Hall wrote Subcommittee Chairman E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska), was to lead to the conclusion that "virtually all" of the maritime industry supported Boyd.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he added.

The Maritime Trades Dept., with 36 affiliates representing 5.5 million workers, is "vigorously opposed" to Boyd's proposal, Hall declared. He continued:

"Further, we are vigorously opposed to the secretary's insistence on putting the Maritime Administration in the Dept. of Transportation."

Hall said the position of the department and its affiliates is the same as that of the AFL-CIO, which its 1965 convention adopted a resolution calling on the President and Congress to reject any "build-abroad" philosophy with respect to the merchant marine and endorsed the move for complete independence for the Maritime Administration.

In a separate statement, Hall hailed House action in requiring Congress to vote annual authorizations of funds for such Maritime Administration programs as construction and operating subsidies and research and development.

Funds Urged

He expressed the hope that the Senate will approve the legislation, which he called "an important step toward restoring the American flag to a position of importance on the high seas."

"But it should be emphasized," he continued, "that this legislation is just one step on the road we must travel. The House and Senate should now move promptly to approve legislation that will reconstitute the Maritime Administration as an independent agency."

Catholic Unionists Cite Paul Jennings

New York—Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers was presented with the Msgr. John P. Monaghan Social Action Award at the 30th anniversary meeting of the New York chapter of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

The ACTU award is presented annually to a person who has distinguished himself in the application of Christian social principles.

Urban League Offers Course On Unionism

Philadelphia, Pa.—Training to help non-white workers participate actively in their unions on an informed and responsible basis is being given in an eight-week course offered by the National Urban League's Labor Education Advancement Program—LEAP.

The course is directed by the local Urban League in cooperation with the Board of Public Education's Extension Division. It also is intended to enable its participants to work with the labor movement to obtain equal job opportunities for minorities.

Subjects taught include labor union history and structure, principles of collective bargaining, labor laws, union contracts, Negroes and the U.S. labor movement, labor in community affairs, and social change.

Instruction is being given for two hours on consecutive Wednesdays. Unions involved in the program include the Ladies' Garment Workers, Steelworkers, Molders, Clothing Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Employes and Teachers.

Congress Listens to Farm Workers...

THE LEADERS of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee who testified before a House Labor subcommittee did not have prepared statements to read. They came to tell Congress in their own words of the need for including farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act. Here are excerpts from their testimony—testimony that led Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) to say at one point, "I am struggling not to weep. . . ."

CESAR CHAVEZ—In September of 1965, the farm workers' strike started in Delano. The strike was for recognition. Over 3,600 workers assembled and voted to strike 40 grape growers in the area.

We asked the workers for a four-day period in which to try to get to the growers and see if we could convince them to negotiate with us.

In that four-day period, we sent to them people who we thought they would listen to in the community. They were rejected.

We sent registered letters to them. When they refused to accept the letters, we sent wires. We tried to get a priest to go to see them and see if we could get some negotiations going. We called on the state conciliation service and its representative, too, was rebuffed by the growers.

When all of the attempts had failed, the strike went into effect, and it has been now almost 21 months since we went out.

Because of lack of legislation, the grower has the upper hand in such a struggle. Those workers who were on strike were blacklisted. Those who were sympathetic and not going on strike were also blacklisted, and those who dared to speak up in favor of the union.

When we struck the DiGiorgio Corp., after six or seven months, we instituted a national consumers' boycott against them. They began then to try to find a way in which they could get rid of our union and they tried to organize a company union inside the farm. They closed the entrances to the camps because about 90 percent of the workers live inside the camps.

When this failed because the workers rejected the attempt to force them into a company union, the next development was the appearance of the Teamsters Union in the fields working alongside the employer trying to sign up people. While this was going on, we were being excluded from the property. Arrests were made when our organizers attempted to go into the camps and talk to the workers after hours.

Gov. Brown saw the injustice and called on the American Arbitration Association to send in an arbitrator who was able to get the three sides together—the Teamsters, DiGiorgio, and ourselves. Once the workers were permitted to vote, they voted almost 3 to 1 in favor of our union.

We have run into growers who say, "We would like to give you a representation procedure . . . but if we do, we would incur the wrath of the other growers and we cannot afford that."

Because the main issue of the union at this point is recognition, the only avenue open to us is to strike for some recognition procedure. So I would say that if we get the coverage of the law, strikes would be lessened.

We know that a union of farm workers is going to be built somehow because workers are on the move and they want a union. Whether we get legislation or not, the effort is going to continue.

Will Congress give the workers the democratic right to self-determination by enacting this legislation?

Or will Congress remain mute as it has for these many years and not give the workers any other avenue except that which they have now—the law of the jungle where the fittest survive?

REP. FRANK THOMPSON—Were workers who belonged to your union fired this period?

CHAVEZ—Anyone who appeared at our meetings or who appeared in the picket lines, for instance workers from other ranches who joined us after work, if they were identified they were fired. The police, the sheriff's department, photographed all of our pickets, everyone leaving and entering our office, took down license plate numbers of every car.

THOMPSON—Were there any charges made by the police against your pickets?

CHAVEZ—We had many, many arrests. On one occasion, 44 strikers were arrested for refusing to remain silent on the picket line. The strikers yelled "huelga," which means "strike" in English. The sheriff's officer said they could not use the word "huelga" and all 44 were jailed.

REP. JAMES G. O'HARA—Mr. Chavez, let me say that I hardly find the things you seem to be seeking revolutionary. As I see it, all you are asking is the protection of your members from being fired or blacklisted because they join the union.

You are asking that if a majority of the workers decide they wanted you to represent them in a secret ballot election conducted under the National Labor Relations Board, that they be permitted to do so.

And you are willing in return to abide by all the limitations imposed upon labor organizations under the Taft-Hartley Act?

CHAVEZ—That is right.

O'HARA—Well, I can't think of a more reasonable request.

REP. CARL ALBERT—Are your relations on the whole good with those growers with whom you do have contracts?

CHAVEZ—I think they are very good. The Schenley Corp. made a statement to our negotiating committee when we went back to renew the contract that once we made an agreement we stuck to it and we did our best to have that agreement work. Even with the DiGiorgio Corp., where there was this conflict and intense feeling, I think that we are getting along together now.

* * *

JOE SERDA—I have been working in the Delano area since 1934. Many people have asked me why it is that being a foreman I chose to help the strike. There are many reasons, but I would like to cite one.

Not too many years ago, we were picking juice grapes. We had local people there and my supervisor told me he wanted me to put a lot of pressure on the workers. I didn't understand why he wanted to do this because we were a little short of men.

When I asked him, he said, "Joe, you don't understand. If we can get these people to quit, we can show the Labor Dept. that we have not got any help and then we can get braceros."

This is only one example. Of course, there are hundreds of others, like a man getting fired because he went up to the boss and told him he was short on his paycheck or overcharged for his board.

* * *

DOLORES HUERTA—I will give testimony regarding the contracts—you might say the successful part of our strike story—to indicate to the committee that collective bargaining is possible in agriculture.

Wages are still very substandard, but at Schenley we got a 35-cent increase, at DiGiorgio a 25-cent increase over what they were getting before. We have a very tight seniority clause. Workers cannot be fired if they are working slowly on an incentive rate. What makes agricultural work so hard is the backbreaking pace at which it is done.

We are trying to establish a health and welfare plan that will be able to take care of a worker regardless of where he works. One item that is important is protective garments for the workers: gloves if they need them; goggles if they need them; clothing that will protect them from pesticides.

We try to upgrade from the ranks. There was a tremendous amount of discrimination. You will often find all of the Mexican, Negro and Filipino people working in the field and all the Anglo people doing the lighter work.

REP. PHILIP BURTON—Mrs. Huerta, the mother of seven children, is truly one of the unsung heroes of this effort to help the poor.

LEADERS of AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee came from California and Texas to testify at House hearing for legislation bringing agricultural workers under federal labor law.

MRS. HUERTA—I am not alone in this and I would hate for the committee to feel that any one person does more than any other because we have in Delano many people who have been walking a picket line now for 21 months. Everyone who works on the staff, which includes Mr. Chavez, we earn $5 a week plus our subsistence.

* * *

MACK LYONS—You know, it has been said by the growers that "The people that work for me are satisfied the way things are. We get along perfectly." But with the workers, this is not true.

It is pretty tough to organize without being covered by the laws that other industries have. When the workers started to organize at the DiGiorgio Farms, they had to organize secretly.

* * *

GILBERT PADILLA—I came down in January to help the strikers in Rio Grande City in Texas. The strike started on June 1, 1966, with La Casita Farms, one of the biggest growers. Immediately after the walkout, the deputy sheriff deputized the growers and the growers became deputies. The growers recruited green card Mexican nationals from towns adjoining the U.S.

The second day I was in Texas, I was called to the courthouse after four of our pickets had been arrested. The county counsel said he had a complaint signed by one of the workers in the field, a strikebreaker, for abusive language. He said the pickets were calling the strikebreakers scabs.

That night a minister from California and myself, together with 15 other workers, went to the courthouse and had a prayer vigil. We started our prayer and the deputy came out and said to go away, that if we wanted to pray, go to church. We started the Lord's Prayer and he arrested me and placed me in jail. I asked why and he said I was disturbing the peace.

THOMPSON—By praying?

* * *

DOMINGO ARREDONDO—I was born and raised in Rio Grande City and I went out on strike. I was arrested in November 1966 for picketing. I have been a farm worker all my life.

Before November, I was operating a tractor at night, working 13 hours at 80 cents an hour.

THOMPSON—How many days a week?

ARREDONDO—Seven days a week.

THOMPSON—So then you made $72.80 a week. Do you have a wife?

ARREDONDO—I got a wife and six kids.

THOMPSON—You are just one of millions of people just like yourself, aren't you?

You know, I sit up here and really at this moment I am struggling not to weep. I am ashamed of all of the things that I enjoy and that I have and that my children have. I swear to you I will stick with this thing as long as I live here to see that you get the opportunity that you want. All you want is to have an opportunity to make things a little bit better.

ARREDONDO—That is right.

* * *

LARRY ITLIONG—I am a Filipino American. I came to this country in 1929. I am the son of a small farmer and I never did know what hunger was until I came to this country.

From year to year, I traveled all over trying to get a job that I could make money on. I never made enough money, and whatever money I make from one job is not even enough to live on until I get to the next job.

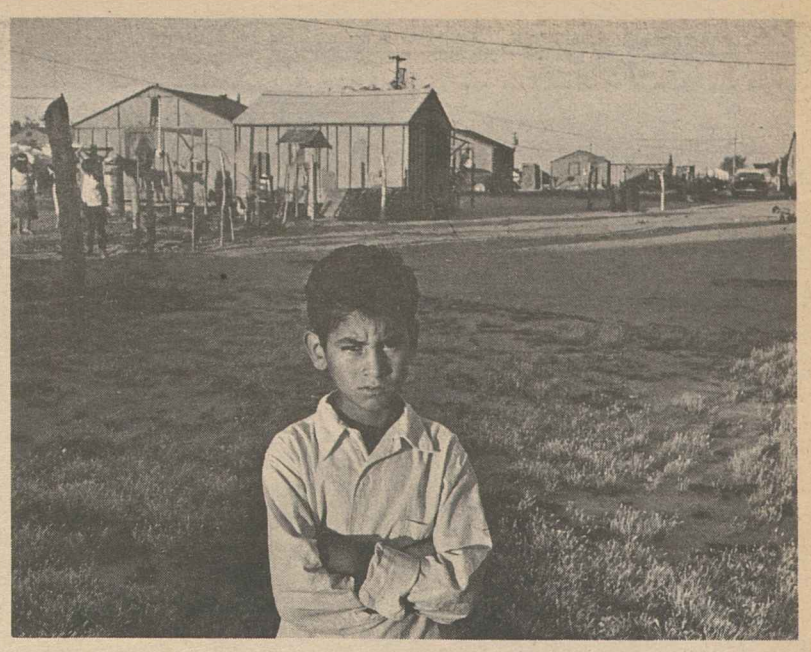
I learned also that other farm workers have the same kind of problem. I learned that if you do not have any kind of organization, your complaint is going to be heard in one ear and it passes through the other ear. Like if you say to your employer that you wanted some cold water while you are working for him during the hot season, they are going to tell you to bring your own jug, they have no time to bring any water to you.

The farm workers in wanting to organize are not organizing because they want to put the growers out of business. They want to be organized because they want to have some dignity in the work they do. I think our people have suffered long enough.

THOMPSON—I am very grateful for all of this testimony. I do not know what is going to happen with this legislation. History shows that it takes a long, long time to pass social legislation benefiting people.

You people are going to persist and you people are going to win. For myself, I say stay with it and keep fighting.

I am convinced of the need for this legislation. I think it is imperative, and long overdue.



FIELD HANDS, moving from crop to crop, are the human material with which the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, seeks to build the "effective and permanent union for agricultural workers" that the federation, and the committee, believe they can have. Shown left to right are farm workers, bundled against wind and sun, engaged in "stoop" labor; packing grapes in crates; and a workers' child, too young to work in the fields and too restless to profit from school.

Union Breakthrough Offers Hope To Poverty-Ridden Field Hands

California farm workers once again have a union of their own whose future seems bright. But many barriers remain, a West Coast labor editor reports in the current American Federationist.

Two groups of field workers, succeeding where their predecessors for half a century had failed, joined this year to form the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. They scored their first contract breakthrough recently with federation help, surviving "police bullying, harassment of pickets and growers' strikebreaking attempts," Editor David F. Selvin of San Francisco Labor recounts.

"At bottom, the job of building a farm workers' union belongs to the farm worker himself. No one else has either the incentive or the opportunity to do the job or to do it as well," Selvin says, adding: "Yet he is more urgently in need of the tools to do the job than any other worker on the American scene today."

The "very poverty of his job, the almost total lack of legal protection, the almost complete denial of participation in the welfare aspects of this welfare society, the anachronistic anti-union attitudes of growers —all these put him in the disadvantaged position of the industrial worker of the early Thirties, with even fewer resources," Selvin writes.

If the farm workers' union is to survive in this hostile clime, it will need a full measure of assistance, the author believes.

Much Help Needed

"It will need money and organizers," he writes. "It will need all the help it can muster to secure remedial legislation, to win an equal place in the state and national framework of rights and welfare."

The months since September 1965 have made it perfectly clear that, "given this help, the farm worker is determined to make his union both permanent and effective," Selvin concludes.

His report tells how farm workers suffer under liabilities imposed on no industrial worker for some 30 years, since the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act giving workers the right to organize without employer interference.

The farm worker is outside the unemployment insurance system, the writer notes. Only a small group of farm workers—women and minors—are covered by the state minimum wage law. The worker stands "only on the edge" of the social security system, he observes.

In California, the migrant farmer has only recently been covered by the state disability insurance plan. A Senate subcommittee recently recommended a re-examination of extension of workmen's compensation protection for farm workers.

"Beyond this," Selvin says, "the farm worker is penalized by low pay, aggravated by the seasonal and migratory nature of his work.

"He suffers in health care, housing, education for his children. He is compelled to live in slums and is denied an effective part in community life. He is exploited at every turn. Some tentative steps have been made in the direction of meeting his needs, but they always seem too little and too tentative."

Most of all, the writer declares, the farm worker is "denied the right given every industrial worker by law: the right to bargain collectively through a union of his own choosing. He is, in the main, excluded from the National Labor Relations Act."

Despite all obstacles, the UFWOC holds contracts with Schenley and the DiGiorgio Corp., and a third is in the making with the producers of Christian Brothers products. It is pressing the fight for unionization "by picket and by boycott," with whatever leverage it can bring to bear. It is, says Selvin, only a beginning.

The new DiGiorgio contract he calls "the pattern of the future." Little in it is new—except for farm workers. Its wages will make no farm worker wealthy or—considering the seasonal nature of the work—particularly comfortable, but "they will make his lot substantially better," the writer forecasts.

Even more important in the long run, he predicts, is the hiring hall provided by the agreement, and the beginning it offers of welfare programs for the agricultural worker.

Basically, the hiring hall makes the union "the first and major source of labor" for DiGiorgio. Employes with the longest continuous service are given the preference in filling vacancies and in sharing available work.

"If farm work is ever to provide a decent, year-round living," Selvin declares, "it must offer job opportunity not merely at the seasonal peak but, somehow, for all or a large part of the year."

Farm work can be decasualized like longshore work was, he asserts. The process would require a central source of labor, working closely with farm placement services and growers over large stretches of agricultural country in crops "stretching around the calendar," Selvin suggests.

It would, however, be neither complete nor fully effective without a union and collective bargaining, the writer says. No other way "offers equal protection for the workers' interests or as great a potential for winning participation."

In such "rudimentary beginnings," the article says, "the way is pointed toward bringing the farm workers into the mainstream of the benefits that are almost universally a part of every other job."

Inter-American Bank Fund Boost Endorsed

Legislation to increase U.S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank received a strong labor endorsement at House hearings.

William C. Doherty, Jr., administrator of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, said the international lending agency has contributed to the economic integration of Latin America, spurred agricultural development in nine nations, and has made a start in assisting workers' housing.

The bill being considered by a House Banking subcommittee would increase the U.S. commitment to the bank's Fund for Special Operations by $150 million over a three-year period.

This, Doherty noted, is a 20 percent increase in U.S. participation while the Latin American nations are raising their contribution by 50 percent.

Because of the bank's program, Doherty said, rural workers have "better seed, irrigated crops, credit, better market roads and marketing facilities." Loans have been made for trade union housing developments in Colombia, Honduras, Argentina, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic.

Doherty said the AFL-CIO hopes that in the future the special operations fund will also be used for "seed capital loans for workers' banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, cooperatives and the development of vocational schools." He added:

"The workers of Latin America must be made to feel that they, too, are part of the Alliance for Progress. Financing of projects which will have a direct and immediate effect upon the workers' lives will awaken such a feeling and strengthen the free trade union movement as an institution essential to the growth of democracy in this hemisphere."

Rothman Named For OEO Liaison

Julius Rothman, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been designated coordinator of anti-poverty programs for the federation.

He will have responsibility for liaison with the Office of Economic Opportunity and its component agencies and will work with the OEO Labor Advisory Council headed by Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

Canada's Steel, Mine-Mill Units Plan Merger

Toronto—Officers of the Steelworkers and Canadian locals of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers have signed an agreement to merge, subject to ratification by Mine-Mill delegates at a special convention of that union in Winnipeg, Man., June 23-25.

The agreement followed the pattern of the merger pact last January between the USWA and U.S. locals of Mine-Mill, a 73-year-old labor organization in the metal mining, smelting and refining field. The target date for merger of all the affected locals is July 1.

The addition of Mine-Mill's 12,000 members in Canada will bring Steelworker membership to 150,000 in 715 Canadian bargaining units, with 54,000 of these in the basic metal field—about 90 percent of all the workers in that field, the steel union said.

Major Mine-Mill concentrations are at Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., Sudbury, Ont., and at the big Consolidated Mining & Smelting Corp. operations in Trail, B.C. The USWA already represents Falconbridge office workers.

USWA was represented at the signing here by Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, Canadian Dir. William Mahoney, and Toronto Regional Dir. Lawrence F. Sefton. Mine-Mill signers were Vice Pres. Harvey Murphy, Sec.-Treas. William Longridge, and board members William Kennedy of Sudbury and Albert King of Vancouver, B.C.

Glenn Ford Fills SAG Board Vacancy

Hollywood, Calif.—Glenn Ford has been named to the board of directors of the Screen Actors Guild to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Inger Stevens. Ford had served previously from 1946 to 1949 and from 1950 to 1953.

NLRB Says It Can Handle Farm Elections

The National Labor Relations Board assured Congress that it could handle representation elections for farm workers without difficulty if agricultural employes were brought under collective bargaining laws.

NLRB Exec. Sec. Ogden W. Fields said the labor board "has had a wealth of experience in exercising jurisdiction over seasonal and migratory industries," including industries "directly and immediately" related to agriculture.

He testified before a House Labor subcommittee which is considering labor-backed legislation to bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

Field said that if Congress decided to extend coverage, standards governing which farms would be covered would be set after hearings in which the views of all interested parties would be sought.

He suggested that it might be in the interest of both workers and employers to set up bargaining units on a multi-employer basis in certain areas. This, he said, could be done either by voluntary agreement of the parties or by congressional authorization for the NLRB to impose multi-employer units where necessary.

Machinists Hit FAA Proposal For Test Fees

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists denounced a Federal Aviation Administration proposal to charge aviation mechanics $54 for tests that now are free, and said his union will file a formal protest with the FAA.

"The FAA tells us we have a critical shortage of mechanics," said Siemiller. Charging fees would "simply add another barrier" to recruiting men for skilled careers, he declared, adding "the cost of an aviation mechanic's training is already too high."

Most young prospective mechanics in aviation training schools have to pay from $1,500 to $2,400 for their 18 to 24-month course, plus living costs, the union head observed. To add FAA fees to that high cost is unreasonable, he said.

FAA was established by the government in the public interest and aviation mechanics should not be forced to subsidize it in the performance of its duties, Siemiller declared. Most aviation mechanics are members of the IAM, he said.

Senate Ends 6-Week Debate:

Election Fund Issue Goes to Conference

The Senate wound up a six-week debate over tax financing of presidential election campaigns by voting to leave the 1966 law on the statute books, but suspend its application until Congress enacts stricter controls.

A House-Senate conference committee will have the next word in the controversy. Suspension of the campaign law was added by the Senate as a "rider" to a House-passed bill reinstating the investment tax credit and other tax benefits for business and industry. If House conferees balk, the campaign financing amendment could be dropped.

The Senate's action was billed as a compromise between two evenly-divided blocs. Senators Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and John J. Williams (R-Del.) led the drive to repeal last year's law permitting taxpayers to earmark $1 of their payments to a fund that would pay most of the campaign expenses of presidential candidates. Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and author of the campaign financing law, led the fight against repeal.

At various stages in the intricate parliamentary maneuvering, the Senate voted both for and against repeal. On the final day of the Senate debate, Long won a moral victory when the Senate rejected a Gore amendment which would have made the campaign law "inoperative" on Sept. 15 unless Congress directed otherwise.

Vice Pres. Humphrey, the Senate's presiding officer, exercised his right to cast a tie-breaking vote and the amendment was defeated 49-48.

The next vote was to have been on a compromise proposal of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, which was acceptable to Long, that no money be paid out of the fund until spending controls were written into the law.

But Mansfield then accepted a Gore-Williams modification of his proposal to hold off putting the voluntary checkoff boxes on tax returns until Congress tightened the law. Long initially protested that this was tantamount to repeal of the law, but did not fight it after Mansfield urged its acceptance.

The Senate then passed the investment tax credit bill, 93-1. It would restore, retroactive to Mar. 10, a 7 percent tax credit for investment in new equipment and allow faster tax depreciation of new commercial buildings.

In other congressional action:

● The Senate Commerce Committee unanimously approved the Administration bill creating a nonprofit public corporation to promote educational television and radio broadcasting. The AFL-CIO had testified in strong support of the legislation.

● In its formal report, a majority of the House Labor Committee gave solid endorsement to the on-site picketing bill, declaring that it would "restore to employes in the building and construction industry the rights which are currently available to the employes in every other segment" of industry.

Foreshadowing a sharp battle on the House floor, 10 of the 14 committee Republicans filed minority views. Five of them flatly opposed any legislation, declaring that the bill would give "a powerful new weapon to unions" which they said are already too strong. Five other GOP members endorsed a substitute bill by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) which would impose new picketing restrictions as the price of allowing on-site picketing.

● AFL-CIO postal clerk and letter carrier unions pressed their case at House hearings for upgrading the classifications of postal workers. More than 200 House and Senate members have joined in sponsoring the union-backed, Administration-opposed legislation.

● The Federal Reserve Board gave a strong and influential endorsement of truth-in-lending legislation as a Senate Banking subcommittee wound up hearings on the bill that has been introduced by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

J. L. Robertson, vice chairman of the reserve board, said the FRB believed the need for the legislation was so great that its members had unanimously endorsed the bill, which calls for the reserve board to administer the act.

WHAT CAN a congressman do when he's hemmed in by delegates to the Washington legislative conference of the Clothing Workers Joint Board of Shirt, Leisurewear, Robe, Glove & Rainwear Workers? Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.), a member of the key House Ways & Means Committee, did the best possible thing, which was to assure the ACWA delegation that he strongly supports the Administration's social security bill.

AFL-CIO Backs Wirtz's Action Setting Mine Radiation Standard

(Continued from Page 1)

100 picocuries of radon per liter of air.

He set the safety standard under Walsh-Healy at three tenths (.3) of 1 WL. This is the level the AFL-CIO recently recommended to the Federal Radiation Council, which at the time was leaning toward a 1 WL standard.

In his letter to Wirtz, Biemiller called the 1 WL "dangerously permissive." He expressed confidence that the .3 WL standard can be enforced and "with the full cooperation of other federal agencies with responsibilities in this field, a control program can be swiftly mounted."

Relief Sought

"We urge that you undertake programs in the field of workmen's compensation and manpower training," Biemiller continued, "to provide some relief, inadequate though it may be under the circumstances, for the miners in increasing numbers who are becoming victims of incurable lung cancer, and for their families."

Wirtz's proposed standard becomes effective 30 days from May 5. It means that Labor Dept. inspectors can go into the uranium mines, check the WL and withdraw federal contracts in case of violations.

Industry spokesmen said a number of smaller mines may be forced to close and that larger mines, subject in the past only to state regulation, may be forced to provide inhalators and improve ventilators.

Wirtz was quickly forced to defend his action at a hearing before a Joint Committee on Atomic Energy subcommittee on radiation, where it came under fire as arbitrary and unworkable.

He told the committee that there is "unmistakable" evidence of high frequency of lung cancer among uranium miners, that 98 have died from it and another 250 to 1,000 (the estimates vary) are "incurably afflicted."

"The best evidence available," he said, "is that over two-fifths of the approximately 2,500 underground uranium miners are working under conditions which at least triple their prospects of dying from lung cancer if they continue this work and these conditions remain unchanged."

He also said:

"The basis for adopting the .3 WL standard is that the available evidence reflects a widely held view that this represents the maximum level of radioactive material to which a person can be exposed without creating some appreciable hazard of lung cancer above what we are all exposed to.

"Put differently, this evidence is that a man working in a uranium mine where the radioactivity is at or below .3 WL is no more likely to get lung cancer than someone else; if there is more radioactivity than at present, he is more likely to get lung cancer."

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) challenged the qualifications as a radiation expert of acting Surgeon-Gen. Leo J. Gehrig. Wirtz had quoted Gehrig as saying that a .3 WL would drop the death rate among uranium miners to "about the same as would be expected in a non-exposed population." He said Wirtz appeared to have set an "arbitrary standard."

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), chairman of the full committee, noted that "we're dealing with human life" and that people cannot be allowed to "go down there and get lung cancer" because of the difficulty of measuring the risk.

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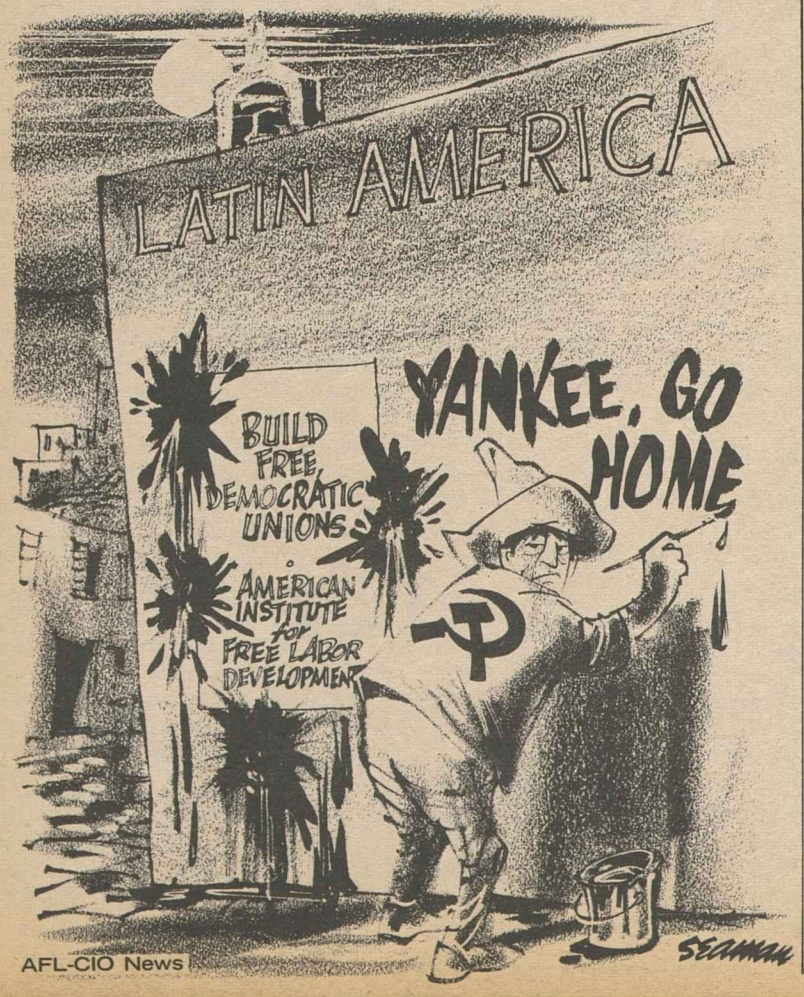
Red Paint



AFL-CIO News

Mrs. Zack Dies; Unionists' Mother

Mrs. Mary Crean Zack of Springfield, Mass., mother of AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack, died in Holy Cross Hospital, Silver Spring, Md., after a heart attack. She was 75, and had been visiting in the Silver Spring home of another son, Eugene C. Zack, a Washington representative of the Seafarers.

Mrs. Zack was the widow of Charles S. Zack, New England and New York newspaperman. She was a native of Chicopee, Mass., and for 20 years was admissions officer for Wesson-Memorial Hospital, Springfield.

Monopoly Threat Hit In Shale Oil Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

Udall the option of putting his five-point, 10-year program into effect within 30 days.

"Apparently the secretary of the interior is unwilling to wait for your subcommittee to complete these hearings," Biemiller's letter stated. The AFL-CIO believes, he said, that Hart's subcommittee has clear jurisdiction "where there are present or potential monopoly problems, as indeed there are in shale oil developments."

Yardstick Plan

He cited for subcommittee consideration a 1965 AFL-CIO convention proposal that (1), the federal government build oil-extracting demonstration plants as yardsticks to measure private industry performance and costs, and (2), the government enlarge its efforts to develop economically competitive techniques of processing the multi-billion dollar reserves of liquid petroleum.

"We believe these resources should be developed in such a way as to bring the broadest possible benefits to the public welfare, to strengthen the economy, to insure constructive competition and to prevent private monopoly," he said. The public will not be protected, he warned "if the major possibility for shale oil development is turned over to private industry."

Biemiller said that serious monopoly problems existed in two of Udall's five proposals. One would exchange private lands for public shale oil lands in order to assemble "manageable blocks" for private development, and the second would open up small areas of federal shale oil lands to test development by private interests.

"We oppose these proposals," Biemiller said because they could "open the gates to private commercial leasing before public policy and safeguards are formulated and effective."

He pointed out that at present there is nothing to prevent "the giants of the oil industry" from developing extraction and processing methods for the shale oil lands they already own. "There is no need to lure these companies into action with give-away open-door opportunities to lease or to acquire federally owned oil shale lands," he said.

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GOP-Led Coalition Kills Token Rent Subsidy Bill

U.S. Rejects Rail Labor Strike Plan

Government officials brushed aside rail labor's offer to move essential shipments in the event of a strike as "not practical or economical."

The rejection of the offer was announced by Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd after a meeting of union and government officials at the Pentagon.

Union participants charged that the agency heads had determined to reject the offer before the meeting began. The session was set up under prodding by congressional committees after the Defense Dept. had turned down a union request to plan the continued shipment of goods necessary for defense or public health.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., said the agency officials showed little interest in exploring the union offer. Leighty said Deputy Defense Sec. Cyrus R. Vance "very early in the meeting indicated the Administration's decision had already been made against our proposal."

As congressional hearings continued, compulsory arbitration to block a strike was attacked by rail unions and praised by rail management.

Union witnesses, representing nearly all of the nation's railroad workers, urged Congress to reject the Administration bill which would ban any strike and impose "mediation to finality."

Kill Bargaining

Leighty, speaking for the RLEA's 23 affiliated unions, warned that the proposed legislation, "coming on top of the compulsory arbitration Congress enacted in 1963, threatens to kill whatever life now remains in collective bargaining in the railroad industry."

The chief management negotiator, J. E. Wolfe, told Congress that the only thing wrong with the Administration proposal is that it is a one-shot bill.

Wolfe asked Congress to amend the Railway Labor Act to make all recommendations of presidential emergency boards final and binding—thus establishing a permanent system of compulsory arbitration in the railroad industry.

His proposal, he claimed, is "the American way" to settle differences when collective bargaining breaks down.

(Continued on Page 2)

High Prices For Drugs Hit Elderly

Prices for prescription drugs are so high that "the elderly all too often must choose between having enough to eat and getting medication they need to keep alive," the National Council of Senior Citizens testified at Senate hearings.

Earlier the senators had heard testimony that cities which buy brand-name drugs for their municipal hospitals and welfare programs pay up to 40 times more for the same product than cities buying drugs under their generic names.

The witnesses were different and the senators were different, but the testimony was an echo of 1959 and 1960, when the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) presided at similar hearings.

Kefauver's probe eventually led to legislation correcting some of the abuses in the marketing of drugs, but a powerful combine of manufacturers and doctors blocked any action to force down prices.

The new effort is being mounted by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). Nelson is chairman of the Monopoly subcommittee of the Senate's Select Committee on Small Business. The committee doesn't have legislative powers. It can't act on bills. But it can investigate and turn the spotlight of publicity on legislation before other committees.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the American Medical Association have centered their attacks on two bills de-

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MEXICAN WORKERS' federation member supports strike of AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee by walking international picket line in Miguel Aleman, Mex., across the Rio Grande River from Roma, Tex. Sign translates into "Strike—Don't Work in Rio Grande." Initials CTM identify the union, affiliated with ORIT—the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

Grower Agrees to Bargain:

Farm Workers Win Beachhead in Texas

Rio Grande City, Tex.—The AFL-CIO's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee won its first beachhead on Texas soil when a major Rio Grande Valley grower signed an agreement recognizing the union as exclusive bargaining agent for his workers.

The grower, Virgilio Guerra of Los Velas ranch near Roma, Tex., agreed to start negotiations promptly on contract terms that will be the first for UFWOC in Texas. The agreement provides that, if no settlement is reached within 60 days, remaining items will be submitted to an arbitrator chosen by union and management negotiators.

The pact was signed by Guerra and UFWOC Vice Pres. Gilbert Padilla in the shade of a large tree in one of the Guerra fields.

Union field workers, immensely heartened by the victory, went back to the picket lines after a lively celebration, determined to win similar settlements with other growers during the present cantaloupe and honeydew melon season, now at its height. The major objective is La Casita ranch, focus of a nationwide "Don't Buy" campaign which UFWOC has asked all American labor to support.

UFWOC achieved its first agreement with the aid of an international picket line, one of the first ever attempted. The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) affiliated with the Inter-american Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), stationed pickets across the Rio Grande in Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Mex., and hoisted the red and black "Huelga" flag that, under Mexican law, prohibits workers from

(Continued on Page 6)

Model City Aid Slashed In House

By David L. Perlman

The House approved a sharply reduced appropriation to launch the model cities program but turned down a token expansion of rent subsidies for low-income families.

The first full-scale showdown between the Administration and a Republican-led conservative coalition ended with each side winning one key vote. But the price of salvaging the model cities program was acceptance of a $300 million cut made by the Appropriations Committee in the $537 million sought by Pres. Johnson for the coming fiscal year.

There were two decisive roll-call votes.

First the House voted 232-171 to knock out the $10 million provided in the committee bill for new rent supplement commitments, leaving only the $5 million budgeted for contracts already signed. The majority was made up of 163 Republicans and 69 Democrats, most from the South. Voting against scuttling the program were 159 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

Then the Republicans sought to kill all except $12 million in planning funds from the $237 million allocated for model cities programs by the Appropriations Committee. The GOP motion was beaten, 213-193. On this vote, 178 Democrats were joined by 35 Republicans to save the program, while 141 Republicans and 52 Democrats voted to kill it.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Democratic and Republican mayors of major cities and a committee of prominent businessmen all sent wires to House members on the eve of the vote supporting the program.

(Continued on Page 8)

Illinois 'Work' Law Bid Killed in Committee

Springfield, Ill.—Attempts to push a "right-to-work" bill through the Illinois General Assembly were stopped cold when the House Executive Committee voted 19 to 8 to reject the measure. Six Republicans voted with 13 Democrats to kill the proposal to outlaw union shop agreements in the state. All votes against killing the bill were Republican.

The Illinois State AFL-CIO fought a vigorous battle to defeat the bill, which was maneuvered by "work" law forces into the Executive Committee, the most conservative in the House. Illinois AFL-CIO leaders protested that the bill should have been assigned to the House Labor & Industrial Affairs Committee.

Backers of the anti-labor measure presented a film of U.S. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) stating that he was proud of his role in defeating repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1966. The section permits states to enact so-called right-to-work measures. In the film, Dirksen never flatly said he was for a "right-to-work" law in Illinois.

Speaking for the State AFL-CIO were Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom, Executive Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson and Chief Counsel Lester Asher. They were supported by large delegations from central bodies and local unions and hundreds of letters and telegrams.

Congress Urged to Pass Full Foreign Aid Budget

Approval of the full foreign aid program sought by Pres. Johnson was urged on Congress by the AFL-CIO with a pledge that labor will continue its own efforts to strengthen free institutions and social progress in the developing nations.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the AFL-CIO considers the aid program "an indispensable part of our nation's foreign policy for preserving world peace, promoting freedom and fostering economic progress based on social justice."

Biemiller testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of the $3.1 billion authorization sought by Pres. Johnson for foreign economic aid.

The amount sought, he noted, amounts to only one-third of 1 percent of the U.S. gross national product. In 1949, he pointed out, the percentage was nearly five times greater. He said the U.S. could well put 1 percent of its income into the program.

Technical assistance programs funded by both the Agency for

(Continued on Page 8)

FIRST CONTRACT under a new law governing non-profit institutions is signed by officials of the William Sloane House YMCA in New York City and Local 6 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) as a witness. Left to right, seated: Local 6 Sec.-Treas. Betty Bentz, Pres. Reese H. Harris, Jr., of the Greater New York YMCA and Local 6 Pres. James Marley; standing, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann, Local 6 Business Agent Vito Pitta, Rockefeller, City Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., City Hotel & Motel Council Pres. Jay Rubin, Ana Aponte and Louis Cox of the Sloane House union negotiators.

Appeals Court Upholds Rail Unions On Bargaining Over Train Crews

The nation's railroads violated the Railway Labor Act when they refused to bargain with four unions on the makeup of train crews in 1965 and 1966, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled.

The ruling on appeals filed by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, Conductors & Brakemen and the Switchmen, reversed a decision by U.S. District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff. The judges, however, affirmed another Holtzoff ruling that the railroads had no obligation to bargain with one union—the ORCB—on a proposal to increase the size of train crews before a compulsory arbitration award on crew sizes expired.

At issue was the right of the unions to open negotiations by serving notices before the award expired on Jan. 24, 1966, for three of the unions and on Mar. 30, 1966, for the Firemen. The appeals judges said "the mere fact that the union notices were served prior to Jan. 25, 1966, did not relieve the carriers of their duty to confer and bargain" prior to that date.

Since management did not live up to its obligation to bargain, it forfeited the right to negotiations and the unions are entitled to call for mediation, the next step under the Railway Labor Act, the judges ruled.

BLF&E Pres. Harry E. Gilbert called the decision "a clear and ringing indictment of rail management's refusal to bargain" but said it was "unfortunate that we had to wait 18 months to have a court tell the railroads they have to bargain." Both unions and members "suffered irreparable damage" in the interim, he said.

Other Rulings

In related cases, the same court:

- Sent back to the lower court the issue of whether the BLF&E is entitled to a full hearing on the question of responsibility for a strike in 1966 that went 12 hours past a court-appointed deadline. Judge Holtzoff fined the union $25,000 and Gilbert $2,500 on a contempt finding.
- Affirmed a Holtzoff ruling that the Emergency Board in the compulsory arbitration case had authority to interpret its own findings in a dispute between the BRT and the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

Meanwhile, another appeals court panel heard arguments on whether the BRT has to bargain nationally with the railroads on the question of crew sizes, as Holtzoff directed, or whether local bargaining is lawful under the rail labor act. A government brief, filed by the Executive Dept., agrees with the union's position that local bargaining is customary and desirable.

The dispute between railroad unions and management over the size of train crews has been going on since 1960, when the carriers served notices proposing that management be given discretion to decide how many men should work in a train or yard crew.

After all mediation methods had been exhausted, the unions set strike dates and Congress passed a law calling for compulsory arbitration of the dispute. Arbitration Board 282, created under the law, ruled that management could eliminate the jobs of firemen on freight and yard diesel locomotives, and other employes for a two-year period.

The latest ruling was that the work rules created by the award of Board 282 "constituted a new plateau that was not automatically eroded when the award expired;" but that the railroads had the duty to bargain on new union proposals before the end of the award period.

The judges wrote that "the carriers flatly refused to engage in any statutory bargaining whatever prior to the expiration date" of the award and thereby "breached their statutory duty under the Railway Labor Act to . . . bargain on the merits of proposed changes."

The judges said they "detect no glimmer of an intimation that the carriers were authorized to regard this as a two-year hiatus in their obligation to bargain." No responsible businessman would conduct himself in that way, they declared.

The court found that of three bargaining notices served by the Firemen in November 1965, Notice No. 1 was a proper subject for bargaining, Notice No. 2 was not, and Notice No. 3 was set aside by agreement. Holtzoff agreed with the railroads that Notices 1 and 2 were premature. The appeals judges overruled him as to No. 1, which proposed setting a definite level of firemen's jobs for the period after the compulsory award expired.

6-Week Strike Wins Gains for 2 Glass Locals

Philadelphia—A six-week strike at two facilities of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Co. has won gains in wages and fringe benefits for members of two locals of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

The strike action began Apr. 1 after negotiations had brought no acceptable contract proposal from management, the union said. Plants are located at McVeytown, Pa., and Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Settlement of the dispute provides wage increases of 15 cents an hour in the first year, 10 cents in the second, and 10 cents in the third year, with employes in certain classifications getting another 2 cents in both the second and third years.

It also calls for increased hospital and surgical benefits and major medical coverage. In the second year, the company will begin contributions of one and one-half cents per man-hour to start participation in the GBBA-Industry Pensioners Welfare Fund.

Some 275 members of the two GBBA locals are covered by the agreement. Executive Officer Frank Carter conducted the negotiations.

Unions Rebuffed:

Rail Shipping Plan Rejected by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Leighty, testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee in opposition to what he termed a "forced labor" bill, put the issue in these terms:

"Who profits by this bill, if enacted?

"The nation's railroad corporations profit, whose earnings will be increased by paying lower wages than their shopcraft employes could win by exerting their own economic strength.

"Who loses by this bill, if enacted?

"The underpaid railroad shopmen lose, by losing their democratic right to strike and the wages it could bring them. This bill rewards the corporations and punishes the working man. We find that grossly unfair."

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and Pres. Charles Luna of the Railroad Trainmen cited the 1963 compulsory arbitration law as an example of a good-intentioned effort by Congress which turned out to be a one-sided burden on the workers.

Gilbert told Congress that 20,000 workers were removed from their jobs under the arbitration award, compared with the predictions of 5,500 at the time Congress passed the law.

Legal Costs $650,000

The union, he said, has spent $650,000 in legal fees on cases arising out of the arbitration while management saved $179 million in wages during the first two years alone.

Speaking, Gilbert said, "from personal experience, compulsory arbitration does not solve the problem; it only postpones it, and escalates the original dispute to a point that almost defies solution."

Luna reminded the committee members that the rail unions are willing to move all railroad shipments necessary to the nation's military effort and public health.

He appealed to Congress: "Don't take away our economic power—don't destroy collective bargaining by encouraging the carriers to seek compulsory arbitration."

The railroads, he said, have had "a taste of compulsion" in the 1963 law "and they are back for more."

"Do it again and you will create a habit—and set a pattern for all labor that will spread like a cancer through free collective bargaining," he added.

In another development, Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.) said there is "substantial support" in the House Commerce Committee for a "seizure" bill that would put the railroads under a court-appointed receiver until the dispute is resolved. He said several other committee members are working with him on such an amendment.

The AFL-CIO has termed seizure as "the fairest and least oppressive alternative" if Congress intends to legislate against a strike.

U.S. Extends Bias Ban to Contract Bids

The Labor Dept. has issued an order barring consideration of bids for federal work from any contractor or subcontractor who maintains segregated facilities of any type.

While a non-discrimination clause is required in all federal contracts, the new order makes it a mandatory part of the initial bid for government work that the contractor certify that neither he nor any of his subcontractors have any segregated facilities — either by policy or practice.

The contractor must also guarantee that his employes are not assigned to perform work at any location where there are segregated facilities.

Laborers' Fund Aids Slain Staffer's Family

Executive officers of the Laborers announced the establishment of a trust fund in memory of a slain union representative and donated $5,000 to the fund for the "future care, maintenance, education and comfort" of his widow and four minor children.

The fund was established at the request of the Lafayette, La., AFL-CIO and the Building & Construction Trades Council there as a memorial to the late Cecyl P. Babineaux, who died at 33 after he was shot by an armed guard last Feb. 9 near Cankton, La.

LIU Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi said the fund will be administered by a trust department of a Lafayette bank for the use of Mrs. Arlene King Babineaux and her children, Drake Paul, 6; Dixie Anna, 4; Tracy Anna, 18 months, and Odie Dean, 3 months. Union locals, other labor bodies and individuals are free to contribute, Moreschi announced.

Lafayette labor named a committee of five men to supervise the fund—Gable Aguillard, Harry E. Delahoussaye, John P. Coleman, Anatole J. Plaisance, and Joseph Trotter, all of Lafayette parish, La.

The Louisiana AFL-CIO, meeting recently in Baton Rouge at its 12th annual convention, voted commendation and full support of the memorial fund.

Babineaux was a Marine veteran of the Korean War. As business manager of Oil Field Workers Local 1152, he met with union members Feb. 9 and then went with them to a drilling rig to talk to prospective members at shift change time. He was shot by Guard M. Joseph Hanks, who remains free pending possible grand jury action.

The shooting took place on a public highway as the union men approached a drilling rig operated by the Pernie Bailey Drilling Co., Houston. The guard ordered Babineaux not to come nearer, fired a warning shot over his head, and then fired the fatal shot, according to witnesses.

Hanks was quoted as saying he fired the shot because Babineaux had "reached into his pocket." The dead man was found to have been unarmed, without even a penknife. The union charged that Hanks was commissioned to carry a gun despite the fact that he had been released not long before from a state mental hospital.

Union representatives have carried their protest at the practice of giving private guards commissions as deputy sheriffs to Gov. John J. McKeithen (D). They are continuing their organizing campaign while the grand jury, and the governor, consider the case, the union said.

Companies Standing Pat:

Bargaining Stalled In Rubber Walkout

Akron, O.—Strikes by the Rubber Workers against three of the nation's major rubber companies moved into their fifth week with no movement on the major economic issues.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said that only minor contractual problems have been resolved in negotiations so far.

He indicated the companies are standing pat on their offer of a two-year wage increase package totaling 23.5 cents an hour for tire plant employes, 18 cents for non-tire employes and a fraction of a cent improvement in the Supplemental Unemployment Benefits program.

The last of the URW's contracts with the Big Five rubber companies expired at midnight May 15, but the union decided to continue negotiating with the company, General Tire, rather than strike. After an hour of bargaining the next day, the URW broke off the talks and said no further meetings were scheduled.

The union has been on strike since Apr. 20 against Firestone, Uniroyal and B. F. Goodrich. Production workers at Goodyear have been working since that date without a contract.

Strike Effects

Effects of the strikes are being felt elsewhere in the rubber industry and by the major auto makers.

Firestone announced layoffs at fabric plants in Gastonia, N. C., and Bennettsville, S. C. Goodrich said plants that supply the struck plants are affected but declined to say how. Uniroyal reported cutting hours at plants supplying cord.

The struck companies have admitted building bigger than normal tire stockpiles in preparation for new contract negotiations and the auto makers say they are well supplied.

However, all four—General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors—said they are watching carefully supplies of molded and extruded rubber parts such as motor mounts, window channels, pedal pads and shields.

General said that its orders for these items had been increasing.

Major bargaining goal of the union is a "substantial" wage increase. Bommarito called the companies' offer "ridiculously inadequate." He also indicated an area of understanding was nowhere near on the URW's guaranteed annual wage program based on SUB and called FEEP (Full Employment Earnings Program).

The rubber giants have admitted having a mutual aid pact to help struck companies. Bommarito has accused them of taking their pact to the bargaining table and collectively refusing to negotiate in good faith.

Bommarito describes the URW bargaining program as "realistic, logical and attainable," and has vowed that the goals will be reached.

The $6.5 million URW strike fund is being depleted at the rate of $1,250,000 a week with $25 benefits going to each of the 50,000 active strikers. But with pledges of financial support from other unions, Bommarito has said that money is the least of the URW's worries.

AFL-CIO RECEPTION for West German visitors to Washington occasioned this lively conversation featuring (left to right) Max Brauer, former Hamburg mayor and former AFL representative in West Germany; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. David Sullivan. Visiting delegation was headed by Georg Leber, minister of transport for the German Federal Republic and former building trades union head.

Steel Union Contract Ends Carbide Strike

Portland, Ore.—Ten months of strikes triggered by a lockout by the Union Carbide Corp. ended when Steelworkers Local 3103 ratified new contract terms.

The dispute began when management locked out 1,200 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers last July 2 at Alloy, W. Va. The stoppages involved 8,000 members of the OCAW, the Steelworkers and the Chemical Workers in 11 Carbide plants and cut anticipated 1966 profits by $17 million, the corporation told stockholders.

Bargaining for the unions was coordinated by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. The strikers won "substantially better" settlements than had been expected, the IUD said, although they failed to achieve their goal of nationwide bargaining.

After 246 days on strike, the USWA local here agreed to contract gains including 38 cents an hour in wage increases, better pension and vacation benefits, increases in shift differentials during 1969 and company-paid hospital and surgical benefits beginning next Jan. 1.

Similar settlements were achieved earlier at Carbide plants in Ashtabula and Marietta, O., Sheffield, Ala., Alloy and Sistersville, W. Va., East Chicago, Whiting, and Speedway, Ind.

The unions filed refusal-to-bargain charges after the Alloy lockout. A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner ruled later that Carbide had illegally insisted "to the point of impasse" on union acceptance of company pension and insurance proposals that were not open for bargaining that year.

Coopers Gird for Fight On Re-Use of Barrels

Miami Beach—The Coopers Intl. Union, one of the oldest labor organizations in the country, could face extinction unless it wins its legislative struggle with the distillers, President Ernest D. Higdon told the union's 38th convention here.

Higdon was referring to a petition filed by Seagram's with the U.S. Treasury Dept. asking permission to store whiskey in used or old barrels and still claim age on the label. A 1935 regulation requires that whiskey must be stored in newly charred white oak cooperage if age is to be claimed.

The Coopers now produce about 2.5 million new barrels a year. Higdon declared that 75 percent of the union members would lose their jobs if the distillers were permitted to change the ruling.

"And the consumers would also be the loser," he added. "Experts in the distilleries tell us that whiskey does not age properly in a barrel that has been used more than twice. The wood flavor is all gone after a three-year period."

The Coopers have found it necessary to fight proposed changes in administration of the Federal Alcoholic Administration Act almost every other year, he noted. To end this costly struggle, it is backing legislation in the 90th Congress to enact into law what has been the regulation.

Convention delegates, in attendance from 28 states, voted to expend "all funds necessary to fight changes in the regulation."

Per Caps Up

They also voted to raise per capita payments to the international from $1.85 per month to $2.05, and to transfer 20 cents per member per month from the strike fund to be used for organizing activities.

The initiation fee also was raised from $20 to $35 and the next convention was scheduled for June 1969 in Louisville, Ky.

The convention re-elected the entire slate of officers headed by Higdon as president and secretary-treasurer, First Vice Pres. John Branan, Second Vice Pres. George F. Calvert, Third Vice Pres. Howard Rollins, and Fourth Vice Pres. Jesse Williams.

Loan Helps Guyana TUC Build Homes

Georgetown, Guyana—Construction has begun on a low-cost housing project for members of the Guyana Trades Union Council to be financed with a $2 million loan from AFL-CIO union funds.

Plans call for 568 wooden dwellings of two, three or four bedrooms which will range in cost from $2,400 to $4,100.

The loan is guaranteed by the government of Guyana and the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development. Local participation is expected to add another $200,000 to the total expenditure. In addition, the AID has made a grant of $100,000 to help build an 800-pupil grade school at the site.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development provided the TUC with technical assistance in forming the TUC Housing Cooperative, which purchased the land from the government last July, and helped obtain the low-cost loan from the AFL-CIO affiliates.

The dwellings will be sold to workers for a small down payment and monthly installments over 20 years.

Rail Clerks Set Economic Goals, Map Vigorous Organizing Drive

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Railway Clerks, holding to the theme of "the modern union on the move," wound up a five-day convention here by charting plans for a strong organizing drive and setting new economic goals for the union's present 270,000 members.

In sessions marked by vigorous debate, the nearly 1,200 delegates adopted a program calling for future bargaining emphasis on improved holidays, vacations, sick leave provisions, overtime and a guaranteed annual wage.

A key resolution stressed the need for a "massive program of organizing" in all transport fields where the BRC has jurisdiction —railroads, airlines, buses, freight forwarding companies and steamship offices. BRC is the largest transport affiliate in the AFL-CIO.

The convention up-dated the constitution and by-laws in a number of areas. It also approved a $1-a-month increase in dues of working members. Of this sum, 45 cents will go to the grand lodge and 55 cents to system boards and local lodges.

Delegates reelected Pres. C. L. Dennis, Sec.-Treas. George M. Gibbons and Vice Presidents J. D. Bearden, W. Ray Clark, J. B. Haines, C. E. Kief, David A. Ligon, C. B. Moore, Kenneth D. Shaw and Dan J. Sullivan. They were unopposed.

Elected Canadian vice president was W. C. Y. McGregor, who has been Canadian Pacific Express general chairman. He defeated the incumbent, E. F. Downard. All officers begin four-year terms July 1.

The convention approved salary increases for all international officers. Dennis will receive $70,000, an increase from $35,000; Gibbons $35,000, up from $22,500; and all vice presidents $30,000, an increase of $9,000. The raises were the first for the offices since 1951.

In a spontaneous action from the floor, delegates approved a one-time $1 assessment on all working members to support the bitter, four-year strike on the Florida East Coast Railway. In addition, each delegate contributed $5 for strike aid.

Speakers stressed that the move—expected to raise more than $200,000 for the strikers—will serve notice on the carrier and its millionaire operator, Edward Ball, that rail unions are determined to see the walkout through to a final victory.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, speaking just after the convention acted on the FEC issue, hailed the special assessment as proof of continuing militancy in labor. He termed it "the proper kind of answer to Mr. Edward Ball and his finks."

Joseph Jacobs, noted Chicago labor attorney, accused Administration leaders of misleading the public in describing the President's bill to ban a railroad strike as "mediation to finality."

"One does not have to go beyond kindergarten to recognize this as compulsory arbitration," he said.

Dennis also attacked the measure and delegates voiced their all-out opposition to it.

Among other actions, the delegates underscored the BRC's role on airlines by adding "Airline" to the union's name, making it officially the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employes.

Friedman Named To Research Post

Marvin Friedman, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept of Research since 1961, has been named assistant director of the department. Nathaniel Goldfinger is the director.

Friedman succeeds Frank L. Fernbach, who has taken a new post as assistant to the president of the Steelworkers in charge of special projects at the union's Washington office.

Friedman served as assistant director of research and education and as legislative director of the Chemical Workers before joining the AFL-CIO. Fernbach held a number of positions with the Steelworkers, including associate director of research, before joining the CIO Dept. of Research in 1946. He had been assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research since 1963.

Board Order Bars Secondary Boycott

The National Labor Relations Board has made a secondary boycott finding against a group of building trades unions whose members worked on a Visitors' Center for the National Park Service at the 600-foot-high Gateway Arch in St. Louis, built for the city's 200th anniversary celebration.

By unanimous vote the board, upholding a trial examiner's findings, ruled that four unions and the Building & Construction Trades Council of St. Louis committed unfair labor practices in 1966 when they refused to work with plumbers who were not members of an affiliated union after threatening to strike unless work at the Visitor's Center was "entirely performed" by members of AFL-CIO unions.

The board issued a cease-and-desist order against the council and the four unions—Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1, Pipefitters Local 562, Sheet Metal Workers Local 36 and Laborers Local 42.

Bargaining Derailed

THE ONE OVERRIDING yet practically non-reported fact in the rail shopcraft dispute is that the nation's railroads have as a matter of policy decided to try and set aside free collective bargaining and substitute compulsory arbitration.

They have essentially refused to engage in bargaining with the six shopcraft unions from the day the unions rejected the railroads' initial offer as falling far short of the needs of the men in the shops.

The railroads have made it clear that they would prefer legislation giving the government the power and authority to dictate the terms of a new agreement. They are ready to sell out freedom for profits.

* * *

THE GREAT MAJORITY of American business and industry has consistently opposed the concept of compulsory arbitration. The responsible segments understand the need for reaching an agreement on wages, hours and working conditions with their workers through freely elected unions around the bargaining table.

There are other segments of business and industry that relentlessly fight unionism and battle to prevent organization or improvement in conditions. But they, too, value the freedom of the bargaining concept and are opposed to a government agency dictating the terms of the final agreement.

The railroads have chosen to move away from the free collective bargaining concept that is a basic underpinning of a democratic society. They have reacted to the Administration's proposals—which despite all the semantics and words is a formula for compulsory arbitration—with the declaration that it does not go far enough. They are supporting it, however, because it goes down the road they are pursuing.

* * *

THE RAIL SHOPCRAFT UNIONS have not injected new or unique demands in negotiations with the roads. They are seeking first of all wage increases that will give workers a fair share of the fruits of their labor, and secondly recognition that the earnings of highly skilled workers in the shops are lagging behind the earnings of workers with the same skills doing similar work in non-rail shops.

The railroads apparently consider these attempts to bring equity and justice to shopcraft workers "far out" enough to require scuttling the entire system of free bargaining for a regime of government dictation.

Collective bargaining will not work despite the pleas and entreaties of mediators and conciliators, etc. unless both sides—union and management—are willing to sit down and work out their problems in hard, realistic sessions.

If one party—in this case the railroads—spurns bargaining and looks to a third party—the government—to make the final decisions, the system will not and cannot work.

It is difficult to understand why the railroads are willing to squander the precious currency of freedom for a few paltry dollars of profits. Short-sighted greed is too great a price to pay for the destruction of basic democratic principles.

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'I Wonder How Much!'

Triflers With Truth:

Frenzied Right-Wing Assaults Try to Smear Social Security

A RIGHT-WING ASSAULT on social security is mounting in frenzy as the House Ways & Means Committee moves closer toward a decision on the improvements proposed by Pres. Johnson.

The wildest attack to date is a pair of articles by Jameson G. Campaigne, editor of the Indianapolis Star. The articles have not only appeared in that paper of the Pulliam chain, but have cropped up elsewhere.

The target is not just the labor-supported improvements in social security, but the social security system itself. The drive is directed toward young workers; the message is that social security is a "fraud" and a "swindle" which clips young people for more money than they will ever get back.

Here is a quote from Campaigne:

"Not one single young worker in the United States will ever, if he lives to be 100, get back from the government in retirement income what he and his employer contribute for his retirement."

By any yardstick, this sentence is a lie. Yet it is a lie ingeniously disguised to trap the innocent.

It is a lie supported by plausible but totally dishonest statistics.

Campaigne first assumes that without social security, the employer's contribution would be paid to the worker—a weirdly unlikely prospect, but for him only a beginning. He then projects the total contributions a worker and his employer would make to social security for the next 41 years, at the present maximum rate plus 4 percent compound interest. He comes up with a total of $63,894. And he compares this sum with the present maximum retirement benefit, for a couple, of $252 a month, or $3,024 a year.

But—as the articles are careful not to point out—this sets a 1967 benefit against a retirement in the year 2008. Without a shred of justification, it assumes that Social Security will be static into the 21st Century.

(Even on this basis, Campaigne is wrong. The worker would get all the money back—his, the employer's and interest—if he lived to be 86.)

Campaigne admits that many persons now retired will receive (and have received) far more from social security than was paid into their accounts. This is evidence, he charges, that young workers are being forced to foot the bill with money they could put to better use for themselves.

It just isn't so.

As Paul A. Samuelson, a distinguished economist, has pointed out, the national economy and the population will continue to grow; the taxable base will continue to broaden, and thus benefits can continue to rise. The young worker can look for an even better social security bargain than his elders are now getting.

ON THE BASIS of its past performance and future prospects, social security is a best buy simply as a retirement program. But as critics like Campaigne deliberately fail to mention, it is far more than that.

Social security provides pensions for the totally disabled, at the same rates paid to retirees.

Social security pays full benefits to widows and dependent children of workers who die.

Social security finances the medicare program.

In terms of insurance, these added safeguards are worth many times the retirement program. And no one could buy these safeguards anywhere else, at any price. No private insurance company can offer a policy to cover them.

And finally:

Social security isn't tied in to any particular employer; it is completely portable. Its protection follows a worker from job to job.

Social security doesn't "lapse" if the premiums aren't paid. A worker who is jobless—no matter how long—picks up his credits where he left them, when he returns to the payroll.

Yet in the face of this Campaigne can say:

"If they tore up your social security card, and you invested the money you've been forced to pay for it, you'd be at least twice as well off."

The shame is not so much the bare-faced lie, but the fact that supposedly responsible newspapers are willing to print it as the truth.

Morgan Says:

Chinese Stir Hong Kong Pot To Take Heat Off Home Front

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

IN HONG KONG restaurants you can enjoy in season Australian rock oysters flown in from Sydney, fresh New Zealand strawberries and smoked salmon from Scotland, among other delights.

Morgan

The question is how red is the herring being served up on the political menu in the critical argument between Peking and London over the status of this jewel of a Crown Colony. A tiny piece of mainland and a cluster of islands glistening in the waters of the South China Sea, it is a 400-square mile paradox, a polished hangnail from the history of empire, its 4 million inhabitants—all but 2 percent Chinese—still under British rule. At some but not desperate risk, Mao Tse-tung could have seized this prize at almost any time after he ousted Chiang Kai-shek in 1949. So why hasn't he? Because it has suited his regime better to let Hong Kong remain as the only major international contact for the biggest group of shut-ins in history, 700-million mainland Chinese.

But an explosive situation has developed which may upset this whole delicate balance. The spastic Cultural Revolution which Mao invented last summer to put his own Communist party opponents in place has been more disruptive than constructive. A diversion against the "foreign devils" might take the heat off at home temporarily and the most convenient imperialists are the British in Hong Kong.

Thirteen months ago there were riots in Hong Kong protesting, among other things, higher ferry fares across the harbor to Kowloon where much of the working class lives. Significantly Peking did not try to exploit that situation.

But now it has used a wage dispute in an artificial flower factory and subsequent riots abetted by Hong Kong counterparts of the rambunctious, fanatical young Red Guards as a pretext to fire off a furious protest to London. Many of the accusations and demands are nonsense, including release and "apologies" to those arrested.

But there is one point pricking more than casual concern not only in London but Washington. The Mao regime charges that Britain is allowing the United States to use Hong Kong as "a base for aggression against Vietnam in disregard of repeated solemn warnings of the Chinese government."

An American serviceman who perhaps stayed too long in Suzy Wong's Bar may occasionally use Hong Kong as a base for private aggression and the U.S. consulate general houses a staff of several hundred persons concentrating on the esoteric exercise of China-watching. But no American offensive against Vietnam or anywhere else is being mounted in Hong Kong and Peking knows it.

What galls the Communist Chinese is the recurring presence of warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in Hong Kong's beautiful harbor. Not bent on belligerence but bringing—along with other transport — 5,000 or so sailors and GIs a month for rest and recreation from Viet Nam; these vessels, within a gunshot of China's sovereign territory, are more than a mild embarrassment to the Maoists who are committed, in effect, to drive the imperialists from Asia.

THEY HAVE NOT been so doctrinaire, however, as to ignore the fat fact that the Peking regime earns well more than half a billion dollars a year in trade alone through Hong Kong. This pays for the grain China has to buy from Australia and Canada. In the Colony's free money market the Bank of China's huge Hong Kong branch can buy dollars at the going rate. There are nine Communist-owned department stores in Hong Kong. Ninety percent of the pork, more than half the vegetables and a considerable amount of the water consumed in Hong Kong come from China. Tourists, especially Americans, have swelled the island's dollar reserves though it may not have occurred to them when they were consuming pork chow mein or even less exotic dishes that they were contributing to the economy of the world's most populous Communist state.

Peking knows, of course, that if it ousted the British the lucrative Hong Kong tourist trade would drop to near zero and the multi-million dollar-earning light industry that Hong Kong has developed for the export trade would also be gravely crimped. So a great deal of the current imbroglio, diplomatic and on the streets, must be discounted as bluster.

But it would be utterly frivolous to shrug the trouble aside as a tempest in a teapot. Some knowledgeable Washington sources muse that while there may be no duplication of the humiliation in neighboring Macao, where Portugal was forced to capitulate almost totally to Peking's demands, the Chinese may do their utmost to extract from the British a decree putting Hong Kong off limits to American troops, as a minimum face-saver.

It is pointed out that in a rare interview being syndicated by the Chicago Daily News, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai merely reaffirms the position that it will take an overt American act to provoke China's intervention in the war in Viet Nam. But at this stage of escalation an "overt act" may be hard to define. And as far as Hong Kong is concerned, the Red Guards are not exactly Boy Scouts dedicated to helping little old ladies across the street.

White Collar Surge:

'Quiet' Revolution Under Way Seen Spurring Union Growth

THE AUTHOR of "The Labor Revolution" says the revolt he predicts will be a "quiet" one, but fully as meaningful as the more turbulent trade union expansions of the past.

Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, whose book was recently published by Viking Press, told Labor News Conference interviewers that a surge of union organization among white collar, government, service trades and professional workers will vastly increase both the membership and the political influence of the labor movement by the end of the present decade.

Organization of this newly-dominant sector of the labor force is already under way and "picking up momentum," he said. And, he asserted, "by the end of the 1960s, we will see a kind of revolution in the American trade union movement" that will parallel the breakthrough of craft unions at the turn of the century and the organization of industrial workers in the mid-1930s.

Tyler said the evidence, as well as theory, supports his predictions. He cited the rapid growth of union membership and collective bargaining activity among nurses, teachers, office workers, government employes and computer operators.

HE SAID that "semantic snobbery" among workers who have traditionally "looked upon themselves as part of the managerial group" is being broken down.

Pointing out that white collar workers are articulate people and more likely to vote than blue collar workers, Tyler said, "the addition of this legion is an additional legion of active voters."

Reporters questioning Tyler on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine, and Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

A FEW DAYS AGO Pres. Johnson spoke to the Conference of Women in the War on Poverty in the East Room of the White House. He was discussing the critics of the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Upward Bound and other programs in the War on Poverty.

The President recalled that back in the days of the New Deal a similar program, the National Youth Administration (NYA), faced the same stripe of critics. "But for all the criticisms (of the NYA)," he said, "most of the programs went on—and more importantly, they helped millions of Americans to survive, and ultimately to prosper."

Johnson said that not long ago he was speaking to a Job Corps meeting in Texas.

"As I looked down the list," he said, "I saw a governor who had been on NYA. I saw a Congressman who had been on NYA. I saw the chairman of the State Board of Regents who had been on NYA. . . .

"Today, when I go through the state, I meet people who were helped by NYA more than 30 years ago. Most of them are now in their late 40s or 50s. Most are responsible and productive citizens. They are doctors, businessmen, teachers and skilled craftsmen."

This story should recall the revolution that not only the NYA but the entire New Deal made in America. It should even caution us not to dismiss the War on Poverty as a "boondoggle," as its critics have been labeling it.

In 1960 there was no War on Poverty. In the past six years we have spent, by the Administration's own figures, some $100 billion on all the social programs.

Speaking to a Histadrut dinner in Washington, Vice Pres. Humphrey spelled out in more detail some positive results of this program.

"There are 7 million fewer people living in poverty than there were six years ago," Humphrey said. "Then the poor amounted to almost 21 percent of the people—today they are less than 16 percent."

HERE IS a partial breakdown of accomplishments under the anti-poverty program which he presented:

- Some 50,000 young people have graduated from residential Job Corps centers with 35,000 more now in training in 119 centers.
- It has helped 25,000 high school youngsters through the slum-to-college Upward Bound program.
- It has given work and training to 900,000 young people through the Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- It has helped prepare 1.4 million pre-schoolers for the first grade through the Head Start program.
- Of the six million young Americans in college today one million are there because of federal assistance.
- More than one million persons are receiving job training under Federal programs, compared to none only six years ago.

The President is recommending almost $26 billion for programs directly aiding the poor in the coming fiscal year, an increase of $3.6 billion over the current fiscal year. In addition, he has asked Congress for a $75 million supplemental appropriation for summer programs. This could be a critical summer.

It is in the summer that we may well forever lose youngsters who become so disenchanted, so disillusioned with society they prefer to remain outsiders.

"We may never live to see an America without poverty," Johnson declared, "but we may see an America where a lifetime of poverty is not the inevitable fate of a child born into it."

That, alone, is sufficient to ask that the War on Poverty be escalated.

LABOR IS on the threshold of a new "revolution" that will be "quiet," but fully as meaningful in growth and expanding influence as more turbulent trade union expansions of the past, according to Gus Tyler (center), assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers. He was questioned by Alan Adams (left) of Business Week magazine and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers on Labor News Conference, weekly public affairs radio feature on the Mutual network.

UNITY COMMITTEE that negotiated the integration of Molders Local 63 (white) and Local 67 (Negro), Holt, Ala., into a newly-chartered Local 311 included (left to right), seated, Pres. Carl Cornett of Local 311; Robert C. Yaw and Ernest Barnes; standing, Willie Cabble, Claude L. Simpson, Lovell Evans, Milton Miller and Fred German.

White, Negro Molders Merge Alabama Locals

Holt, Ala.—White and Negro locals of the Molders have been united into a newly-chartered 1,350-member integrated local here.

The merger, carried out with the aid of international union officials directed by Pres. William A. Lazzerini, brought together white Local 63 and Negro Local 67 and created the integrated Local 311. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights also assisted.

The old locals at a ceremony surrendered their original charters to Intl. Vice Pres. Carl Studenroth, who presented the new charter and installed the officers of Local 311. Also present from the international office were Vice Presidents Draper Doyal and Anton Triza, and Financial-Auditor Merlin McCune.

The workers involved are employes of the Central Foundry Co., the largest single plant in the cast iron soil pipe industry. Organization of the plant and chartering of the original locals in 1933 paved the way to unionization of the bulk of the industry and a master contract covering some 70 percent of its employes. Plants are in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Tennessee as well as Alabama.

The merger was worked out by committees from each local and provided for full equalization of members' rights. Both locals owned their own halls. That of the former Local 63 is larger and newer and will be used by Local 311; that of Local 67 will be sold and the assets will go to the new local.

The 14 officers of Local 311 are evenly divided between members of the former locals and are headed by Pres. Carl Cornett, who was president of Local 63.

Full-time officers are Corresponding Rep. Claude Simpson from Local 63, who also is business agent, and Financial Sec. Cleve Gordon of former Local 67.

The integration of other segregated Molders' locals is also in process.

8-Point Program Offered:

Welfare Plan Experts Propose Plan to Reduce Medical Costs

New York—An 8-point program to attack spiraling medical costs and their growing threat to health and welfare plans was presented by labor and management groups at a joint conference here.

The May 15 conference on the "Crisis in Uncontrolled Health Care Costs" was sponsored by the New York Labor-Management Council of Health & Welfare Plans, Inc., and the New York City AFL-CIO. Walter J. Sheerin, the joint council's executive director, served as chairman.

The parley's main resolution cited a report on medical care prices prepared for Pres. Johnson by William Gorham, assistant secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The Gorham report, the resolution noted, provides much data on the nature of health care cost increases and reasons for them, but contains no concrete suggestions on controlling them. The conference proposed that:

- Prepayment plans and other insurance carriers revise their policies to safeguard against misuse of insurance paid in-hospital patient care, to cover diagnosis both in hospital and out, to provide effective home care and adequate post-hospital extended care.
- HEW develop new medicare and medicaid reimbursement formulas to improve hospital operational quality.
- Congress limit the charges made by doctors to medicare patients, and thus to the general community, to curb the rapid rise of physicians' fees.
- Group medical practice programs be coordinated and extended.
- Federal, state and local governments plan on finance programs that will increase medical manpower and utilize present manpower.
- So-called "fair trade" laws be eliminated as they pertain to drugs and medicines.
- Strong health planning agencies be established at state and local levels, concerning themselves with the entire spectrum of health services and facilities.
- Support be given for HEW plans for a national conference on medical costs, to be held June 28-29 in Washington, and that representatives of the organized health care consumers be invited.

Efram A. Kahn, the joint council's chairman and president of E. A. Kahn & Co., charged that "management hasn't contributed to the effort to bring down medical costs nearly as much as labor has." He gave absenteeism and poor working habits of employes as sufficient reason for industry to step up its efforts.

Jay Rubin, co-chairman of the labor-management council, adviser to Gov. Rockefeller on medicaid and president of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council, sharply countered an address to the conference by Hollis S. Ingraham, commissioner of the New York State Health Dept. Ingraham had stated that "no one is going to reverse the cost of health care in the foreseeable future." He predicted the cost per day for a hospital room in New York state will rise to $100 by 1973.

No Bargain

"And the state calls this a bargain?" Rubin asked. "If that is so, then our welfare funds will have to be tripled."

Rubin challenged the privileged use of expensive hospital facilities by doctors, now that federal programs reimburse them for treating those who would otherwise be charity patients. He said that city hospitals should be attached to medical schools and should be centers of medical care staffed by full time doctors.

"Organized medicine and its power in increasing medical costs will bankrupt every welfare fund eventually," he warned.

New York City AFL-CIO Sec. Morris Iushewitz, referring to "our crazy quilt health system," said that voluntarism has failed, that federal guarantees are needed. "This is by no means a wildly radical idea," he said, citing the Scandinavian and other countries which have established such programs "with a paucity of resources."

Medics' Income Up

The statement that the incomes of doctors have risen faster annually than at any time since 1927 came from a physician, Dr. Howard J. Brown, health services administrator for New York City. The goals of the medicare and medicaid programs will not be reached, he said, "unless strong and controversial steps are taken. We should have learned from experience that paid insurance only means higher fees for doctors. We should abandon fee-for-service payments."

Martin E. Segal, consultant to the joint council, said that health care increases are being felt through increases in social security taxes, through increased doctors' fees for everyone, and in the pinched welfare funds of union-management groups.

Mexican Labor Backs Farm Union; Texas Grower Grants Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

crossing a picket line, or a bridge leading to a work place.

The flags were up from May 11 to May 13, when the governor of Tamaulipas state ordered them down, due to a misunderstanding, the union said. Negotiations are under way to have them hoisted again, UFWOC headquarters here reported.

Not a single Mexican worker crossed into the U.S. while the flags were posted at the Tamaulipas end of the border crossings—at Miguel Aleman, opposite Roma, and Camargo, across from Rio Grande City, the committee staff said.

While the flags were down, 17 workers with green work cards crossed the bridges to work at La Casita, compared with 130 before CTM local and national leaders lent active support to the U.S. strikers.

Now the word is that the growers have turned to the lower valley for new strikebreakers — around Brownsville, McAllen and Harlingen.

Guerra, a grower who employs 50 to 100 pickers, is one of six brothers with extensive land holdings in Starr County and the principal stock interest in this border county's only bank. A family spokesman said the brothers have been "under pressure" from growers and businessmen not to sign the agreement with UFWOC, but Virgilio signed anyway.

Besides strikebreakers, union organizers have had to contend with the Texas Rangers and local politicians who, the workers say, favor the growers.

'Private' Police

When Starr County Atty. Randall Nye called the troopers into this county, the state police met with growers and county officials before starting their tour of duty, UFWOC officials reported.

Since then, they charge, the troopers have "harassed us at every turn" by arresting union pickets—85 at this writing—using boisterous and profane language, jailing UFWOC representatives unnecessarily, and holding one union man—Ismael Dias, driver of a union car—five hours before charging him.

When a train stopped at Mission, Tex., where four women workers were picketing a grade crossing, Rangers removed the crew and took over operation of the train, loaded with melons, the UFWOC reported.

Eugene Nelson of UFWOC was arrested and held on a warrant charging he "threatened the lives" of all Rangers in Starr County. A local constable accused him of coming into the court house and using threatening language. He was held in jail over the weekend before union attorneys obtained his release in bail.

On the other hand, AFL-CIO Organizer David Lopez and the Rev. Ed. Krueger, here as an observer for the Texas Council of Churches, filed charges May 15 that they were "roughed up" by a trooper at the Texas end of the international bridge here. They reported no action from the county attorney as of May 17.

The union sent a telegram to Pres. Johnson charging the Rangers "acting under color of law" are using physical violence and intimidation to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights and urging him to authorize an investigation. The Justice Dept. then sent investigators here.

Metal Trades Name Raftery to Council

Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters has been elected to the executive council of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. to fill a vacancy.

Russell M. Stephens resigned as third vice president of the department when he left the presidency of the Technical Engineers to accept a government post. Other vice presidents moved up and Raftery was chosen ninth vice president.

Prescription Drug Cost Poses Crisis for Elderly

(Continued from Page 1)

signed to encourage prescriptions by generic names.

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) and 21 co-sponsors have introduced a bill to reimburse persons covered by medicare insurance for the "reasonable" cost of prescription drugs. Based on a bill by former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), it would base payments on the lowest cost at which the drug can be purchased, as a means of encouraging physicians to prescribe by generic name.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) has a bill that would require drugs purchased under federally-financed programs to be the lowest-priced products meeting quality standards set by a committee of government, medical and pharmaceutical experts.

Opening witness before the Nelson subcommittee was William F. Haddad, head of a New York citizens committee and a former official of the poverty program.

Haddad cited dramatic savings made by New York City, which buys drugs for hospitals and welfare programs under generic names, over prices paid by cities that buy by brand names.

A stimulant tablet that cost New York 57 cents a thousand cost Atlanta $22.60 and Boston $20.21, he said. An antibiotic that New York buys for $25.95 a thousand costs Atlanta $59; Portland, Ore., $52.50, and Chicago, $50. Another product, prednisone, is bought by New York for $4.58 a thousand and by Erie County in the same state for $20.90.

The savings possible by generic name prescriptions were stressed by the senior citizens in testimony presented by NCSC Exec. Dir. William R. Hutton.

Hutton said his organization had joined with other groups in a cooperative mail order drug service.

When doctors cooperate by prescribing by generic name, he said, the service can furnish prednisone costing $30 under a brand name for only $2.40 for the same quantity.

Spending for drugs, Hutton noted, rises with age and the heaviest burden falls on the elderly living on a sparse retirement income.

U.S. Comptroller Gen. Elmer Staats told the subcommittee that millions of tax dollars could be saved each year if local welfare officials bought drugs by generic rather than brand names.

He cited as an example California's experience. In 1959, it spent $17.3 million on brand name drugs for 532,000 welfare recipients. The following year, after the Kefauver hearings, it switched to generic name purchases and spent only $7.9 million though the welfare lists had grown to 540,000.

Potters Pick Barbaree As Secretary-Treasurer

East Liverpool, O.—Acting Sec.-Treas. George Barbaree of the Operative Potters has been elected by referendum vote to fill the post permanently. Pres. E. L. Wheatley announced.

The union executive board picked Barbaree, who has been fourth vice president, to serve temporarily after the resignation of his predecessor, Charles F. Jordan, last December. He led a field of eight candidates in a preliminary vote and in the runoff defeated James R. Norris of Local 9, East Liverpool, by 4,182-594. He is a member of Pomona, N. J., Local 236.

Union Expert Wins Challenge:

N.Y. Districts Fail 1 Man, 1 Vote Test

A three-judge federal court unanimously upheld a union expert's contention that New York's congressional districts violate one man, one vote standards and ordered the state legislature to draw up new congressional districts before the 1968 elections.

The court described the shape of many of the congressional districts as "bizarre" and cited differences of more than 100,000 in the population represented by adjoining districts.

New York's 41 congressional seats under which no district would vary from the state average population by more than 4.7 percent as an indication that redistricting posed no unsurmountable problems.

The legal challenge to the districts drawn up by a Republican legislature in 1961 was initiated last year by David I. Wells, assistant director of the Political Dept. of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Wells, an authority on reapportionment who is currently serving as an adviser to the New York State Constitutional Convention, was joined in the suit by Donald S. Harrington, state chairman of the Liberal Party.

They charged that the population differences among districts were excessive—with the range from 350,000 to 471,000—and that many of the boundaries had been drawn in an arbitrary and irrational manner in an effort to elect more Republican congressmen.

The three-judge court, whose decision can be appealed only to the U.S. Supreme Court, said it is "too clear for debate" that the present districts violate constitutional standards of equal population.

Many of the grossest violations of one man, one vote standards, the court noted, could be corrected merely by adjusting the boundary lines of adjacent districts.

The court noted that Wells had submitted a districting map for

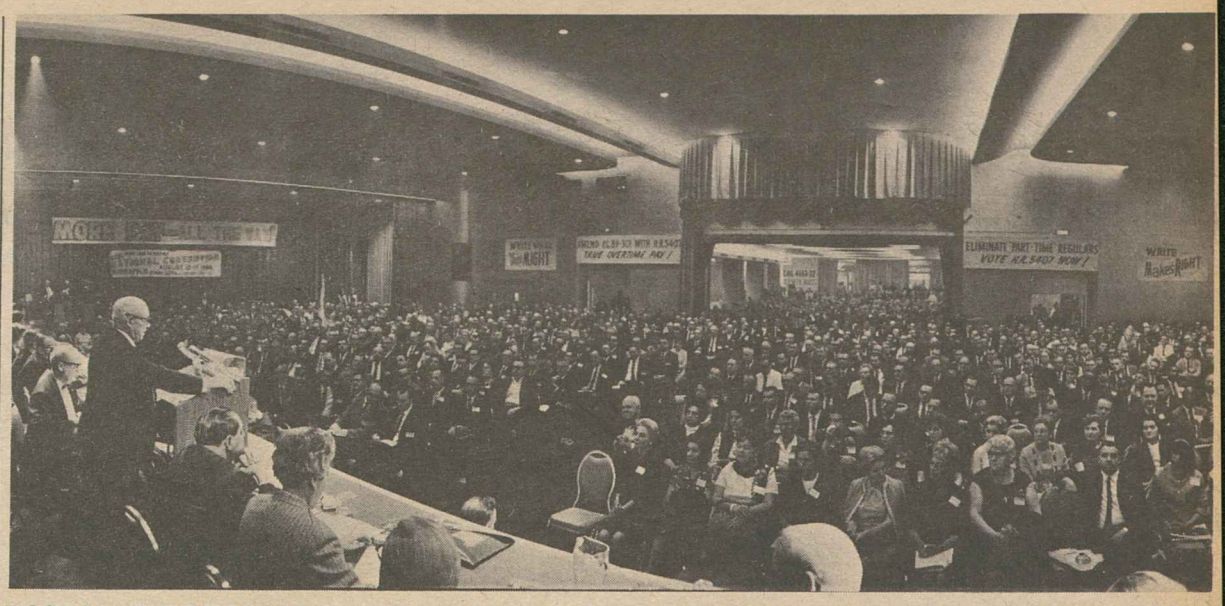
The actual redistricting, the court said, should be done by the legislature within the judicial guidelines that have been established by Supreme Court decisions.

It said the redistricting could be done either in the next regular legislative session, which will begin next January, or in a special session before then.

The court acknowledged that population shifts may have outdated 1960 census figures in some areas, but it suggested that reliable estimates are possible from more recent data.

In any event, it said, the 1968 and 1970 congressional elections "ought to be held in districts far more equalized than they are at present. There are enough changes which can be superimposed on the present districts to cure the most flagrant inequalities . . . Even if perfection cannot be achieved between now and 1973, improvement is worth the effort."

The court said it would retain jurisdiction in the case, enabling it to scrutinize any new districting law enacted by the legislature.



POSTAL CLERKS legislative conference in Washington heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledge labor's full support for the higher pay, job upgrading and union recognition law sought by the nearly 2,000 delegates. Joining in the conference were members of three other postal unions.

Projectionists Merge Locals In Philadelphia

Philadelphia—Movie projectionists here have climaxed six years of negotiations with the merger of white and Negro locals.

United in Motion Picture Machine Operators Local 307 are the former Local 307, with 255 white members, and the former Local 307-A, with 21 Negro members.

Present for the signing of the merger agreement was Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes, an AFL-CIO vice president, who had taken an active part in the previous discussion.

The settlement opens the way for Negro projectionists to obtain, for the first time, jobs in central city motion picture theaters. They have been employed in the past exclusively in Negro neighborhood theaters.

Pres. Milton Bell of Local 307-A and other officers retired except for Business Agent Charles Polk, who becomes a member of the new eight-member executive board. Pres. Harry J. Abbott, an international vice president, continues as president of Local 307.

The merger talks were based on a set of guidelines drawn up in 1961 by Leon Higginbotham, now a federal judge. The unity pact was the second between Negro and white IATSE locals, the first having been in Miami, Fla.

4 Postal Unions Rally For Legislative Goals

Two thousand postal workers from all parts of the country took no chances on their letters to congressmen and senators going astray.

They came to Washington to deliver their messages in person—for higher pay, job upgrading, a union recognition law and other legislative goals.

Most of the delegates to the three-day legislative conference were from the Postal Clerks, national bargaining representative for 319,000 workers employed in 32,000 post offices. Others came from three smaller AFL-CIO affiliates—the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, the Post Office & General Service Maintenance Employes and the Special Delivery Messengers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany keynoted the conference with a pledge of the labor movement's "full and complete support . . . for your entire legislative program."

Meany said the start made toward collective bargaining by the 1962 presidential executive order on union recognition had represented "a real breakthrough" but that experience has turned up shortcomings.

The AFL-CIO, he stressed, is firmly on record for legislation to bring collective bargaining in the government service closer to private industry standards.

Vice Pres. Humphrey and more than a score of senators and congressmen who addressed the opening daily rally were greeted with rhythmic applause, a band and standing ovations.

Home town delegations of postal workers visited every House and Senate office. Hundreds of delegates crowded into House Post Office & Civil Service Committee pay hearings as Pres. E. C. Hallbeck and Legislative Dir. Patrick J. Nilan testified for the union's program.

The union termed the 4.5 percent raise proposed by the Administration "totally inadequate" and urged an increase of at least 11 percent. For the past two years, the clerks stressed, federal workers have been confined to artificial "guideline" increases.

The conference was the second big postal worker rally Washington has seen in a month. Earlier a big Letter Carriers conference carried a similar message to Congress.

Hallbeck told the delegates that passing an adequate salary bill will be "a long, drawn-out process." But he predicted that it will be done and served notice that if the bill hits a snag—or a veto—"we'll be calling you back here."

Youth Appeal Stressed In Worker Education

Chicago—The problem of educating the rapidly increasing number of young workers entering the ranks of unions was explored in depth here at the annual AFL-CIO Education Directors Conference.

A parallel problem—the identification with organized labor of affluent union members who have moved from the cities to the suburbs—also was examined.

The two-day session drew about 50 labor educators from 40 international unions or state federations and 75 members of the University Labor Education Association from 25 colleges and universities.

Programs Described

Successful education programs for new members carried out by a half-dozen internationals were described at a session on current developments in workers' education. The discussion was led by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis as chairman and a panel composed of Education Dir. Holgate Young of the Communications Workers, Pres. John Schmitt of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO and Assistant Dir. Jack McKenzie of the West Virginia University Institute for Labor Studies.

A session on the 1968 elections, with Assistant AFL-CIO Education Dir. George Guernsey as chairman, discussed the impact of issues on union members. Education Dir. Gus Tyler of the Ladies' Garment Workers said issues must be developed so as to appeal to younger and better-paid members and pointed out that newly-organized workers may provide new ideas and stimulus for labor movement needs.

Civic affairs Dir. Laroy H. Purdy of the Communications Worker listed issues turned up in polls the union has conducted among its members and explained how programs based on their findings were developed.

The potential for improvements in social security, retirement and disability programs and the extension of union contract health protection clauses based on comprehensive, prepaid programs, was found good by four panel members at a session of which AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. Otto Pragan was moderator.

Panel Speakers

Discussing the possibilities were Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO coordinator for anti-poverty programs; Social Security Administrator Robert Ball; Raymond Munts of the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty, a former AFL-CIO social security director, and Education Dir. John Brumm of the Machinists.

The results of the recently completed Appalachian Workers Training Program, co-sponsored by AFL-CIO central bodies in 10 states under an Office of Economic Opportunity grant, were reported.

The discussion was directed by Dir. Frank McCallister of the Labor Education Division at Roosevelt University. The panel was composed of Guernsey, Rothman, Assistant Dir. Robert Miller of the West Virginia University Institute of Labor Studies, and Thomas Cosgrove, labor liaison representative in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Labor Urged to Take Active Role In Latin American Common Market

New Orleans, La.—The participation of organized labor in developing the Latin American common market is essential if the resulting benefits are to improve the lot of people, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan declared here.

He told graduates of the first course for Latin American labor economists sponsored by the American Institute for Free Labor Development that the prospects and opportunities for an active labor role in planning the common market are promising "and appear at this stage only to require our full and active participation."

Fifteen students, one a woman, from 10 Latin American nations were graduated after nine months of study at Loyola University here. The course was set up by the AIFLD to train economists who can help Latin American unions participate directly in the Alliance for Progress at the national development level. The director is Dr. Robert F. Smith, on leave from his post as professor of economics at Louisiana State University.

McLellan in his speech stressed the self-help nature of the Alliance for Progress, recalling that the late Pres. Kennedy emphasized it in his original proposals and that the presidents of Chile and Peru referred to it at the recent Punta del Este meeting.

He told the graduates they were the beginning of Latin American labor's "own self-help effort" at three levels:

- Making the labor movement "more powerful and more professional" at the bargaining table.
- Bringing unions into the complex of economic planning at national and international levels.
- Strengthening the social and political foundations for economic progress and enhancing human well-being in Latin America.

"We must emphasize in no uncertain terms," McLellan said, "that it is precisely the broad masses of underprivileged people that the Alliance is designed to help.

"It would be both ironic and counter-productive if workers and farmers, through their free unions, were not given a strong voice in their own economic and social development programs."

Albert Brown, director of the Office of Institutional Development, Latin American Bureau, in the Agency for Intl. Development, also spoke.

NLRB Names Deputy Executive Secretary

The National Labor Relations Board named Howard W. Kleeb, veteran of 30 years of NLRB service, to the new post of deputy executive secretary to help process the NLRB's increasing business. Kleeb, 53, has been associate executive secretary since 1960.

Handicapped Award Named for Fogarty

The Public Personnel Award of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has been renamed in honor of the late Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.) in recognition of his work on behalf of the disabled. The award goes to a public employe who has done outstanding work in encouraging employment of the handicapped.

By GOP-Led Coalition:

Rent Subsidy Killed, Model Cities Slashed

(Continued from Page 1)

With applications from problem-pressed cities far exceeding the funds available, a strong effort is expected in the Senate to increase the appropriation closer to the budget level.

The model cities program requires cities to draw up comprehensive plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods—including, in addition to housing, improvements in transportation, health services, recreation, child care and other facilities. Federal funds for most parts of these programs are available under existing laws on a matching grant basis—requiring cities, counties or states to put up a large part of the money. Communities accepted for the model cities program would be eligible for additional funds to cover 80 percent of the cost of matching grants.

For this portion of the program, Johnson asked $400 million, but the Appropriations Committee hacked that down to $150 million.

The President also asked that $125 million in urban renewal funds be earmarked for the model cities program the first year, and an equal amount in the second year. The Appropriations Committee dropped the second year request and allocated $75 million for the first year.

While the cuts were sufficient to save the program from being killed on the House floor, not even heavy budget slashes could salvage the rent subsidy program.

$40 Million Sought

The President had sought $40 million to carry on an attempt to ease some of the problems of public housing by contracting with non-profit organizations to provide modest apartments for families who agreed to pay one-fourth of their income for rent, with the government picking up the difference. The Appropriations Committee knocked the figure down to $10 million, but this failed to appease all-out opponents of the program.

Next on the House agenda is another major test of the power of the conservative coalition in the 90th Congress—a showdown on the elementary and secondary school aid bill.

Labor, educators and civil rights groups are backing the Administration's efforts to prevent the scrapping of the highly-successful, two-year-old school aid program.

The Republican leadership is lined up behind a bill by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.) which would substitute handouts of federal funds to states, with few controls over where and how the money is to be spent.

The present program earmarks federal money for specific purposes, mostly to improve the educational opportunities of children from poor families. Part of the funds are designed to help all poor children, whether they attend public or parochial schools, through textbooks, community educational centers and special public school classes available to all groups.

Civil Rights Issue

The Quie "states' rights" approach is being backed by a number of southern congressmen who see it as a way around federal school desegregation guidelines. Some in the Dixie bloc are bargaining with both sides, looking for civil rights concessions.

An "urgent memo" by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights warns that a series of amendments expected to be offered on the House floor "are meant to halt school desegregation by hacking away at Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, the section that prohibits discrimination in federally-assisted programs."

Two Republican members of the House Education & Labor Committee lined up with the Administration on the education bill, declaring that school aid "should not be subject to partisan politics."

Rep. Alphonzo Bell (R-Calif.) and Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) said the Quie substitute bill doesn't put federal money where it is most needed—"in our poor rural areas in the South and our large urban centers in the North."

Senate Approves Plan For Public TV Network

The Senate took a big first step to launch a nationwide educational television and radio network, supported in part by government funds but free of government control.

It passed by a one-sided voice vote an Administration bill establishing a non-profit Corporation for Public Broadcasting that would draw up plans for high quality programming and recommend a long-range financing plan. The bill authorizes $9 million in "seed money" for the corporation and an additional $10.5 million in grants for construction of educational television and radio facilities over the next year.

The AFL-CIO had strongly supported the bill in Senate testimony, declaring that Americans should be able to see and hear programs "that are selling nothing but their own content; programs that can experiment, that can innovate, without fear that one bad guess will cause an angry sponsor to put them off the air."

Nine of the 15 directors of the new corporation would be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. These nine would then name the other six. The Senate added an amendment requiring that at least three of the 15 directors be associated with educational television or radio stations.

The legislation, which still requires House approval, was termed "historic" by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), its floor manager.

The chief attack on the measure came from Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), who charged that a government-aided educational network could be used to influence legislation. "Anyone who truly loves liberty must oppose this bill," he declared.

Thurmond's warnings found little support among his colleagues, however. Democrats and Republicans joined in speaking for the bill. Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) told the Senate the legislation is needed because much of commercial television fare "ranges from the mediocre to the moronic. Its god is Mammon."

Barbados Joins ILO As 119th Nation

Geneva—Membership in the Intl. Labor Organization was raised to 119 nations when Barbados, which joined the United Nations in December, formally accepted the ILO's obligations.

SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY celebration of the Jewish Daily Forward, labor-oriented Yiddish newspaper, brought many admirers to New York's Philharmonic Hall for plaudits and a concert. Speakers included (left to right) Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. representative to the UN and former secretary of labor, shown with Mrs. Goldberg, and Honorary Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Ordman Renamed As NLRB Counsel

Pres. Johnson has reappointed Arnold Ordman as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board following expiration of his term, May 14, the White House announced. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

Ordman is a career NLRB employe with 21 years of service in the general counsel's office, as a trial examiner, chief counsel to board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, and general counsel since 1963.

Full Funding Sought For Foreign Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Intl. Development and the AFL-CIO have been among the most successful parts of the foreign aid program, Biemiller said, urging the committee to direct AID to allocate "a larger share of its technical assistance funds for labor projects."

He cited specifically the accomplishments of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the African-American Labor Center.

The African-American center, established by the AFL-CIO in 1965, is helping workers in 13 nations, he noted. Its projects include job training and education for workers, medical clinics, cooperatives and housing.

The AIFLD program in Latin America has provided educational courses in trade unionism for thousands of workers—from evening classes to advanced graduate levels. Its social projects have ranged from workers' banks to housing developments to rural community service centers.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO strongly supports long-term authorization for foreign aid programs and backs "at least" the two-year funding requested by the President.

He expressed labor's support for the Administration's proposal to establish a National Advisory Committee on Self Help, with representation from all segments of the public, including labor.

Overall, Biemiller said, "the Administration's foreign aid proposals appear very sound" and American unions "are ready to do our part in the aid program."

Labor Joins Tribute To Jewish Forward

New York—Leaders of apparel trade unions joined Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Avraham Harman, Israeli ambassador to the United States, in saluting the Jewish Daily Forward on its 70th anniversary.

The labor-oriented Yiddish daily celebrated the occasion with a meeting and concert in Philharmonic Hall. It also published a special edition in which scores of labor organizations expressed their good wishes and their sense of fraternity with the paper.

Addressing the overflow gathering, in addition to Goldberg and Harman, were Honorary Pres. David Dubinsky and Pres. Louis Stulberg, of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, and Pres. Alex Rose of the Hat Workers.

Other speakers included Dr. S. Silverberg, president of the Forward Association, publishers of the paper; Pres. Israel Breslau of the Workmen's Circle, a fraternal organization of Jewish labor, and Joseph Mlotek, secretary of the anniversary committee. Adolph Held, manager of the Forward, was chairman of the event.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a message hailing the Forward for "70 years of service to America's social progress." On behalf of more than 14 million members of AFL-CIO unions, he wished the paper "all the best in continuing your meaningful service to the advancement of human freedom and social justice."

From its first day on the newsstands, Meany noted, the Forward had "voiced the hopes and aspirations of more Americans by choice than any other daily" in the land. He said the paper has been a "tireless champion of trade unionism" as the most effective instrument for the "protection of those who need protection most" and the promotion of the greatest good for the greatest number.

Goldberg was introduced by Dubinsky as a true son of labor, one who served the labor movement, achieved eminence in it and articulated its ideals and high aspirations.

Justice Stressed

Goldberg expressed his regard for the Forward and his sense of identification with the causes and the readers it has served over the years. In a reference to his post as head of the U.S. delegation to the UN, he declared that the greatest threat to world peace is not the warlike machinations of one sovereign nation or another, but "those ancient foes of all mankind: corruption, injustice, poverty, degradation, lack of dignity."

"If we are to have peace, we must have just societies; if we do not have just societies, we will not have world peace," he said.

Harman, speaking in Yiddish, which he said he learned as a foreign tongue in Jerusalem, pointed out to the audience that the Forward's anniversary celebration occurred on the eve of the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of Israel's sovereignty as a nation. One event might not have occurred without the other, he remarked.

A highlight of the celebration was a concert featuring Isaac Perlman, Israeli violin virtuoso; Jan Peerce, Metropolitan Opera tenor; Sidor Belarsky, baritone, and Miriam Kressyn, soprano. To climax the program, the soloists joined the massed choruses of the Workmen's Circle for the "Partisan Hymn," sung by Jewish underground fighters in uprisings against the Nazis.

5-20-67

Greek Suppression Of Unions Charged

Geneva—The military dictatorship in Greece was charged with violation of trade union rights in a complaint filed with the Intl. Labor Organization by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The ICFTU accused the perpetrators of the coup with topping a list of banned organizations with the trade unions and with summarily arresting more than 6,000 individuals, including a number of union officials and members. Strikes have been outlawed.

The labor body earlier had asked the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, the Council of Europe and the European Economic Community to suspend relations with Greece until democracy is fully restored and political prisoners have been freed.

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House Votes Education Aid, Limits Use of Key Sections

Labor Hits Strike Bar In Rail Bill

By Eugene A. Kelly

The AFL-CIO is "wholly opposed" to government coercion of railroad workers in the interests of management, two Federation witnesses told the Senate Labor subcommittee and the House Commerce Committee at separate hearings on an Administration bill prohibiting a strike by 137,000 shopcraft workers before Jan. 1, 1969.

Reiterating the objection of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the Executive Council that the President's legislative proposal could terminate in compulsory arbitration, Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller said the Johnson plan, calling for mediation, collective bargaining and more hearings before a special board "does not disguise or sugarcoat the fact that the rail unions are forbidden to strike" and, if no agreement is reached, the board will hand down a legally binding settlement.

"If that isn't compulsory arbitration we don't know what the words mean," said Biemiller, who was accompanied by Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel for the AFL-CIO.

With compulsion thus "hovering on the horizon," Biemiller testified, "there is little reason to think that the carriers will engage in any real collective bargaining in the meanwhile." Once the special board makes a "determination" there will be "not even a pretense of bargaining by the carriers," he predicted.

The Senate hearings ended after

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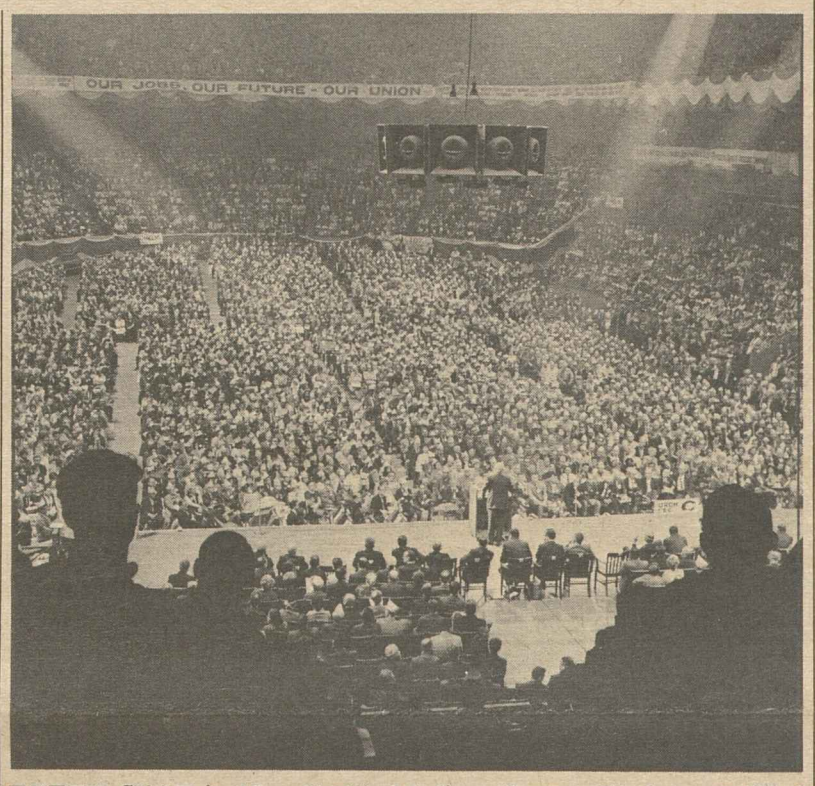

EVERY SEAT in New York's Madison Square Garden was filled and thousands of union members overflowed into the streets at a rally protesting a harsh new state law barring public employe strikes and imposing punitive fines of up to $10,000 for each day of a strike. The protest was sponsored by the Transport Workers, the Teachers, and the State, County & Municipal Employes. **(Story, Page 8.)**

For 900,000 Workers:

Wage Settlements Average 5% in '67

Wage increases negotiated by unions during the first quarter of 1967 averaged 5 percent for more than 900,000 workers—a substantially higher increase for three times more workers than in the comparable quarter of 1966, the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The BLS study gave the value of wage increases as 14.5 cents an hour for the first year of contracts negotiated during the period. The comparable figure was 10 cents an hour or 3.7 percent a year ago.

The latest BLS report on major wage developments deals only with contract settlements negotiated by unions for workers in units of 1,000 or more. It shows:

- A median wage and fringe benefit increase of 4.9 percent a year, compared with 4.5 percent in 1966, using actual timing of changes over the full term of the contracts.
- A median first-year wage increase of 5 percent, compared with the 4.8 percent increase negotiated in 1966.
- Wage increases during the entire life of the contract averaged 5 percent a year, compared with 3 percent during 1966.

In manufacturing industries, first-year wage increases averaged 5.8 percent and life-of-the-contract wage hikes 4.1 percent, primarily because some apparel settlements emphasized first-year increases, the study showed.

In nonmanufacturing fields, wage hikes averaged 5 percent for the first contract year and 14.5 cents an hour as the median figure.

Unions Take Lead Role In New Training Plans

Unions will take a leading role in two large-scale training programs to provide schooling and new job skills for both employed and unemployed workers.

In one program, 1,600 members of the Steelworkers will receive adult basic education at mills of seven cooperating companies. The other program is designed to give schooling and job training to 3,000 largely unemployed persons under a program supervised by the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council in 11 states.

Labor Sec. H. Willard Wirtz and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner announced the programs, which will be financed by grants totaling about $2.5 million in federal training funds.

More than 7,700 AFL-CIO local unions in the Appalachian states will work with employers to find job opportunities for disadvantaged persons under the training program financed by a $1.5 million grant.

The council, established by the Appalachia Conference in 1964, is organizing a staff of 18 job-developer coordinators with headquarters in Charleston, W. Va. The staff will canvass the 11-state area for recruits.

About 500 trainees each will be sought in Ohio and Pennsylvania; 350 in Alabama; 300 each

(Continued on Page 3)

GOP Plan Beaten But Bill Weakened

By David L. Perlman

An amendment-riddled federal aid to education bill passed the House, 294-122, and school aid supporters looked to the Senate to patch up some of the holes.

Administration forces, aided by some GOP votes, beat back the principal attack on the bill. This was an amendment by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.) which would have abolished direct federal aid to school districts for programs to upgrade the education of children from low-income families. Instead, federal money would have been handed over to the states with little control over how and where it should be spent.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote all House members before the vote that "the Quie amendment endangers the entire concept of federal aid to education as worked out —after 20 years of effort—in the landmark Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965."

The Quie amendment was easily beaten on a 197-168 teller vote. But that was almost the only victory for supporters of the Administration bill.

A series of amendments sponsored by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) applied the Quie "states' rights" approach to other sections of the school aid package.

The House adopted her "mini-Quie" amendment turning over the entire program of developing new teaching techniques—and carrying 15 percent of the federal school aid funds—to the states.

This amendment was adopted, 181-124, despite protests such as that of Rep. Wayne Hays (D-Ohio), who said: "We have federal aid to education because the states haven't done the job. Now you want to

(Continued on Page 8)

Million Get Living Cost Pay Boost

More than one million workers in the auto and farm equipment industries will receive cost-of-living wage increases of about 2 cents an hour as a result of a three-tenths of 1 percent increase in the consumer price index for April.

The Labor Dept. announced the index had reached 115.3 percent of the 1957-59 average as services continued to move upward cancelling out a drop in food prices. For April, the index was 2.5 percent higher than a year ago.

The department issued also a report showing that real weekly earnings of workers with three dependents on non-farm payrolls were below the level of April 1966 although actual dollar earnings were up slightly last month. The report has been expanded to cover 44 million workers as compared with earlier measurements of about 14 million.

In April 1967 a typical worker with three dependents had after-

(Continued on Page 3)

ICFTU Summons UN To Keep Mideast Peace

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions called on the United Nations to "assume its full responsibility in carrying out its peace-keeping functions" in the Middle East.

The free world labor organization emphasized that a solution of Arab-Israeli relations "requires guarantees for the independence and inviolability of the territory of Middle Eastern nations."

As an immediate step the ICFTU appealed to all governments "to withdraw their armed forces from confrontation positions."

The ICFTU statement on the Middle East crisis came as the Intl. Transportworkers Federation had under consideration a worldwide boycott of loading and operating ships carrying cargo for Egyptian or Syrian ports.

The boycott approach was sounded in the U.S. by the National Maritime Union and the Intl. Longshoremen's Association which pledged action if Egypt attempted to implement its threat to prevent ships headed for the Israeli port of Elath from using the Gulf of Aqaba. This gulf, said NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, is in international waters and free maritime workers cannot tolerate Nasser's threat to block free passage.

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. meanwhile wired Pres. Johnson, who has forcefully opposed the Egyptian blockade, "its full support and cooperation in your quest

(Continued on Page 7)

STEWARDESSES on Northwest Airlines flights between Washington and Tokyo picket at Washington National Airport to protest slow pace of negotiations that started 13 months ago. The girls above are part of 1,200 pursers and stewardesses represented by Transport Workers Local 550. The union is seeking wage improvements, an end to arbitrary retirement of stewardesses at age 32, or on marriage, and the same shorter flight hours per month as on American and Eastern flights.

Six-Site Rally Spurs '67 Campaign For Stronger Social Security Law

Minneapolis—A citywide rally for improved social security benefits was not only on the move here May 20—most of the time it was virtually at a gallop.

That is literally as well as figuratively correct. Because the rally was held at six—not one, but six different sites, all at the same time.

Reason for the multi-site location was two-fold:

- A meeting place large enough and conveniently located for a large gathering simply was not available.
- Most of the senior citizens, who constituted the bulk of the attendance at all the rally sites, preferred locations near their homes.

But the principal speakers who came here for the rally solved the problem neatly. Each managed to appear at three different rally sites within the space of two hours, with the aid of experienced car drivers and split-second timing.

Dividing the speaking assignments were Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Thomas Parrott, assistant to the director of the Social Security Administration.

Rep. Donald Fraser (D-Minn.), who is a sponsor of social security legislation, also was able to appear at three of the rally locations, and an administrative assistant staged audio-visual presentations at the other three locations.

Seidman and other speakers emphasized the importance of demonstrating strong public support in order to enact meaningful increases in social security benefits during the current session of congress.

"What is going to be done in Congress will depend to a large extent on how we feel about it back home, and what we do about expressing the way we feel," Seidman declared.

"Our voices must be heard."

Those attending the rallies, co-sponsored by the Minnesota state AFL-CIO and the Community Services Committee of the Minneapolis AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, also were informed of what Pres. Johnson's proposals for a 20 percent increase in social security benefits would mean in terms of dollars and cents each month to retired individuals.

$76 Minimum

For example, they were told the 20 percent average increase proposed would mean an actual increase of 59 percent more a month for those now receiving the lowest benefits. It would raise the present minimum payment of $44 for an individual to $76, and the current income of couples now receiving only $66 a month would go to $105.

Another important point emphasized repeatedly by the various speakers was the fact that improved social security benefits are important to Americans of all ages—not just those 65 or over. Cited as an example was the fact that 25 percent of those now drawing benefits are not on retirement, but are widows, orphans and the disabled.

"The so-called poverty level of $1,500 a year for a single person and $1,900 annually for a couple is really a sub-poverty line," Seidman declared. He said in 1965 some five million senior citizens were living "below the sub-poverty line."

Plate Printers Cite Job Cuts In Automation

New York—The Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers will activate local organizing committees to overcome a membership decline caused by automated processes in the bank note industry, delegates to the biennial convention decided here.

Wages and working conditions continue to improve but the time has come to increase membership by a vigorous campaign in commercial shops of the industry, delegates from 12 locals in the United States and Canada decided. Local committees will do the work with the help of the international officers and the aid of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization when possible, it was agreed.

Officers Re-Elected

The convention re-elected Pres. Constantine Trochanis and Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Smith of the New York local, and First Vice Pres. Ben Mazza of New Jersey. Keith Carley of Ottawa, Ont., was elected vice president for Canada.

Trochanis reported substantial wage increases won by bargaining committees since the last convention.

Smith said automated processes continue to boost production while eliminating jobs. Delegates from the Washington, D.C. local reported that the federal Bureau of Engraving and Printing produces the same volume of work with 156 men that it formerly did in 1952 with 600. The difference is due to automation, they said.

The convention authorized exploratory talks on merger with the AFL-CIO Siderographers.

Delegates selected Ottawa as the 1969 convention city.

Rubber Union to Picket Tire Companies' Stores

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers are moving their picket lines from the factories to the stores.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said union members will walk in front of company stores and dealers where products made by Firestone, Uniroyal and B. F. Goodrich are sold. The URW has been on strike against the three companies since Apr. 20.

Bommarito said the pickets will carry signs informing prospective customers that the union is on strike against the rubber companies seeking better wages and working conditions, and asking them not to buy.

The picketing was to start in Detroit, site of major Uniroyal operations, and Pottstown, Pa., where Firestone has a plant.

Bommarito has accused the companies of "sitting on their hands' at the bargaining tables.

AFL-CIO Tells Congress:

Terms of Rail Bill Spell Compulsion

(Continued from Page 1)

Biemiller and Harris answered questions of Labor subcommittee members. Chairman Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) set May 30 as the final date for submitting amendments or statements.

The House Commerce committee may hear more witnesses on the Johnson proposal to head off a strike, now set for June 19, of the mechanics who keep rail shops and equipment running—members of the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Firemen & Oilers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The shopcraft unions have been trying since May 17, 1966, to get better wages and working conditions, including an additional raise to bring highly skilled workers to the level of those doing similar work outside the rail shops. The unions set two strike deadlines when negotiations bogged down and the machinery of the Railway Labor Act provided no settlement.

Both deadlines were extended by Congress and, when both labor and management voted not to accept the recommendations of a special Presidential panel, the Administration asked Congress for legislation providing another special board to mediate, with a strike prohibited before Jan. 1, 1969.

Other Opponents

For the unions, spokesmen spelled out labor's reasons for opposing "mediation to finality," as the Johnson proposal has been called by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and others.

Lester Schoene, counsel for the Railway Labor Executives Association, representing 22 unions and the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., told the House committee that government seizure of the railroads while negotiations continue would represent a more even-handed approach than penalizing the unions alone.

IAM Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey, speaking for the shopcrafts, said the Administration bill would "rob railroad employes of their right to strike" but "imposes no penalty of any kind on the corporations which have refused our requests for better pay and conditions."

RLEA Chairman George E. Leighty, president of the rail telegraphers' union, sent a detailed explanation to Congress of the union plan to "transport all rail shipments essential to our nation's military effort, and the public health, in the event of a strike." Administration spokesmen said the plan is "unworkable."

Three members of the House committee have proposed a plan adding federal seizure of the railroads to the Johnson formula. Representatives John E. Moss (D-Calif.), John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) and Brock Adams (D-Wash.) would provide that, if the two sides fail to agree on contract terms after 90 days, the President could seize rail properties while putting special panel terms and a no-strike injunction into effect.

In questioning Biemiller after his House testimony, none of the committee members indicated outright support of the Administration proposal.

"There is no doubt in anyone's mind here that this is anything other than compulsory arbitration," declared Rep. Samuel L. Devine (R-Ohio). "Probably many members on both sides of the aisle feel that nothing will come out of this committee and if Congress got out of this matter, some settlement might come."

Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) agreed, saying, "I'm convinced that by sitting down both parties can settle this dispute. There has not been collective bargaining in good faith and until there is I don't know what this committee can achieve with a one-shot solution. The Railway Labor Act has worked and there is no use to throw it out."

Biemiller told the Yarborough committee that the AFL-CIO believes the Administration arbitration plan is "one-sided and unworkable." As long as compulsory arbitration seems possible, he said, the employers will not bargain with the unions in any real sense. He continued:

"We urge that Congress reject this one-sided proposal, so destructive of collective bargaining, and authorize the government to seize the railroads. And we ask for real, not token seizure."

Rail operating profits should be impounded, Biemiller advised, and any compensation paid should take into account that, but for seizure, the railroads would not have been operating.

"We are confident that if the carriers were faced with legislation which would be unpalatable to them too, there would be real bargaining and a quick settlement," he testified.

Questionnaire Seeks Labor Education Data

Unions have been asked to report their labor education activities in a questionnaire now being circulated as part of a national survey by the National Institute of Labor Education, financed by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education.

The survey is the first attempt to collect full information on union educational activity, according to Lawrence Rogin, study director for NILE. Partial surveys of the past were incomplete and the information is out of date, Rogin said.

Dir. Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education said he hopes all federation affiliates will cooperate by returning completed questionnaires promptly. He pointed out that an increasing number of unions have started educational programs while others have expanded or changed their emphasis.

Information on the education activities of affiliated unions will, Davis said, increase the effectiveness of his department by providing needed information and correlating it with the work of universities.

The questionnaires by NILE seek information on union programs aimed at improving the knowledge or skills of union members, or at helping them function more effectively in civic, economic and cultural fields, Rogin said, adding: "The survey does not include training in job skills such as apprenticeship or the upgrading of skilled workers."

Each union, state central body and major local central body will be asked to fill in a questionnaire adapted to its activities.

15% Over 2 Years:

42,000 Win Pay Hike In Ladies Coat Pact

New York—A new three-year contract providing substantial wage and fringe benefits for 42,000 workers in the women's coat and suit industry has been ratified by the Ladies' Garment Workers. It is designed, negotiators said, to keep good workers in the industry and attract new workers.

Shop chairmen from 16 ILGWU locals in the East voted unanimously to approve the agreement which boosts wages 15 percent in two annual steps. It also provides Columbus Day as an eighth paid holiday and improves health and welfare benefits, including a new allowance of $15 a day for families with small children confined in a hospital. Higher premium pay is provided for all piece workers.

The first pay hike of 10 percent becomes effective June 5, and the second of 5 percent will be paid a year later, Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, told shop chairmen and executive board members at a ratification meeting.

Both Mendelsund and ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg urged approval of the settlement offer. Mendelsund said it would "lift up cloak-and-suit labor" and bring standards closer to the mainstream of workers in U.S. manufacturing industries.

Two new provisions are aimed at keeping skilled workers in the industry and attracting others, the union said.

One is a special annual payment of 2 percent of a worker's yearly earnings for persons employed three years or more in the same shop.

The other establishes a new labor-management council which will carry on a continuous study of the industry's problems during the life of the agreement.

Mendelsund said the new council will deal with such matters as modernization of plant and industry operations; the promotion of the coat-and-suit industry in cooperation with New York City and other government agencies; upgrading of workers' skills, and recruitment of new workers.

The agreement is with employer members of the New York Coat & Suit Association, the Children's Coat Association and the American Coat & Suit Manufacturer's Association in this area, upstate New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and the Philadelphia area.

Unions Score Failure On Merchant Marine

The government's failure to develop a policy for revitalizing the U.S. merchant marine came under strong fire from two AFL-CIO Executive Council members at a day-long seminar held here by the federation's Maritime Trades Dept.

The two union leaders—Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers and head of the 5.5-million-member MTD, and Hunter P. Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers — called for complete independence for the Maritime Administration and a "build-American" ship construction program as key elements in closing what the MTD called "the maritime gap."

Hall said it was a "disgrace" that the Administration had yet to come up with an "acceptable" maritime program, and said this failure to act was a "paradox" in view of the President's Maritime Day proclamation which emphasized that the merchant marine is vital to the nation's economy and its crucial national defense effort.

He promised that the department will "keep up the steam" behind its bipartisan drive on Capitol Hill to hammer out a maritime program that would lift the U.S. out of its present sixth rank in terms of shipping and its position as 14th among 15 major powers in terms of shipbuilding.

Wharton told the several hundred labor, management and government officials at the conference that the U.S. is sending its men to war in Viet Nam in World War II ships that are far from safe.

"We send our men to meet and counter naked aggression in the rusty remains of the hastily built fleet we acquired at enormous expense to meet a similar aggression more than 20 years ago," the Operating Engineers president declared. He added:

"What we must have is a new, more vigorous, future-oriented program for the revitalization of our merchant fleet. Certainly the Administration has proposed nothing like this to Congress, in spite of the fact that large segments of the industry — both management and labor — have urged action to reverse the present decline of our merchant fleet."

Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe, one of the key speakers at the MTD seminar, said that, over the years, the U.S. has vacillated between "building up the merchant marine when war threatens and almost completely neglecting it during peacetime."

The governor sharply challenged Administration proposals to build some U.S.-flag merchant vessels in foreign yards. He warned that, under such a situation, the U.S. would be "in serious trouble in the event of a major crisis" because essential domestic shipbuilding facilities would have been lost under a build-abroad program.

HUGH E. MULLIGAN is the new president of the Heat and Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers Union succeeding C. W. Sickles, who has retired. Mulligan, vice president of the union for 35 years and a long-time business agent of Local 17 in Chicago, was elected by the union's general executive board. Sickles was named president emeritus.

CONTRACTS for a pilot training program to help 1,600 Steelworkers qualify for better jobs in seven steel mills are signed at a Labor Dept. ceremony. Left to right, Cleo W. Blackburn of the Board for Fundamental Education, Indianapolis; Executive Vice Pres. R. Conrad Cooper of the U.S. Steel Corp., representing 10 steel firms, and Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel.

Labor Takes Lead Role In New Training Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

in Maryland and West Virginia; 200 each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia; and 150 each in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Chairman Miles C. Stanley of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council will serve the project as fiscal control officer under the direction of an administrator to be selected from among council officers. Stanley is president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO and formerly served as assistant to Federation Pres. George Meany.

Wirtz said the year-long training program will seek to provide job skills to the disadvantaged — the older worker, the long-term unemployed, the undereducated, the draft rejectees, and the soon-to-be-released inmate of a penal institution.

Half of the trainees will be welfare recipients and members of the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The program "seeks to help persons hampered by the most severe unemployment problems," Wirtz explained. "It seeks to give give them a fresh start in life."

The program will give from four to 26 weeks of job training per enrollee. Training costs will be not more than $25 a week per person, with both on-the-job and in-school training to be provided.

The Labor Dept. has earmarked $150,000 for schooling costs and an additional $110,000 for subsistence allowances for trainees in class.

The education and on-the-job training portions of the project will be administered by the Office of Vocational Education of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, and by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training in the Labor Dept.

The program for upgrading USWA members involves plants in Chicago and Baltimore, where seven of the 10 cooperating steel firms have facilities—Inland Steel, National Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube & U.S. Steel, in Chicago; the Armco Co., East Baltimore, Md., and Bethlehem Steel Corp., Sparrows Point, Md.

The program, involving about $1 million in federal training funds, grew out of the joint study provided for in the 1965 contract settlement between the union and the companies.

HEW Under Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen and Dr. Cleo W. Blackburn, executive director of the Board for Fundamental Education, which will conduct the training, signed the 14-month pilot training agreement. USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and R. Conrad Cooper, representing the steel firms, agreed to the terms.

By late summer, several hundred workers will be attending classes in the mills to improve their communications and mathematics skills and prepare themselves for better jobs. Each worker will receive up to six hours of classroom instruction a week for a total of at least 150 hours.

The program, if successful, will be extended to other steel plants and other industries, Cohen said. The students will be selected by joint committees in each plant.

Hoffmann Gets Steelworkers Political Post

Pittsburgh—Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers announced the appointment of Frank N. Hoffmann as the union's political action director as part of a staff reorganization aimed at "broadening the political action base and activities" of the USWA.

"Hoffmann has served ably for many years as legislative director," Abel said. "We are asking him to assume a new post so that his talent may be applied to the urgent task of political action" because it is "vital to the best interests of the membership and the public."

In other changes, Washington Legislative Rep. Harold Edwards was assigned to Tulsa, Okla., as a political action representative under Hoffmann, and Ray Warwick of the public relations staff to Birmingham, Ala., where he will continue to serve as southern regional editor of Steel Labor, the union's newspaper.

John J. Sheehan, veteran USWA legislative representative in Washington, will succeed Hoffmann as legislative director. Legislative Representatives Joseph McDonald and Mello Fish will continue in their same positions under Sheehan.

Meyer Bernstein will continue in the Washington office as international affairs director, and James C. O'Brien as executive secretary of the union's Senior Citizens Committee, Abel said.

Earlier it was announced that Frank Fernbach, who had been AFL-CIO assistant research director, will serve in the USWA Washington office as Abel's assistant for special projects.

Equity Asks Color-Blind Casting Policy

New York—Actors' Equity has called on all producers and casting directors to end "rank discrimination" against Negro actors and to comply with the anti-bias provisions of union contracts.

The union's council unanimously adopted a strongly worded statement reiterating its demands for "equal opportunity in the theatre" and pinpointing the discrimination as stemming from refusal to consider Negro actors for roles not specifically identified as Negro characters in the script.

The Equity statement asserted that producers and casting directors "have no difficulty whatsoever when it comes to the casting of such an actor as Jeff Chandler as an American Indian or Jeanne Crain as a Negro girl in the movie 'Pinky', or Lenore Ulric as the Negro woman in 'Lulu Belle'."

But Negro and other minority group members' employment is limited to "parts so designated," the union said.

The council declared that it "cannot agree with the thinking that the problem is mainly one for the playwright. Because the manuscript does not designate the character as 'Negro' or 'Chinese' does not mean that actors of these backgrounds cannot be considered."

The union conceded that "where race, color or nationality is thematically important to the play, this fact must be considered in casting."

Noting that its anti-discrimination clauses have existed for five years or more and that a standing committee of the union—the Ethnic Minorities Committee — has been working on the problem, the council said it was sending copies of the statement to all producers and casting directors.

"Basically," the statement said, "we are asking for fair consideration of all actors and that certain segments of our membership not be discriminated against in the employment of those under the jurisdiction of Actors' Equity Association."

Real Earnings Slip from '66 As Prices Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

tax earnings of $89.15 a week compared with $87.53 in April 1966. In real purchasing terms, however, he had $77.32 this April compared to 77.80 a year before.

Arthur M. Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the overall trend in consumer prices this year was "more moderate" than during 1966. In January he had forecast a rise of about 2.5 percent for 1967 compared to 3.3 percent last year.

Medical Costs Up

Medical care services in April were up five-tenths of one percent and had zoomed 9.3 percent above the April 1966 level. Clothing, home furnishings and furniture also rose while prices for food, new cars and appliances dropped slightly. Ross said that nearly two-thirds of the increase in the overall index has been the result of higher service charges.

He said that preliminary figures for the May wholesale price index showed increases coming in contrast to a drop in such prices in April. He anticipated a rise in farm products and foods in the wholesale area.

The Naysayers

AT THE BEGINNING of the 90th Congress House Republican leaders proclaimed that with their increased strength in the House they would offer "constructive alternatives" to Democratic proposals and forego the negative and obstructionist role of simply defeating Administration programs.

This new policy was put to the test in the House for the first time on further appropriations for the model cities and rent supplement programs. With a few honorable exceptions the Republicans voted "nay." There were no "constructive alternatives."

Elsewhere in this issue of the News are the rollcall votes on these basic issues of national programs for rebuilding the cities and helping low-income groups obtain better housing.

On the vote to expand in a very limited form the rent supplements program, only 12 Republicans went on record for the new funds. There were 163 Republicans and 69 Democrats, mostly from the South, in favor of scuttling the program.

On the modest expansion of the model cities program, 35 Republicans voted to save the legislation in its sharply reduced form. There were 141 Republican votes to kill it, combined with 52 Democratic votes—again mostly from the South.

* * *

AT THE SAME TIME that House Republicans voted overwhelmingly to gut the first federal program that promises a comprehensive attack on urban problems, the GOP National Committee is energetically involved in a campaign to build the party's strength in the big cities where its vote has been traditionally weak.

House Republican Leader Gerald Ford, who proclaimed the new Republican era of "constructive alternatives" at the beginning of the session and recently announced that the GOP would no longer join the Southern Dixiecrats in coalition against Administration programs, found himself in alliance with the Dixiecrats on killing off the model cities and rent supplement programs.

Ford had declared with great firmness that the GOP was more interested in winning new House seats in the South and elsewhere in the 1968 elections than a "few legislative victories" now. But at the first testing the coalition voted against rent supplements and came within a few votes of destroying the model cities program.

* * *

AS TO THE WHY and wherefore of the GOP opposition to the rent supplement program, the background is even stranger. As Tom Wicker of the New York Times pointed out, there is already in effect a "rent certificates" program devised by Republican Rep. William Widnall of New Jersey.

The Republican rent certificates, Wicker notes, enable poor families living in rehabilitated housing to have part of their rent paid by the government. The Democratic rent supplements would have paid part of the cost of privately built new housing to enable private landlords to charge lower rents for the poor.

Asks Wicker: "Which of these more nearly encourages private enterprise and which more directly subsidizes poor people themselves?"

It is fairly obvious that the House GOP leadership was not interested in the answer to the housing problem or the plight of the cities, but in establishing their plain and simple opposition to Administration programs—an approach geared to voting "no" rather than searching for viable alternatives.

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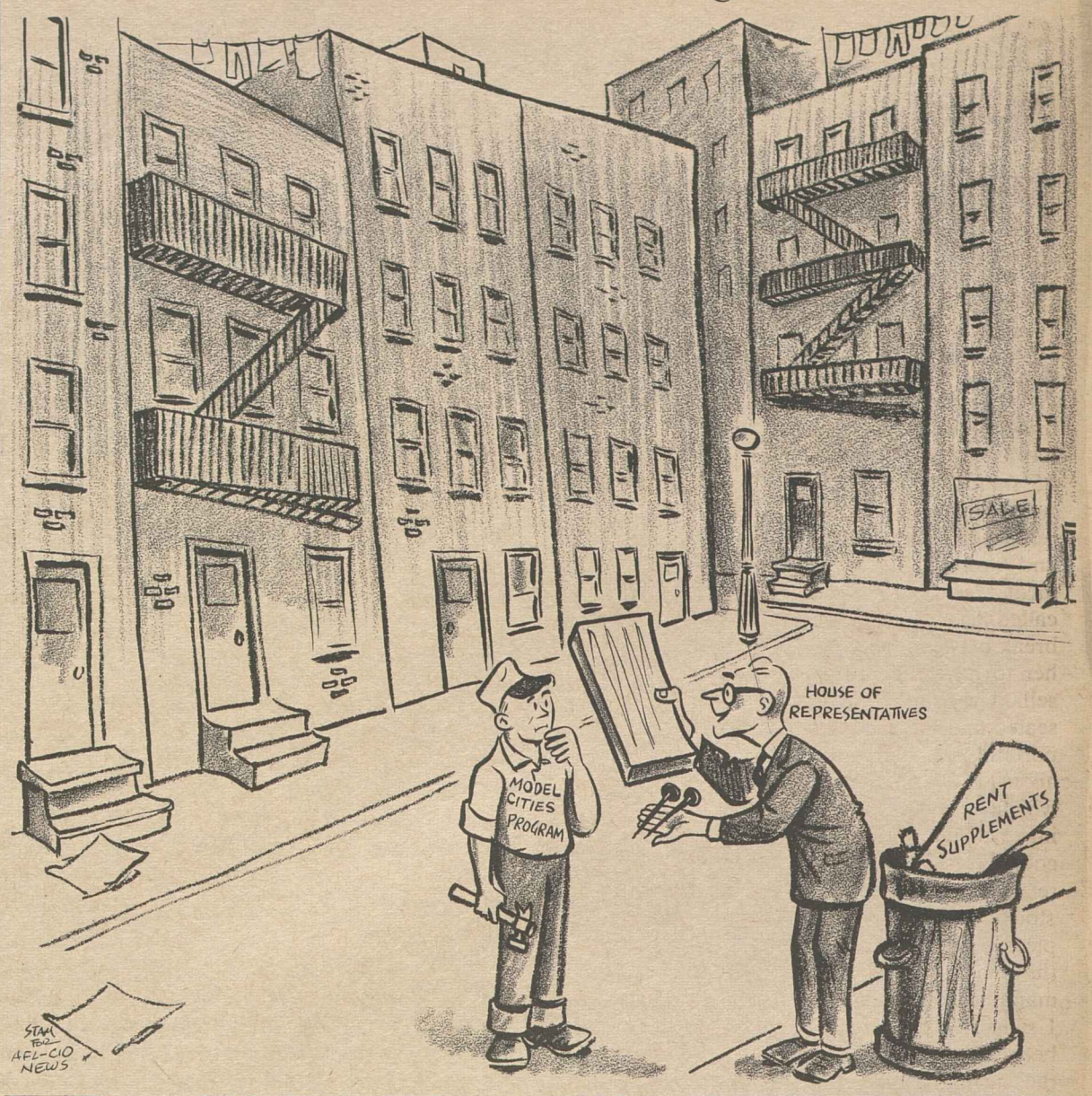
'This Should Be Enough!'



'National Solutions' Needed:

Tax-Sharing Proposal Assailed As Threat to Federal Principle

The following is excerpted from the remarks of Andrew J. Biemiller, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, at a debate during the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on proposals for returning federally raised revenues to the states.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS need more money. They need more money than they are now raising through their own tax systems. Some of them need more money than they could reasonably be expected to raise on their own, even if they adopted rational tax structures—as very few of them have done.

Also, in normal times, the federal tax system, based upon the graduated income tax, tends to build up surpluses. Therefore, in normal times, additional funds could be made available to help state and local governments to meet their needs. Unfortunately, these are not normal times; but I believe this discussion is timely even though implementation is not.

We will stipulate, therefore, as to the financial needs of the state and local governments, and as to the normal ability of the federal tax system to meet those needs.

The basic question, then, becomes one of method.

The federal government already spends substantial sums on grants-in-aid to states and cities. In some states these grants amount to over 25 percent of all the tax revenue raised within the state, by local governments and by the state itself.

These many federal programs, each with different standards, desperately need to be coordinated.

The question is: Do you believe the United States is indeed "one nation indivisible"—or do you believe it is a conglomeration of 50 states, joined in an uneasy alliance?

The question was asked in 1787, by the 13 states which then functioned under the Articles of Confederation; it was answered by the Constitution, which made those states a nation. The question was asked again in 1860, and it was answered at Appomattox.

Those answers are even more valid now than they were then. The overwhelming majority of the problems facing America today are national problems. It is easy to use air pollution as an example: should you choke to death on Staten Island, N.Y., because New Jersey doesn't care what happens to those fumes borne eastward by the prevailing winds?

But people also are mobile. An inferior education in Mississippi may blight a budding career in Ohio. Transportation problems in New York affect New Jersey and Connecticut. The list is endless.

There is the appeal to let the states have the money to spend on whatever projects they choose, at the pace they choose, and in the order of priority they choose. We say—without apology—that national problems demand national solutions.

These solutions will not be found by leaving them to the states. Would you really trust the state of Alabama to operate a desegregated school system, or Ronald Reagan to save the redwoods?

But there are many other aspects. States could use unconditional grants to build industrial parks, in order to lure industry from other states. As the current bulletin of the Chase Manhattan Bank points out—and that's hardly a trade union source—states might use the grants to reduce their own taxes, thus destroying the purpose of the grants.

Beyond this is the fact that the most pressing needs, on all fronts, are in the urban areas. State legislatures may have changed in some respects, but not in their historic hostility to their cities.

PROPONENTS SAY that the worst of these abuses can be avoided. How? Only by attaching strings to the "no strings attached" concept. The result would be a new set of federal standards, but one so broad that enforcement would be impossible. This, we suspect, is the basic purpose.

In short, the tax-sharing proposition is a form of anarchy which no national corporation would tolerate, and one which strikes at the very principle of federalism.

There is another, far more equitable way to meet the acknowledged needs of the states. It is the tax credit plan—the original Heller plan. It would provide that a given proportion of a graduated state income tax—40 percent is one figure that has been mentioned—can be charged off by taxpayers as a direct credit against the federal income tax. To quote Chase Manhattan again: "Without question the most important advantage of a tax credit system is that it places the responsibility for taxing and spending at the same level of government."

Exactly. And in our view, exactly right.

Morgan Says:

Senate Drug Hearings Reveal Price Gouge on Prescriptions

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

ON THE WAY in from La Guardia airport to Manhattan after a flight from Washington, I drew a loquacious cab driver, his conversation lubricated by success. Some time ago he bought 15 shares of stock at a little above 50. Recently he was glancing at the market page of the paper and noticed his investment was over 90. He called his wife at the next break between fares, told her to have their broker sell. The transaction was sealed and the cabbie reported he had made about $400 on the deal which he put in his savings account. But just a couple of days ago, he related, he noticed the stock was down to 82. He was understandably pleased with his own timing. I asked him what the company was and he mentioned a firm that manufactures drugs and pharmaceuticals. When I suggested that there might be some connection between the drug stock's temporary softness and the current Senate subcommittee investigation of dual drug prices, the cab driver readily agreed.

Morgan

"My son-in-law," he said, "is studying to be a pharmacist at Fordham and working part-time in his father's drugstore and what he tells us about prices is enough to make your head swim. Why my wife herself had to pay five bucks a while back for 35 pills her doctor had prescribed. When she had the prescription refilled she went to another drugstore and saved two bucks. Finally my son-in-law got her the stuff under, what do you call it, the generic name and the price was $1.05."

INDISPENSABLE as hackmen and barbers are to peripatetic correspondents, it is obvious that neither can pose as experts on such highly complex matters as the manufacture and marketing of prescription drugs.

What makes the conversation with the cabbie relevant is the fact that his experience is supported by detailed testimony now being put into the public record by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), chairman of the small business subcommittee on monopoly.

William Haddad, who formerly served the Peace Corps and the anti-poverty program, told the opening of a fresh round of hearings that some municipal purchasing agents pay as much as 40 times more for medicine than New York City pays. He suggested an FBI investigation might be necessary to answer the question: why? He strongly indicated unusual relationships must exist between some city purchasing agents and drug firm representatives.

Haddad, once a newsman and trained investigator himself, now heads a nonprofit outfit in New York City called the Citizens Committee for Metropolitan Affairs.

While Haddad was testifying, PMA, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, distributed handouts to the press tables in the committee room questioning his "scientific competence." Haddad doesn't pretend to be a scientist but he once contributed valuable research material to the late Sen. Kefauver's investigations of policies and profits in the drug industry, and the PMA may have been reacting, unscientifically but understandably, to that.

The industry itself has yet to be heard in this new committee inquiry and no decisive judgments can be fairly made until the manufacturers' case is presented. They will, nevertheless, have a great many questions to answer, a number of practices to explain.

According to figures researched by the monopoly committee staff, the American buying public spent $4.6 billion on drugs in 1965. Almost 74 per cent of that—$3.4 billion—went for prescription drugs. The headache Congress is now grappling with is the enormous spread between the price of drugs by brand name and by their chemical or generic name.

The Washington Post's Morton Mintz documented some of these staggering price differences. He reported, as one example, that a small pharmaceutical firm, cleared to bid for government contracts, sold reserpine, the generic name of a drug used to lower high blood pressure, for $1.25 per thousand tablets. But a big firm, CIBA, wholesales the same thing as "Serpasil" for $23.50—19 times higher. CIBA's explanation: cost of research.

Mintz is a crusading journalist who has written a book about the drug industry, soon to be reissued in paperback under the title "By Prescription Only." Also Dr. Richard Burack of Harvard Medical School has just published "The Handbook of Prescription Drugs" as a reliable guide to savings at the prescription counter.

What the public needs and what Senator Nelson's committee hopes to provide is corrective research into such practices. Americans may not be a nation of hypochondriacs but these developments plainly indicate we still have a lot to learn about how to take our medicine.

Public Employe Rights:

Civil Service Political Curbs Termed Outmoded, Repressive

AN AFL-CIO spokesman urged greater freedom for government employes to be active in partisan politics.

The broad bans of the Hatch Act may have been necessary decades ago, but today they are outmoded, misunderstood and misinterpreted, declared Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO.

"Surely the country is more politically mature than that now," he said, on Labor News Conference, a weekly network radio interview, Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Nearly all federal employes and an ever-increasing number of state and local employes" are affected by the law, he said, and most of them want the right to be politically active "of their own choice and of their own volition."

Harris proposed three basic changes in the law and its administration:

1. Clearer definition of federal jobs whose incumbents influence policy and "should be continued under restrictions—at least with respect to running for federal political jobs;"

2. Give all other federal employes freedom to "be politically active—to be active in parties—even to run for federal office;"

3. Turn back to the states and municipalities the right to determine which of their employes should be restricted.

NOBODY QUESTIONS the desirability of prohibiting government employes from using their "official authority or influence for the purpose of trying to affect the results of an election" and protecting them from political pressures from their superiors, he declared.

But, Harris pointed out, the jobs of "the great bulk of federal employes" involve neither administration of policy nor "any sort of political discretion whatever." Further, he declared, "there are criminal statutes" that safeguard workers from political pressures, and "we certainly have no intention of altering or in any way weakening those."

Reporters questioning Harris were John Cramer, federal employe news columnist for the Washington Daily News and other newspapers, and Mike Causey, government employment reporter for the Washington Post.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN EVERY SESSION of Congress scores of bills are thrown into the hopper designed to rewrite at least some part of the nation's laws affecting labor-management relations.

Aside from 1947—when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed—and 1959—when the Landrum-Griffin Act became law—few of these proposals get beyond the introduction stage.

Proposals that are not acted upon, however, should not be disregarded. They provide a meter, a measuring stick to determine the areas of greatest pressure for legislation, both pro-labor and anti-labor.

The National Labor Relations Board has just released a study of bills introduced in Congress between Jan. 7, 1959, and Aug. 25, 1965, to amend the National Labor Relations Act. Excluded are those proposals which eventually became part of the Landrum-Griffin package, passed in 1959.

During this period—approximately six and one-half years—there were a total of 272 measures introduced.

The largest number, 54, involved the construction industry and 43 were for situs picketing—to permit strikes at the site of construction projects with several employers when there is a labor dispute with any one of them.

The next largest number of bills were in the area of union security, 53. All but a handful of these called for repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley, the provision which legalized state "right to work" laws. Some 26 such bills were introduced in 1965, alone.

THERE WERE several bills which called for a federal "right to work" law and states seeking union security must pass their own laws.

Rep. (now Senator) Robert Griffin (R-Mich.) had his own proposals for repealing Section 14(b). These would also prohibit use of dues for political purposes (including registration and get-out-the-vote) where there is a union shop.

Many introduced by traditionally anti-labor members of Congress called for membership votes before strikes. Among the authors of these measures were Goldwater, Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.), Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.), Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.), Rep. John Rhodes (R-Ariz.) and Rep. Robert Ashbrooke (R-Ohio).

Ten bills, alone, dealt with national emergency strikes during this period. Some would outlaw strikes in certain industries regardless of other factors. Curtis, for example, would simply eliminate industry-wide bargaining where so-called national emergency disputes have occurred.

Curtis, along with McClellan, Mundt and a few others, would permit the discharge of wildcat strikers. Another proposal would permit states to regulate strikes and boycotts.

Five members of Congress introduced separate measures to prohibit the use of professional strikebreakers in labor disputes affecting interstate commerce. The printing trades, particularly, have been engaged in a major campaign to pass such legislation on the state and local level.

The usual group of anti-labor congressmen have been seeking legislation to permit employers to go out of business. Behind this is the NLRB ruling in the infamous Darlington case that an employer may not shut down part of his operation if his purpose or the reasonably foreseeable effect is to "chill" unionism in his remaining plants.

Proposals affecting labor are still being introduced in the 90th Congress. Whereas there are a number of pro-labor bills—such as situs picketing and extending coverage of labor law to farm workers—the vast majority of measures are clearly anti-labor, reversing the pattern since 1959. Some three dozen such anti-labor measures have been introduced to date.

It is no accident that more of these bills are concerned with various forms of compulsory arbitration—particularly in amendments to the Railway Labor Act.

AMENDMENT of the Hatch Act, to eliminate unnecessary restrictions on political activities of government employes, was urged by Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel. He was questioned by John Cramer, left, columnist for the Washington Daily News and other papers, and Mike Causey, right, government employment reporter for the Washington Post. The Labor News Conference program is carried by the Mutual Radio Network.

Key Votes on Rent Aid, Model Cities

There were two key House rollcall votes on an appropriations bill containing funds for the rent supplement and model cities programs.

Column I shows the 232-171 vote killing funds to expand the rent supplement program for low-income families. On labor's scoreboard, 163 Republicans and 69 Democrats cast wrong votes (W), while 159 Democrats and 12 Republicans voted right (R).

Column II is the 213-193 vote against eliminating all of the already reduced appropriations for the model cities program, except for token planning grants. Voting right (R) to save the program were 178 Democrats and 35 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) were cast by 141 Republicans and 52 Democrats.

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Andrews, George (D)	W	W
4. Nichols (D)	W	W
5. Selden (D)	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	W
8. Jones (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Pollock (R)	W	W
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Gathings (D)	W	W
2. Mills (D)	R	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	R	R
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	A	A
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	W	W
7. Cohelan (D)	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. Younger (R)	PW	PW
12. Talcott (R)	W	W
13. Teague (R)	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	W	R
34. Hanna (D)	R	R
35. Utt (R)	W	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
38. Tunney (D)	W	R
Los Angeles County		
17. King (D)	R	R
19. Holifield (D)	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Lipscomb (R)	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R
27. Reinecke (R)	W	W
28. Bell (R)	W	R
29. Brown (D)	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	PR	PR
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Rogers (D)	R	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	R	R
CONNECTICUT		
1. Daddario (D)	R	R
2. St. Onge (D)	PR	PR
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. Irwin (D)	R	R
5. Monagan (D)	R	R
6. Meskill (R)	W	W
DELAWARE		
AL Roth (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	A	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Herlong (D)	W	W
5. Gurney (R)	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	R	R
7. Haley (D)	W	W
8. Cramer (R)	W	W
9. Rogers (D)	W	W
10. Burke (R)	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	PR	PR
GEORGIA		
1. Hagan (D)	W	W
2. O'Neal (D)	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Thompson (R)	A	A
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. Davis (D)	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	R
9. Landrum (D)	R	R
10. Stephens (D)	R	R
HAWAII		
AL Matsunaga (D)	R	R
AL Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. McClure (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
12. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Reid (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	W
17. Arends (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Gray (D)	R	R
22. Springer (R)	W	W
23. Shipley (D)	R	R
24. Price (D)	R	R
Chicago—Cook County		
1. Dawson (D)	R	R
2. O'Hara (D)	R	R
3. Murphy (D)	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	PW	PW
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R
6. Ronan (D)	R	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R
13. Rumsfeld (R)	W	W
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Halleck (R)	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Adair (R)	PW	PW
5. Roush (D)	R	R
6. Bray (R)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	W	R
10. Roudebush (R)	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R
IOWA		
1. Schwengel (R)	W	W
2. Culver (D)	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W
5. Smith (D)	A	A
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
7. Scherle (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Dole (R)	W	W
2. Mize (R)	W	W
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	R
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	R
3. Cowger (R)	PR	PR
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W
6. Watts (D)	W	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Willis (D)	A	A
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	W	W
7. Edwards (D)	W	R
8. Long (D)	W	W
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R
MARYLAND		
1. Morton (R)	W	R
2. Long (D)	R	R
3. Garmatz (D)	W	R
4. Fallon (D)	W	R
5. Machen (D)	R	R
6. Mathias (R)	R	R
7. Friedel (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	PR	PR
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Philbin (D)	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R
5. Morse (R)	R	R
6. Bates (R)	W	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. McCormack (D)	Speaker	
10. Heckler (R)	W	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Keith (R)	W	R
MICHIGAN		
2. Esch (R)	W	W
3. Brown (R)	R	R
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (R)	W	R
8. Harvey (R)	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W	W
19. McDonald (R)	W	W
Metropolitan Detroit		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	PR	A
14. Nedzi (D)	PR	A
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	PR	PR
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W
3. MacGregor (R)	PW	PW
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W
7. Langen (R)	W	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Abernethy (D)	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	W
3. Williams (D)	PW	PW
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Karsten (D)	R	R
2. Curtis (R)	W	W
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	W	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Hull (D)	PR	PR
7. Hall (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Jones (D)	W	W
MONTANA		
1. Olsen (D)	R	R
2. Battin (R)	W	W
NEBRASKA		
1. Denny (R)	W	W
2. Cunningham (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Baring (D)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	W	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W
6. Cahill (R)	W	W
7. Widnall (R)	W	R
8. Joelson	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	PR	PR
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	W	R
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
AL Morris (D)	R	R
AL Walker (D)	R	W
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	W	R
2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	W
5. Tenzer (D)	R	R
25. Ottinger (D)	R	R
26. Reid (R)	R	R
27. Dow (D)	R	R
28. Resnick (D)	R	R
29. Button (R)	R	R
30. King (R)	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	W	W
32. Pirnie (R)	W	R
33. Robison (R)	W	R
34. Hanley (D)	R	R
35. Stratton (D)	W	R
36. Horton (R)	R	R
37. Conable (R)	W	W
38. Goodell (R)	W	W
39. McCarthy (D)	W	R
40. Smith (R)	W	W
41. Dulski (D)	R	R
New York City		
6. Halpern (R)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Celler (D)	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Kelly (D)	R	R
13. Multer (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	R
15. Carey (D)	R	R
16. Murphy (D)	R	R
17. Kupferman (R)	R	R
18. Powell (D)	(Not seated)	
19. Farbstein (D)	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	R	R
21. Scheuer (D)	R	R
22. Gilbert (D)	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	R	R
24. Fino (R)	W	W
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Gardner (R)	W	W
5. Galifianakis (D)	W	R
6. Kornegay (D)	W	R
7. Lennon (D)	W	W
8. Jonas (R)	W	W
9. Broyhill (R)	W	W
10. Whitener (D)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
1. Andrews (R)	W	R
2. Kleppe (R)	W	W
OHIO		
1. Taft (R)	W	R
2. Clancy (R)	PW	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	PW	PW
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Betts (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	R
14. Ayres (R)	W	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Bow (R)	PW	PW
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	A	A
19. Kirwan (D)	R	R
20. Feighan (D)	R	R
21. Vanik (D)	R	R
22. Bolton (R)	W	W
23. Minshall (R)	W	W
24. Lukens (R)	W	W
OKLAHOMA		
1. Belcher (R)	W	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	R
4. Steed (D)	R	W
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Smith (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	W	W
2. Ullman (D)	A	R
3. Green (D)	R	R
4. Dellenback (R)	PR	PR
PENNSYLVANIA		
6. Rhodes (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	W	W
8. Biester (R)	W	W
9. Watkins (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	W	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	W
13. Schweiker (R)	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Corbett (R)	W	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Holland (D)	A	A
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	W	W
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R
27. Fulton (R)	W	R
Philadelphia		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Byrne (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Green (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St. Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Rivers (D)	W	W
2. Watson (R)	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	W
4. Ashmore (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	PW	PW
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Reifel (R)	W	R
2. Berry (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Brock (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	R	R
5. Fulton (D)	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	R	R
7. Blanton (D)	W	R
8. Everett (D)	R	R
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	R
2. Dowdy (D)	W	W
3. Pool (D)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	R
5. Cabell (D)	W	R
6. Teague (D)	W	W
7. Bush (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	PW	A
11. Poage (D)	W	R
12. Wright (D)	R	R
13. Purcell (D)	R	R
14. Young (D)	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R
16. White (D)	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Price (R)	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	R	R
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W
22. Casey (D)	R	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	R
UTAH		
1. Burton (R)	W	W
2. Lloyd (R)	W	W
VERMONT		
AL Stafford (R)	W	R
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	R
2. Hardy (D)	W	R
3. Satterfield (D)	W	R
4. Abbitt (D)	W	W
5. Tuck (D)	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W
7. Marsh (D)	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pelly (R)	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. May (R)	W	W
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Moore (R)	W	W
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
5. Kee (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Schadeberg (R)	W	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W
7. Laird (R)	PW	PW
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
AL Harrison (R)	W	W

Law Too Restrictive:

Hatch Act Revisions Proposed by Unions

Organized labor called for substantial overhaul and liberalization of the Hatch Act to assure all public employes—federal, state and local—their basic democratic rights to political activity.

The AFL-CIO and representatives of public workers unions at all governmental levels called for the modernization of the act in testimony before a special commission set up by the 89th Congress to determine whether the law needs rewriting.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, told the Commission that portions of the Hatch Act restricting voluntary political activity of federal and many state and local employes are "too broad" as to workers covered by the law and the types of activity prohibited, adding that the provisions have been given "excessively broad interpretation," by the Civil Service Commission.

He stressed that "when we bar citizens from being politically active we strip them of their most basic democratic rights, and when we bar a large group of citizens from active participation in politics, as the Hatch Act does, we may weaken the whole fibre of our democratic system. This danger should be taken especially into account in view of the increasing number of state and local employes whose activities are financed in part by federal grants." **(See story Page 5.)**

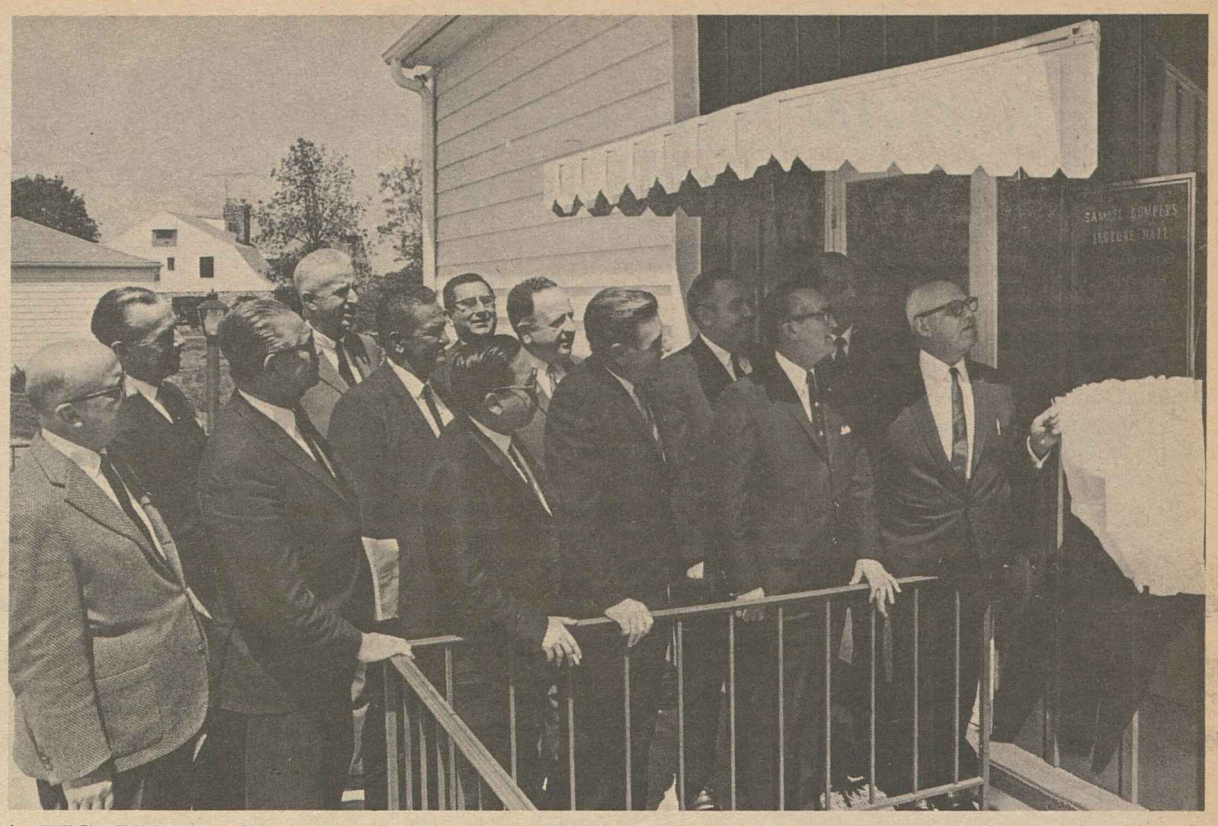
The Government Employes' Council, consisting of 34 AFL-CIO unions representing postal, classified and wage board employes in the federal service, declared that federal workers had the impression after living with the act for 25 years "that existing limitations on their political rights can best be observed by remaining completely apolitical."

The council called for the following changes in the act:

- Revision to emphasize the legitimate political participation available to federal workers.
- The right of a federal worker to be a candidate for federal, state or local office on a partisan or nonpartisan basis.
- Government employe unions should be free to engage in political matters during union meetings.
- Freedom for federal workers to take part in campaigns encouraging voters to register and vote.
- Elimination of the minimum penalty of a 30-day suspension for violation of the act.
- Continue existing protections against coercion in political matters or persuasion by superiors to make political contributions.
- Barring employes who seek elected office on a partisan or nonpartisan basis from using their federal positions to advance their candidacies.

The State, County and Municipal Employes union told the commission that the "second-class status of public employes in regard to proper exercise of their political rights must end."

The union, which represents about 350,000 state and local workers, declared that if the federal government takes the lead in eliminating restrictions on political activity "hundreds of thousands of state and local employes will benefit immediately, and hopefully state and local restrictions will be repealed or modified."



A HIGHLIGHT of the fifth anniversary celebration of the American Institute for Free Labor Development was dedication of Samuel Gompers Lecture Hall, newest building on its "campus" at Front Royal, Va. Above, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is also president of the AIFLD, unveils the dedication plaque. Looking on are other members of the AIFLD board.

Arizona AFL-CIO Votes Children's Camp Fund

Flagstaff, Ariz.—The Arizona AFL-CIO at its convention here voted to increase the per capita payments from 15 cents to 18 cents per month, with the boost earmarked for expansion of the organization's children's camp at Prescott.

The 270 delegates representing 71 local unions and 19 councils—many of whom have done volunteer work during the three years since the camp was started—voted to name it in memory of the late L. L. Dugan, a member of Operating Engineers Local 420, Phoenix. Dugan died last December while helping to get the camp ready for its fourth year.

The convention voted to sever the state body's relations with Northern Arizona University here, charging it with anti-union attitudes, and to discontinue the state labor school held there for the past few years. Pres. William D. Shafer announced that a new labor education program will be developed.

In a companion resolution, the delegates voted not to hold future state conventions in communities without unionized hotels.

Support was voted for striking members of the Typographical Union on Tucson newspapers and for printing trades unions on strike at the Kingsport, Tenn., Press. A collection was taken up for the Tucson strikers and another, for the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, after a description of organizing difficulties by Andy Imputan, aide to UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez.

The convention gave unanimous backing to Pres. Johnson's proposals for social security improvements and endorsed the AFL-CIO goal of a 50 percent increase in benefits.

Speakers included AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel V. Flanagan and COPE Regional Dir. LaMar Gulbransen, both of San Francisco; State Industrial Commissioner John Ahearn; Regional Dir. Morris Skinner of the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; Gov. Jack Williams (R) and Mayor Rolland Wheeler of Flagstaff.

Shafer, a member of Communications Workers Local 8519, was re-elected without opposition. Darwin Aycock of Stereotypers Local 15, Phoenix, succeeds Sec.-Treas. John Evans, who took a federal job.

Labor Educators Pick 1967 Intern

Madison, Wis.—Kyle Ogden of Los Angeles has been named winner of the 1967 labor intern scholarship of Workers Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers. He is an organizer for Local 213-L of the Leather, Luggage & Handbag Workers, AFL-CIO.

Formerly a member of AFT Local 1021, Ogden will spend eight weeks studying labor education techniques at AFL-CIO headquarters and also at Wisconsin University's School for Workers, the University of California Center for Labor Research and Education, and with the Clothing Workers.

Water Fund Holdup Urged In Westlands

The AFL-CIO called on a Senate committee to deny funds for construction of an irrigation system in California until landowners comply with land and acreage regulations.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Sen. Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Public Works, that labor had twice previously objected to funds for the Westlands Water District and that the situation has not changed, and in fact has worsened.

More than 75 percent of the land in the district, part of the Central Valley water delivery project, is held in acreage greater than allowed by the federal reclamation law, Biemiller wrote. The law, he noted, requires owners of more than 160 acres to agree to dispose of the excess acreage before any construction on the project is contracted for by the government.

At the beginning of the project, the AFL-CIO noted, 70 percent of the land exceeded the legal limit. Since then it has risen.

UN Summoned To Keep Peace In Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

for peace in the Middle East conflict." MTD Pres. Paul Hall wired "we are convinced that freedom can be made secure not by appeasement but by a firm foreign policy."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had warned in February of the "systematic intensification of Soviet intrigue in the Middle East during the past year, especially in Egypt and Syria," and noted the "repeated acts of aggression" by Syria against Israel.

The council had called on the U.S. government to "adopt a strong stand against such aggression," as the border warfare in Israel, and to "refuse all economic and technical assistance to those countries sponsoring a policy of encouraging border warfare and eliminating their neighbors."

The council statement pointed up also Egyptian gas bombing of villages on the Saudi-Yemen borders, the aggressive actions of Syria against Jordon and other acts in the Middle East that have threatened the peace.

Sixteenth Class Marks AIFLD's Fifth Year

The American Institute for Free Labor Development marked its fifth anniversary with commencement ceremonies for graduates of its 16th training course for trade union leaders.

Completing the AIFLD course were 21 unionists from 15 Caribbean countries and two U.S. citizens. All have since returned to the Caribbean area to conduct similar training programs for other unionists.

Guyanaian Ambassador Sir John Carter voiced his nation's appreciation to the AIFLD for its services to Guyana, including a 600-unit worker housing project now under construction in the capital city of Georgetown.

The knowledge and experience the trainees have gained, he said, will "undoubtedly promote the advance of trade unionism in their respective countries and contribute to their advancement in the economic and social fields."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the graduates to always "search for the best solutions" to the problems and challenges they face. Other answers may be "easier or more obvious," but in the long run, he cautioned, they may "prove more costly."

"Legislation to protect one individual or group from the adverse consequences of the exercise of a right by another individual or group" is the "first step to dictatorship," Meany warned. Strikes, for instance, he said, may inconvenience some, but "it is much better to bear that inconvenience than to destroy the right to strike."

Meany told the graduates that as trade unionists in new and growing countries, they have both opportunities and obligations to build strong, free and effective private institutions. Stressing the importance of that challenge, he declared, "if private institutions don't do their job," then governments will, and soon, government will be doing everything.

LBJ Message

Before presenting diplomas to the class, Meany read a letter of greetings and congratulations from Pres. Johnson to them and to the AIFLD. "I pledge my continued support," the President's letter said in part, to the "constructive economic and social change in Latin America" with which the Institute has identified itself.

Administrator William B. Gaud of the Agency for International Development told students that their studies have prepared them for three important tasks—"to endow the labor movements in your countries with new bargaining power, with new capacity for bargaining effectively in the interests of rank and file workers;" better performance flowing from the literacy training, vocational and other education and the role of "institution builders."

The elected class spokesman, George DePeana, coordinator of the Crichlow Labor Institute in Georgetown, Guyana, focused on the meaning of the training to the students.

At a dinner honoring the graduates, C. D. G. Pearson of the Canadian International Power Co. praised the work of the AIFLD in behalf of employes of his and other industries in Latin America.

Gift from Co-op

A hammock made at the Floresta (Brazil) Craft Cooperative on looms purchased with an AFL-CIO Impact Projects Program grant, was presented to Meany by AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., on behalf of the Federation of Rural Workers of Pernambuco, Brazil.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and AIFLD secretary-treasurer, who presided at the graduation exercises, closed the dinner by calling on the graduates to "remain humble" when they take up their work in their own countries. "Remember always, that your first obligation is not to yourself, but, as trade unionists, to your fellow man," Beirne said.

Vincent Sweeney, Steel Editor, Dies

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Vincent D. Sweeney, pioneer member of the Steelworkers and editor of Steel Labor for 25 years, died at 67 and was buried after requiem mass in St. Bernard's Church, Mt. Lebanon, Pa. He had been ill since retirement in 1961.

Sweeney graduated from Notre Dame University and served for 15 years as a newsman for the former Intl. News Service, the Pittsburgh Press and other papers. In 1936, John L. Lewis named him public relations director for what is now the USWA. At his death USWA Pres. I. W. Abel praised Sweeney as a pioneer "who helped organize and build our union."

Quie Plan Defeated:

Amendments Cut School Aid Scope

(Continued from Page 1)

hand over the money to them."

The bill authorizes $3.5 billion in federal funds for the 1969 fiscal year, but the money would have to be appropriated in separate legislation. This year's budget request, for example, is far below the amount Congress authorized last year.

Other Green amendments adopted took away money allocated to the U.S. Office of Education for interstate activities and turned it over to the states and struck the Teachers Corps authorization from the bill. The fate of the Teacher Corps now depends on its inclusion in the college aid bill, currently being considered by a subcommittee headed by Mrs. Green.

A somewhat confused House adopted a Green amendment requiring that desegregation guidelines be applied equally in all states. At the start of the debate, it appeared that southerners were supporting the move as a means of getting rid of guidelines. But as the debate progressed, liberals pressed the argument that the effect would be to tighten desegregation standards throughout the nation and the voting blocs were thoroughly mixed.

A clear setback for civil rights supporters, however, was adoption of an amendment by Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N.C.) preventing the government from holding up funds from segregated school districts until after an administrative hearing on the case. The House passed a similar provision last year but then accepted a Senate modification which allowed the government to hold up funds, but required that a hearing be held within 90 days.

The House did not complete its three-day debate on the bill until 1:40 a.m. on May 25. Democratic leaders sought an earlier adjournment to regroup their forces, but were outvoted and the acrimonious battle over amendments continued.

So battered was the bill that when the Republicans offered a final motion to send the legislation back to committee, Administration leaders momentarily considered going along with the proposal — especially since the bulk of the bill applied to the fiscal year starting July 1, 1968, and does not affect the coming year's program.

But the decision was made to send the bill along to the Senate and the recommittal motion was beaten, 236-180. On this vote, 134 Republicans and 46 Democrats voted to kill the bill and 190 Democrats and 46 Republicans voted to keep it alive.

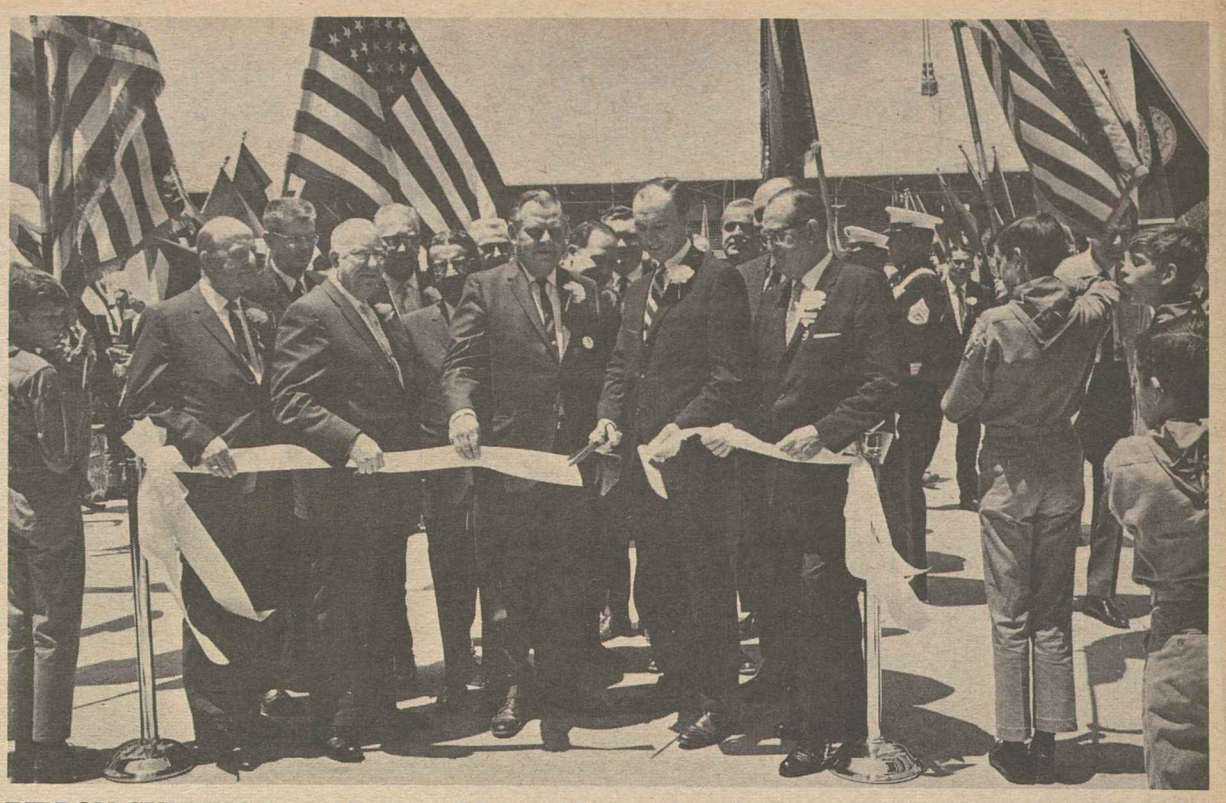
Conferees Up Tax Credit Aid On Investment

House and Senate conferees agreed on an investment tax credit bill which gives a bigger windfall to business and industry than the Administration had sought. The House voted final approval and Senate ratification is expected.

The bill restores the 7 percent tax credit for outlays on new equipment and liberalizes tax allowances for depreciation of commercial and industrial buildings. The tax benefits had been suspended last fall as an anti-inflation move.

As approved by the conferees, the legislation carries retroactive provisions beyond the Administration request and will raise the original estimate of $1.1 billion in revenue loss to $1.7 billion.

The conferees also accepted the Senate-passed rider which suspends the presidential campaign financing law enacted last year to enable taxpayers to allocate $1 of their income tax to a fund to finance presidential election campaigns.



RIBBON-CUTTING by Ass't. Sec. of Labor Thomas Donahue opened the 1967 Union-Industries Show at Phoenix, Ariz., to the thousands of visitors. In the front row, from left: Arthur P. Gildea, secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workers; Richard F. Walsh, president of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept, and of the Stage Employes; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, keynote speaker; Donahue, and Sec. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label Dept., director of the show.

Unions Explore Future Of Performing Arts

America's performing and graphic arts can expect a brilliant future if organized labor's resources are properly coordinated with those of government, industry and the world of education. This is the opinion of speakers who addressed a "Labor and the Lively Arts" spring conference held here under the sponsorship of the New York City Central Labor Council.

Billed as a "happening," the conference drew experts from the arts, from government and private industry, and from the trade union movement who participated in three panel discussions. It also featured an art show and a display of sculpture and illustrative material involving several dozen international and local unions.

Principal speaker at the conference was Herman Kenin, president of the Musicians, who noted that organized labor is largely responsible for leisure enjoyed by working men and women. Its involvement in the arts is a natural outgrowth, he said.

"We seek less leisure time for the performer and better use of the leisure time now available to others in increasing measure as a result of improved working conditions," he said.

He pointed out that the labor movement's involvement in the arts is not new, citing the Ladies' Garment Workers production of the revue, Pins and Needles in the 1930's, and its support of orchestral and theatrical performances. He cited his own union's role in getting Congress to establish a Federal Council For The Arts, its efforts in stimulating the performance of live music at free concerts through its recording industry trust fund; its sponsorship of new young musicians under its Congress of Strings project; and its Chicago elementary school program.

In the panel on Labor and the Performing Arts, Actors Equity Association Pres. Frederick O'Neal cited increasing involvement of unions in the dramatic arts, and expressed the opinion that "there is no telling how much the American theater might expand providing organized labor makes good use of its influence and strength."

The conference, which was arranged mainly through the efforts of Bill Morrison, secretary-treasurer of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 60 and a playwright, drew close to 500 persons.

The day's proceedings were climaxed with a performance of Arthur Laurents' play "Invitation to a March," performed at the Equity Theater. In addition to Morrison, who was conference chairman, the "happening" was arranged by Carl Schlesinger, education director for Typographical Union Local 6, and Edward Sullivan, education director of IBEW Local 3.

25,000 Rally Against N.Y. Strike Curbs

New York — Twenty-five thousand New York City municipal employes jammed Madison Square Garden to capacity and overflowed into side streets on May 23 in protest against the law enacted by the state legislature which decrees "killer" penalties against unions in the public sector for strikes.

The rally was sponsored by District Council 37, State, County & Municipal Employes, Transport Workers Union, and Local 2, United Federation of Teachers, AFT. Featured speakers included the three international union presidents, Jerry Wurf of AFSCME, Matthew Guinan of TWU, and Charles Cogen of AFT, along with Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Raymond Corbett, president of the State AFL-CIO, and Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. The rally was chaired by Victor Gotbaum, executive director of District Council 37, AFSCME.

The cheering, stomping rally, one of the biggest labor meetings ever held in New York, featured a grand march around the arena, and a standing pledge "that we three unions, together representing a force of great power, pledge to stand together in defense of one another until this evil law and its promoters are left in the dust of history, while public employe unionism moves ahead to new triumphs in the advancement of the hundreds of thousands of employes whom we represent."

The rally crowd pledged also to strike "when sufficiently aggrieved," despite the law's prohibitions and penalties, and to "devote particular attention to our political-legislative activities never forgetting and never forgiving those legislators who foisted upon us the Rockefeller-Travia Act, and most particularly those whose names adorn this act." The references were to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, original sponsor of the bill, and Assembly Speaker Anthony J. Travia, Brooklyn Democrat, who guided the bill through the Democratic-controlled Assembly.

A telegram of support from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared: "Congratulations on the unity of three public service unions in defense of the job security and wage standards of your members, and in opposition to the law enacted by the New York State Legislature which would deprive you of basic rights, including the right to strike. Organized labor stands behind you in your fight."

Phoenix Crowds View Union-Industries Show

By Gervase N. Love

Phoenix, Ariz.—The AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show offers an outstanding example of an economic system that "eternally puzzles totalitarians of the left and the right," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared at the show's opening ceremonies here.

"It is a demonstration," Schnitzler declared, "that labor and industry do seek—and in many instances have achieved—a working industrial democracy in their places of employment."

Arizonans from all over the state crowded steadily into the huge Veterans Memorial Coliseum during the six-day display. Many listened with eager interest to the trade union message as they eyed the work of union men and women.

Schnitzler pointed out that the show is a demonstration of what unions and many of their employers have long said.

"That is," he continued, "unions are people like yourselves, and all employes do not dislike unions or their employes. In fact, as the show here proves, together they have produced a quality of goods and a level of craftsmanship in a volume that is the marvel of the world."

He emphasized that the benefits of the wages and contracts unions negotiate extend beyond the workers directly involved.

"Union workers spend their earnings," he said. "They travel. Many come to Arizona on their vacation; many union workers move here when they retire on union-won pensions, and all union workers buy and own products made or grown in this state. It is the same story in every state. The wages of union workers provide in great measure the extra thrust of mass purchasing power that makes possible the goods you see during the show."

Assistant Sec. of Labor Thomas Donahue cut the ribbon to open the show. To enter, the first arrivals marched past a Marine Corps color guard and between rows of uniformed, flag-bearing Boy Scouts.

He brought greetings from Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and from Pres. Johnson, who recalled that since the 1966 show in Baltimore, "employment has climbed by well over 1 million, average factory wages have increased and total national production has risen.

"This national vitality, which American labor and management has fashioned together," the President said, "is all reflected in your exhibition. It also symbolizes the common bond between labor and management which is helping us build a better America."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message read by Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. noted that each of the shows held over the past nearly 30 years "has succeeded in demonstrating the ever-improving quality of these products, the skills of the workers and the betterment of American life."

"The 1967 show again demonstrates that American industrial accomplishments are the greatest in the world," Meany said. "It also illustrates the unique reasons why: mutual understanding, teamwork and respect between free labor and free employers."

Dept. Sec. Joseph Lewis, the show director, announced that unions constituted 47 percent of the exhibitors and employers 47 percent, with the remaining 6 percent divided between government and social agencies.

The exhibits demonstrated that AFL-CIO members earn their livings in an amazing variety of ways and that at least some of the public is interested in every one.

Visitors watched in fascination as Val Hamer, 70-year-old member of Glass Bottle Blowers Local 118, Baltimore, Md., came out of retirement to demonstrate his skill for the 14th consecutive show. With him were two other Local 118 members, Edward Platter and William George.

At the Plasterers booth, Van Baker, Phoenix Local 394, painstakingly created accurately-colored, life-sized representations of the Kachina dolls associated with Arizona Indians.

5-27-67

States '67 Record: Better than Average

Labor Gains Outweigh Setbacks

By David L. Perlman

Most state legislatures have enacted at least part of labor's legislative program this year, including improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation, higher state minimum wages, collective bargaining laws and further progress on civil rights.

Some of the biggest gains came in legislatures which for the first time are apportioned on a one man, one vote basis.

There were setbacks, too. But most of these represented the failure to pass labor-backed bills rather than the passage of anti-labor legislation.

Sessions Continue

Nearly half the legislatures are still in session, so the AFL-CIO News legislative survey is necessarily incomplete. But enough returns are in to add up to a better-than-average record. It won't be quite as good as 1965, when the nationwide Democratic election sweep coupled with reapportionment was reflected in widespread legislative accomplishments. But this year's record is better than had been anticipated after last November's election washed out many of the liberal beachheads.

Eight states adopted or improved minimum wage laws, but most fall short of matching the federal level. More than a dozen states boosted workmen's compensation and nearly as many raised unemployment benefits—although most increases were little more than cost-of-living adjustments. Collective bargaining and dues checkoff laws for public employes were enacted or improved in six states, but New York took a step backwards with a punitive no-strike law subjecting unions to fines of up to $10,000 a day.

Five states made some meaningful improvement in civil rights legislation, although open housing bills were usually heavily compromised.

Several states moved boldly ahead of Congress and enacted "truth-in-lending" and other labor-backed consumer bills, and legislation along these lines is pending in a number of legislatures still in session.

Only in New Mexico was "right-to-work" a threat, and it was soundly beaten there.

One man, one vote apportionment received a big share of credit

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AFL-CIO News

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Labor Backs LBJ Policy On Aggression in Mideast

PETITIONS urging Congress to get out of the horse-and-buggy era by increasing social security benefits were delivered to the Capitol by delegates to the convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens after a parade up Pennsylvania Ave. behind this 1922 model Franklin automobile. Also in the parade was a horse-drawn surrey.

Meany Hits Soviets For Causing Crisis

American labor supports Pres. Johnson's efforts to use all diplomatic channels to ease the crisis in the Middle East, but emphasized that the situation cannot be solved through appeasing "Soviet aggression by proxy."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a statement **(Text on Page 6)** that the trade union movement welcomes Pres. Johnson's declaration that the Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba is "illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace."

Meany voiced the AFL-CIO's support also of the President's "unequivocal reaffirmation" of the policy of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy that the U.S. "strongly opposes aggression" in the Middle East, by anyone in the area, in any form, overt or clandestine."

The primary cause of the crisis in the area. Meany asserted, is the Soviet Union which "has armed Nasser for aggression and led him to expel the UN peace-keeping force and to violate the freedom of the seas."

The AFL-CIO president emphasized that, aided and abetted by the U.S.S.R., "Nasser is frantically rallying all Arab countries for a war to destroy Israel" and that the Egyptian dictator has boasted that "the Soviet Union stands with us in this battle."

Freedom the Target

In the present crisis, Meany warned, "Israel is the first target of Soviet aggression by proxy (Nasser.)" But, he added, Israel is not the only or the last target. "The freedom and security of the entire free world are the real and final target of the Communist aggressors."

Meany's statement came as the UN Security Council continued its debate on the Middle East crisis

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House Cuts Funds for Wage Law

The House followed the lead of its Appropriations Committee and approved without dissent a $13.1 billion bill to finance programs of the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and several smaller agencies including the National Labor Relations Board.

Funds in the bill are above the amount appropriated last year, but $185 million below the amount sought by Pres. Johnson for the coming fiscal year. The budget requested by the Administration was in most areas less than the amount Congress had authorized to be spent.

The AFL-CIO had urged the Appropriations Committee to add more new wage-hour inspectors than the Administration had sought to enforce the new minimum wage law, with its greatly expanded coverage. Even if the full budget request were granted, the federation argued, only 3 percent of covered establishments could be visited by a wage-hour inspector as compared with 5 percent the previous year.

(Continued on Page 4)

Petitions to Congress:

Seniors Spur Drive For Social Security

New determination by the nation's organized elders to win improved social security benefits was impressed upon Congress as the National Council of Senior Citizens held its annual convention in Washington.

More than 1,000 delegates representing 2 million members heard their cause urged by national leaders and then stood on historic Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalks and cheered as their directors rode a horse-drawn surrey and a 1922 Franklin auto to deliver petitions supporting their goals to the Capitol.

The petitions, containing hundreds of thousands of names, were presented by NCSC Pres. John W. Edelman to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee, which is expected to vote soon on social security improvements proposed by Pres. Johnson.

The convention also passed resolutions calling for:

- Elimination of cash payments from medicare beneficiaries and extension of coverage from the present 90 days to a full year.
- Regulations requiring doctors to send medicare bills directly to the government for payment.
- Establishment of regional maximum fee schedules as a step toward controlling rising medical care costs, and legislation requiring that drugs be prescribed by the less expensive generic name.
- Extension of medicaid to all the medically indigent.

(Continued on Page 12)

Rail Hearings Nearing End In Congress

Congress headed toward a showdown vote on compulsory arbitration of the railroad shopcrafts dispute before a no-strike law expires June 19.

After three weeks of hearing testimony for and against the bill, committees prepared to debate and vote in executive session on recommendations to be made to the full Senate and House.

Pending in each body is a joint resolution embodying the Administration proposal to bar a strike by 137,000 union mechanics on nearly 200 U.S. railroads while another presidental panel—the third since

(Continued on Page 3)

California Fair Housing Repealer Struck Down by Supreme Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that an amendment to the California constitution repealing fair housing laws amounted to racial discrimination by the state and violated the U.S. Constitution.

In a 5 to 4 decision the high court voided the amendment, Proposition 14, adopted in the 1964 general election by a 2 to 1 margin, on the grounds that the amendment "was intended to authorize and does authorize racial discrimination in the housing market."

This is in violation of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, the court declared.

The amendment was presented to the voters of California in the form of an initiative petition vigorously supported by the state's real estate interests and designed to repeal two laws previously adopted by the state legislature banning discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.

Justice Byron White, for the majority, upheld the decision of the Supreme Court of California which had earlier voided the amendment and had found that the intent was to authorize private discrimination on housing. White was joined by Justices William J. Brennan, William O. Douglas and Abe Fortas and Chief Justice Earl Warren. In dissent were Justices John M. Harlan, Hugo L. Black, Tom C. Clark and Potter Stewart.

Proposition 14 played a major role in the 1964 elections in California and was vigorously opposed by labor and liberal groups. The appeal against Proposition 14 after it was made part of the state constitution came in two separate suits by Negroes who asserted that apartment house owners had barred them on racial grounds.

Seafarers Win Decisive Vote In ILWU Raid

San Francisco—The Seafarers won a resounding victory over the unaffiliated Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union in a National Labor Relations Board representation election among workers at a nearby sugar refining plant.

An ILWU raiding attempt was defeated when workers at the California & Hawaii Sugar Refinery in Crockett, about 40 miles from San Francisco, voted May 25 for continued representation by the SIU Sugar Workers' Union Local 1. The result was 659 votes for the SIU to 386 for the ILWU which was expelled from the former CIO in 1950 on findings that the union's policies followed the Communist Party line. There were three voided ballots and 27 votes for neither union.

The 1,250 workers at the California & Hawaii refining plant had been represented by the SIU Sugar Workers Union, which began negotiations with the company for a contract renewal this spring. When negotiations with the company reached an impasse in May, the ILWU, led by Harry Bridges, stepped into the picture and demanded the NLRB representation election. The ILWU already represented about 185 warehousemen in the plant.

SIU West Coast Rep. Frank Drozak said "the decisive defeat of the ILWU raiding attempt should serve as a lesson to Bridges that such anti-labor tactics are completely objectionable and will not be tolerated by American trade union members."

Drozak said that the SIU Sugar Workers local had called in the company to meet immediately to discuss a new contract.

PAINTING by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany titled Springtime in the Alps was among exhibits of the work of union members at a spring conference, Labor and the Lively Arts, sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council at Riverside Museum. The display also featured sculpture and decorative pieces and illustrative material created by members of several dozen international and local unions.

Married Stewardesses Win Job Protection

New York—American Airlines has offered to rehire 75 stewardesses dismissed last year because they married, but announced it will file a suit challenging the arbitrator's decision that sparked its offer.

The decision, by Arbiter Peter Seitz, was hailed by the Transport Workers as a victory in the long battle of AFL-CIO unions to eliminate restrictions by air line managements against women workers.

Seitz ruled, in the case of Mrs. Nancy Wheelock Mayfield of TWU Local 1550, that American cannot automatically lay off every stewardess after marriage, but must make decisions on a person-by-person basis as to whether marriage has adversely affected work performance.

Mrs. Mayfield was dropped from the payroll May 1, 1966, six months after her marriage to John Mayfield, California resident. TWU filed a grievance and carried the case to arbitration. Seitz directed American to reinstate her with full back pay, provided she works at least 75 days, with no loss of seniority rights.

A spokesman for the carrier said it will carry out the arbitrator's ruling but will challenge his right to "rewrite the terms" of an agreement signed Oct. 1, 1965, and revised this year. Seitz's ruling was an interpretation of the revised clause.

Mrs. Mayfield, 25, said she will return to work and hopes to get the Los Angeles-Washington run, which would take her away from home only two nights a week.

Age Test Due

Her next worry, she told the New York Times, is what to do when she becomes 32, the mandatory retirement age for American Airlines stewardesses. The TWU said the union will keep trying to change that rule too.

Arbitration boards in two other airline cases reached contrary decisions. One board headed by Arbitrator Peter Kelliher ruled that Allegheny Airlines' policy of dropping married stewardesses is unreasonable. At United Air Lines, a board headed by Mark L. Kahn upheld the company's dismissal of a married stewardess. Both women were members of an Air Line Pilots' affiliate, and both boards referred to pending stewardess cases before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In Washington, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ordered the EEOC to hold a new hearing and compile a new record before setting a policy determination on the rights of stewardesses under the sex discrimination provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

Labor Assails Reagan On Naming of Beeson

Sacramento, Calif.—California labor has voiced sharp protest against the appointment by Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) of a management man to the state's top labor post.

West Coast newspapers announced the discovery in mid-May of Reagan's month-old appointment of Albert C. Beeson, San Jose management consultant and former member of the National Labor Relations Board during the Eisenhower Administration, as head of the state's Dept. of Industrial Relations. The nomination went to the State Senate Apr. 12 and has not yet been confirmed.

"This is the first time" in 40 years that any governor, Democrat or Republican, has "put a management man in to head this department," said Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO. "It is very sad, very bad."

Executive Sec. Sigmund Arywitz of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO said labor "would have been surprised" if Reagan had "deviated from his established pattern of bad appointments." He added:

"We wish Mr. Reagan would remember that he is governor of all the people and that the function of the Dept. of Industrial Relations is to help foster and protect the interests of the working people of California."

Other management men had previously been named by Reagan, who once served as president of the Screen Actors' Guild, to such posts as those of state labor commissioner and state farm labor commissioner.

The Beeson appointment was to the "last key job where labor thought there might still be a chance that Reagan would place someone at least impartial in this vital post," as the Los Angeles Citizen put it. The Citizen is published by AFL-CIO unions in the Los Angeles area.

Management Consultant

Beeson, a Republican, lives in Menlo Park and is vice president of Case & Co., management consultants. When Pres. Eisenhower named him as a member of the NLRB in 1954, the Senate confirmed him, 45-42, after stormy debate.

Labor vigorously opposed his confirmation on the ground that he was a strong partisan of management. Democratic senators called him "a company man" who could not make an objective decision free of pro-employer bias.

Beeson served about a year as an NLRB member but resigned because of illness in the family.

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To Resolve Impasse:

Talks Stepped Up In Rubber Walkout

Akron—Negotiations between the Rubber Workers and the Big Five rubber companies took new directions here this week as both sides stepped up efforts to resolve the two-month strike.

First new development was a company-side decision to switch to industry-wide bargaining, to put its top negotiators together at one table opposite URW Pres. Peter Bommarito and other top negotiators for the union. Previously bargaining had been on a company-by-company basis.

The URW has sharply attacked the industry's mutual aid strike pact under which companies not struck —Goodyear and General in this case—are required to give financial help to the struck firms—Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich.

Charges Filed

The union has charged the companies with taking their alliance to the bargaining table thus tieing the hands of individual negotiators.

On June 1, the URW filed unfair practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board, accusing the firms of engaging in a conspiracy to thwart bargaining through the mutual aid pact.

The URW has been on strike since Apr. 20 against Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich with members remaining on the job at the other two firms as bargaining continues. The union is seeking an economic program it describes as "logical, reasonable and attainable."

In the second major development, pensions and all other matters that were not scheduled for negotiations until fall have been put on the table for possible inclusion in any settlement reached in the present round of talks, which started in mid-March.

Pension improvements have been a major objective in the URW since the last round of negotiations in which the settlement provided retirement benefits of $3.25 per month for each year of service. The auto industry settlement set the basic pension benefit the same year at $4.25 per month for each year of service. Historically, the big rubber firms have insisted on contract benefits paralleling those in auto.

The triple strikes have entered their seventh week and now match in man-days the 1959 strikes against the same three companies.

The URW's $6.5 million strike fund is nearly exhausted, the union reported, with 51,000 strikers drawing weekly $25 benefit checks.

Token picket lines have been maintained for the most part, but on May 31 strikers at the Akron Goodrich plant and Firestone plants in Akron, Des Moines, Ia., and Decatur and Bloomington, Ill., staged large demonstrations. Firestone obtained court orders to limit the pickets, but it was late the next day before the gates were open in Akron. The Goodrich demonstration lasted only a few hours.

Steelworkers Give Red Cross $10,000

The American Red Cross announced that it has received $10,000 from the Steelworkers for the relief of tornado victims in Illinois and Michigan.

The Red Cross reported that, since the tornadoes struck Apr. 21, it has aided nearly 10,000 persons in the two states and that Red Cross crews are still at work.

According to Red Cross statistics, 397 homes were destroyed and 1,114 homes damaged in Illinois. Some 211 mobile homes also were lost and 22 suffered heavy damage. Victims included 1,845 families, with 53 persons killed and 1,093 injured.

In Michigan, 1,101 families were affected by the tornadic winds and 26 homes were destroyed.

ILG Settlements Extend 15% Pay Hike Pattern

New York—Three-year wage increases totaling 15 percent and improved fringe benefits were negotiated by three locals of the Ladies' Garment Workers in contract renewals covering 27,000 production workers in more than 500 Greater New York shops.

The raise was the largest ever negotiated in the history of Blouse, Skirt & Sportswear Local 23-25 of the ILG, Manager Shelley Appleton said. Ratified by representatives of 17,000 union members, it will serve also as a guideline for contracts covering an additional 25,000 workers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania shops, according to Appleton.

The agreement went into effect June 1 for Local 23-25 members. It provides for wage boosts of 7 percent in 1967, an additional 5 percent next Feb. 5 and 3 percent more on June 2, 1969.

Other improvements include an eighth paid holiday and higher employer payments into the health and welfare funds—10 percent instead of 9.5 percent.

Identical general wage increases were negotiated with employers of 10,000 workers by ILGWU Local 105, representing sportswear and outerwear makers, and Local 10, representing cutters. Minimum increases of 16 to 25 percent over the three-year contract term also were negotiated for operators, pressers, finishers, shipping clerks and other shopworkers, along with an eighth paid holiday and a wage reopening tied to specified increases in the cost of living.

The new agreements parallel the 15 percent settlements recently reached by the union and employers of 42,000 workers in the women's coat and suit industry in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and the Philadelphia area.

Frank P. Converse, IUOE Leader, Dies

Cleveland, O.—Funeral services were held here June 2 for Frank P. Converse, vice president of the Operating Engineers and business manager since 1939 of state-wide IUOE Local 18. Converse, a former IUOE secretary-treasurer, died here at 81 after a brief illness.

Converse joined the union in 1913. He was elected president of the Cleveland local in 1917 and an IUOE vice president in 1942. He led the move to merge six local unions of portable and hoisting engineers into one state-wide local, which now has more than 13,000 members. The local has been on strike since May 3 against the Ohio Contractors Association, whose members hold $800 million in state highway contracts.

Hearings Near Wind-Up:

Rail Unions Renew Attack on Strike Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

the wage dispute started more than a year ago—tries to mediate a settlement and, if that fails, mandates terms until Jan. 1, 1969.

AFL-CIO and rail union witnesses opposed the plan as "compulsory arbitration" directed against labor by government coercion. Management and Administration witnesses supported the President's proposal.

A Senate Labor subcommittee ended hearings on the legislation after a closing round of union charges that management has failed to bargain in good faith with the crafts—the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, the Firemen and Oilers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Labor witnesses agreed that government seizure of the roads, and government operation while negotiations continue, would be preferable to forced arbitration. The latter would penalize only the shopcraft union members, they asserted, while "real, not token seizure" would put pressure on both sides to settle.

The House Commerce Committee said it hopes to wrap up hearings soon after testimony by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, possibly on June 6.

Strike Enjoined

Meanwhile there were these other rail developments:

● The President blocked a strike by 19.000 members of the unaffiliated Conductors & Brakemen, at least until Aug. 1, by naming an emergency board headed by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Other members of the board, which will begin public hearings June 5, are Rolf Valtin of Washington and Lloyd H. Bailer, New York arbiter.

● The Locomotive Engineers, unaffiliated, approved a management offer of a 6 percent general wage increase for 40,000 members, retroactive to Aug 12, 1966 and effective until July 1968. The union said it also won an additional increase for nearly 20,000 members who work without a fireman in the cab; three weeks' paid vacation after 10 years of service, and a $2,000 paid-up life insurance policy on retirement.

● A presidential emergency board spelled out proposals for ending a contract dispute between the Railroad Trainmen and the Long Island Rail Road. It recommended comparability in setting area wage rates for members of two shopcraft unions on the road.

In the shopcrafts dispute, a member of the House Labor Committee, Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.) charged that a meeting of Transportation Sec. Alan Boyd and other government officials to explore methods of assuring vital shipments if a strike were permitted "showed no evidence" of good faith effort. Instead, Moss declared, it was "contemptuous of the Congress."

He had asked for a discussion of the unions' offer to keep essential traffic moving in the event of a strike. Boyd called the proposal "impractical" after meeting with union representatives.

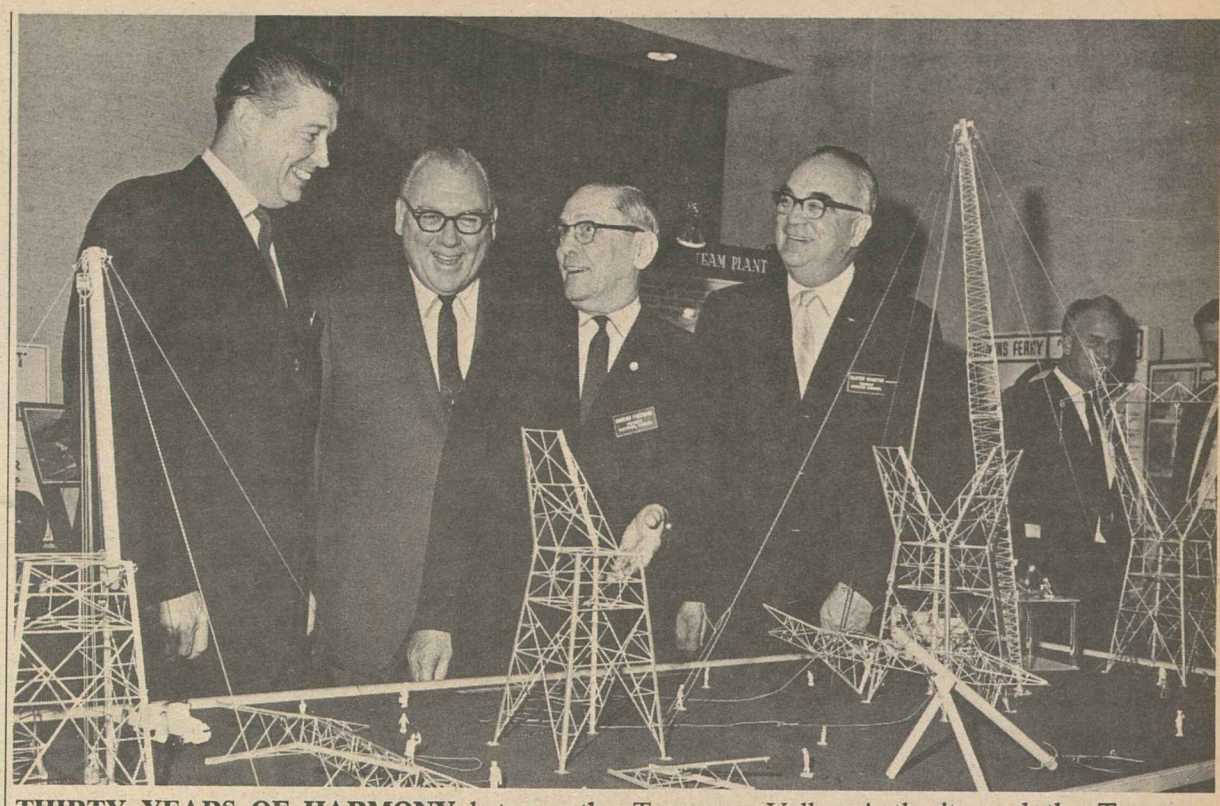
BRT Pres. Charles Luna and Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen were final witnesses before the House subcommittee. They said a forced arbitration law would be just as destructive of collective bargaining as the 1963 law permitting the railroads to lay off train crews.

Rail management, they said, had used the 1963 legislation to avoid negotiations in violation of the intent of Congress.

Luna warned that history might repeat itself under a compulsory arbitration law for the shopcrafts, which he said have been trying since May 1966 to induce true bargaining by management. Wage rates have fallen far below those in comparable industries, the crafts assert.

Gilbert said of the 1963 law that "what Congress intended in every instance did not happen." The board established under the law "devised its own original solution" for the dispute—not the solution developed by labor and management in bargaining.

He said his union, which lost more than 12,000 members through management layoffs, has had to spend $650,000 in legal battling "involving problems arising from the public law" or the award. Nearly 8,000 other firemen, and additional members of four other operating unions, were terminated or transferred, he testified.



THIRTY YEARS OF HARMONY between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Valley AFL-CIO were observed in Chattanooga at the central body's annual meeting, which was attended by many international union officials. Looking over models of transmission towers and their parts are, from left, Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers; Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers.

6 Unions Urge CAB Outlaw Air Strike Pact

Six unions of airline employes announced they will jointly urge the Civil Aeronautics Board to outlaw a strike insurance agreement between major U.S. airlines.

The unions are the Air Line Pilots, Air Line Dispatchers, Flight Engineers, Machinists, Railway Clerks and Transport Workers.

They reported that four lines—Eastern, Northwest, Trans World and United—received $44 million from the strike insurance fund when they lost business to the other lines during a 43-day strike of mechanics last year.

The unions charge the plan encouraged the carriers to force a strike, delayed good-faith bargaining and violated laws aimed at preserving industrial peace. Thus it became a strikebreaking device, they declared in a statement calling on the CAB not to renew a temporary three-year agreement expiring July 10.

Five lines were struck by the IAM last summer but one—National—did not participate in the plan. The non-struck lines made payments on a percentage basis figured on increased income.

TVA, Unions Mark 30 Years of Harmony

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Three decades of harmony between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Valley AFL-CIO have produced a "yardstick" of labor relations for the entire power industry, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared here.

Freeman returned to his former home to speak at a banquet highlighting the central labor body's annual valley-wide conference, which marked 30 years of successful collective bargaining. The two-day session drew nearly 750 representatives of labor and management from all the TVA states and included a number of high-ranking union officials.

Success Hailed

"The success of this yardstick merits its support," Freeman said in hailing the years of cooperative labor-management relations.

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service praised the bargaining relationship as "a living monument deserving of careful study and emulation by other governmental agencies and unions representing government employes."

In other parts of the country, he said, relations between federal agencies and unions of their employes are at about the stage that industry passed through in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Agreements, he warned, should be studied with "great care" by union and government officials who are new at bargaining with each other.

Chairman A. J. Wagner of the TVA board of directors renewed "my personal commitment" to the labor relations program and paid tribute to the TVA's first board for "the wisdom and foresight that made possible this partnership between union and management which has flourished and grown."

He also gave a brief review of the TVA's growth and outlined plans for future moves.

Other speakers included Pres. John McConnell of the University of New Hampshire and Dr. John Dunlop of the Harvard University Dept. of Economics. Presiding at various sessions were Pres. C. C. Hobbs of the valley AFL-CIO and John E. Massey, TVA personnel director; L. J. Van Mol, TVA general manager, and Don McBride, a TVA director.

Union officials present included Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the Bricklayers; Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers; Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters and Pres. Matthew Lynch of the Tennessee AFL-CIO.

Also, Vice Pres. Maywood Boggs of the Boilermakers; IBEW Vice Pres. W. D. Petty; Vice Pres. John Walsh of the Iron Workers; Vice Pres. G. K. Fritts of the Painters and Treas. Peter Terzick of the Carpenters.

Steel Union Wins Pact At Big Machine Plant

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers have won recognition and a first contract from the Mesta Machine Co., last remaining major unorganized steel mill and equipment manufacturing plant in the Pittsburgh area. The West Homestead firm has 2,000 production and maintenance employes.

Mesta Pres. John D. Iversen and USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony said in a joint statement that recognition followed a card check against the company payroll showing that a substantial majority of eligible employes had signed USWA authorization cards. Neutral arbitrator B. Meredith Reid, Pittsburgh attorney, verified the count, the announcement said.

The contract calls for application of the terms in the union's basic steel agreement; wage and benefit improvements next Aug. 7, in line with those to be negotiated with other major firms; a full union shop; grievance machinery, a severance pay fund and a study by a joint union-management committee of job classifications, job descriptions and seniority provisions.

It was agreed that the contract term may run to May 27, 1970, or 90 days after termination of the next U.S. Steel agreement, whichever is later.

USWA District Dir. Paul Normile, who headed the organizing drive at Mesta, said the USWA had tried since 1937 to organize the plant. Management always put into effect the pension, savings, vacation and supplemental unemployment benefits won by the union from other big firms, he recalled.

Two other unions, the Pattern Makers and the Plant Guards (unaffiliated), represent separate groups of Mesta workers at West Homestead. The Machinists have bargaining rights for Mesta's New Castle, Pa., workers.

Medicare Leaflets Aid Record-Keeping

The Social Security Administration has made available at its local offices new pamphlets to help medicare beneficiaries in paying and keeping records of their medical expenses.

One pamphlet describes methods of payment and another explains how the first $50 of medical insurance expenses the beneficiary pays each calendar year is determined.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman points out that though the payment pamphlet tells about the two ways of paying a bill—assignment and direct billing—only the former assures beneficiaries of 80 percent reimbursement. The reason, he said, is that the doctor using this method accepts the "reasonable and customary" fee set by the SSA, whereas under direct billing he may charge more and the beneficiary must pay the difference.

Rochester ACWA Gives Headquarters to City

Rochester, N. Y.—The Clothing Workers have donated their headquarters building to the city, which will occupy it for a poverty program or recreation center after the ACWA Joint Board moves to a new building in late summer. The union has occupied the three-story structure since 1919.

A city councilman and a daily newspaper recently suggested that the city buy the building. After the gift was announced, the newspaper said "the generosity of the Clothing Workers is greatly appreciated."

Trainees Win State-County Staff Posts

Eleven rank-and-file members of the State, County & Municipal Employes have received staff assignments around the country following an intensive three months of staff training.

The students were subjected to both class work and field experience in a unique staff training program. They studied economics, politics, collective bargaining, urban problems, civil rights and many more subjects. The program was directed by Mrs. Betty Miller.

At the graduation ceremonies, AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said the students came "from the basic roots of our union" and he joined Mrs. Miller in praising their "high level of motivation."

Walter G. Davis, director of education for the AFL-CIO, said the students had completed "one of the most comprehensive staff training programs" and that it will "strengthen the whole trade union movement."

KEY LEADERS of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) met in AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington with members of the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs on current problems. Standing from left are Nguyen-Quang-Nghiem, president, provincial council of Thua-Thien; Harry Goldberg, Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Bui-Bo, secretary-general, provincial council of Khanh-Hoa; Nguyen-Van-Tinh, Bus Workers Union; Vuong-Van-Binh, secretary-general, Vietnam Transport Workers Federation; Trinh-Van-Phuoc, secretary-general, provincial council of Bien-Hoa. Seated from left are Nguyen Thi Hoang-Tam, interpreter; Mrs. Phan Thi Hoai, Social Welfare & Women's Activities Dept.; Theresa Hoang-Anh An, interpreter.

Farm Worker Union Breakthrough Called 'Most Hopeful Trend of Year'

The "most hopeful trend of the year" was the unionization of farm workers in California and Texas, the National Sharecroppers Fund said in its 1966 report on the condition of farm workers and small farmers.

In spite of the establishment of a minimum wage of $1 an hour, farm wages "lagged so far behind general American standards that farm workers across the country undertook protest marches, union organization and strikes, with first dramatic gains appearing in California," said the report, citing contracts won by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee with Schenley Industries and the DiGiorgio Corp.

The report was prepared by Executive Sec. Fay Bennett of the fund, which for 30 years has pioneered in improving substandard farm conditions. Dr. Frank F. Graham is fund chairman and Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters is vice chairman.

Outside California, the NSF reported, the "most important current organizing efforts is at La Casita farms" near Rio Grande City, Tex. The UFWOC won its first recognition agreement from a major grower in May and continued picketing of La Casita despite "wholesale" arrests of pickets by Texas Rangers. Farm workers have no legally protected right to organize.

A dramatic feature of 1966 organizing attempts, the report pointed out, was the march on state capitals by farm workers seeking the rights already shared by other workers. But none of the gains of the UFWOC workers were shared by small farmers, whose numbers continued to drop, "particularly under forced evictions in southern states," the report related.

The NSF gave this summary:

- More than 3 million persons did some work on farms for cash wages in 1965, the latest year for which full information was available. Of these, 1.3 million "casual" workers averaged only 9 days of work and $66 in wages; another 1.9 million were noncasuals who worked an average of 137 days and earned $1,045 for the year.
- Lack of family housing remains acute. An eight-county survey in California farm country showed that 80 percent of farm worker housing violated minimum standards of health, safety and sanitation. This is a nationwide problem.
- **In fiscal 1966, the Labor Dept. found 1,725 farms violated child labor laws, and 5,487 children were discovered working during school hours. Legal protection for children is inadequate.**
- Farm workers lose more days due to sickness — an average 7.5 days a year — than workers in all other occupations (average 6 days). More than two out of 10 farm workers have chronic health problems that limit their activities, compared to about one out of 10 for all occupations.
- In 1965, agriculture again ranked as the third most hazardous industry in the U.S., following mining and construction.

The fund reported that the number of farm residents in the U.S. dropped from 15.6 million in 1960 to 11.6 million — a rate of decline put at 4 percent for whites and 10 percent for Negro farm people. Most of all, "people leave to escape the poverty that is still more prevalent in the South than anywhere else" in the nation, it said.

Job Move to Suburbs Strands Poor in Cities

The new jobs in growing metropolitan areas have been moving out of the central city to the suburbs while those most in need of jobs are left stranded in the city.

This is the primary cause of the failure to match available workers with available jobs, according to an article in the May issue of the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review.

"The Decentralization of Jobs," an article by economist Dorothy K. Newman, analyzed data on the value of building permits issued and found new factory and commercial buildings concentrating in the ring of metropolitan areas rather than in the central city.

"The trend to place new structures in the suburbs—particularly those devoted to factories and trade and, to a smaller extent, to schools and hospitals—is especially marked in the North, where central cities tend to be old and the flight of population to the suburbs has been going on for many years," she points out.

Miss Newman notes that getting to a suburban job puts a greater burden on central city residents than is experienced by the suburbanite commuting to the city. Public transport to the suburbs, she notes, "is usually expensive, often circuitous or simply not available."

"According to estimates by the Traffic Commission of New York City," the article says, "it would cost a worker in Harlem $40 a month to commute by public transportation to work in an aircraft plant in Farmingdale (Long Island), in a parts plant in Yonkers or Portchester (Westchester), or in a basic chemical plant on Staten Island. The public transportation cost for a Bedford-Stuyvesant resident to work in the same places would be nearly $50 a month."

A great many of the new jobs in the suburbs are paratechnical, subprofessional, clerical, sales or semiskilled in plants, stores, warehouses and hospitals, Miss Newman wrote, adding:

"These are the kinds of jobs for which the unemployed and underemployed in cities could be hired directly or trained by employers or the government with little effort or expense.

"But these jobs are not accessible or always open to unemployed or underemployed city dwellers, many of whom are Negroes. This significantly limits the contribution expanding job opportunities in the ring could make toward overcoming the competitive disadvantage and unused skill potential of those living in the city."

Miss Newman said the substantial outmigration of facilities precedes and also reflects the huge increase of business and employment in the ring areas, where population growth is greatest also.

Wage-Hour Budget Cut:

On-Job Training Added to G.I. Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Instead the committee cut back the request for 175 new inspectors and provided funds for only 150.

While House Republicans let the Labor-HEW money bill go through without trying to make further cuts, the GOP leadership took advantage of Democratic absenteeism May 31 to put through what was billed as a 5 percent cut in the budget for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments — excluding only the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Appropriations Committee had already chopped the budget request by nearly 7 percent, however, and the debate on the GOP motion found congressmen from both parties confused as to whether the 5 percent budget cut amendment would have any meaning. At any rate it carried on a 171-156 rollcall.

GI Bill Liberalized

The Senate passed a liberalized GI Bill of Rights including a new provision—strongly urged by the AFL-CIO—permitting veterans to receive educational allowances while enrolled in full-time apprenticeship and on-the-job training. A similar bill was passed by the House and the measure now goes to a conference committee.

Apprentices and trainees would be entitled to a maximum monthly payment of $80 for a single person, $95 for a veteran with one dependent and $115 for two or more dependents. The allowance would go down as earnings rose under the training program.

This would be accomplished through a formula setting a ceiling of $450 a month on the combination of the trainee's wages and the educational assistance allowance.

For veterans attending colleges and other educational institutions, the legislation provides a substantial boost in benefits over present law.

The basic allowance for a single veteran is raised from $100 to $130 a month; for a vet with one dependent from $125 to $150, and for two dependents from $150 to $175. The new legislation would also add $10 a month for each dependent over two.

The bill also allows 1.5 months educational benefits for each month of service, instead of the present one month, up to a 36-month maximum. It permits veterans to receive allowances while completing high school without having the time charged against further college training.

Restoration of the investment tax credit—long delayed by the Senate battle over suspension of the presidential campaign financing law—was finally enacted as the Senate joined the House in approving a conference report.

House and Senate conferees had before them conflicting versions of draft extension legislation. The Senate bill leaves the President with broad authority to put into effect many of his proposed reforms, including a form of lottery selection. The House reserved the right to veto any presidential order substantially changing the present system of selection.

Tile Industry Job Losses Laid to Imports

Japan's virtual assumption of the ceramic tile market in the United States has cost American workers 4,000 jobs and $20 million a year in wages, Vice Pres. Enoch Rust of the Glass & Ceramic Workers and Pres. Paul Pelfrey of the Brick & Clay Workers testified at hearings before the U.S. Tariff Commission.

The two union officers said that imports from Japan account for more than 60 percent of the ceramic mosaic floor tile market and about 20 percent of the wall tile market.

With industry spokesmen, they maintained that Japanese manufacturers achieved their position through a "whole catalogue" of unfair practices including price fixing, allocation of markets and dumping in which exporters, trading houses and U.S. importers also are involved.

Award Winners Named By Hillman Foundation

New York—Sidney Hillman Foundation awards for outstanding work in the publishing and television fields during 1966 were presented to six winners here.

The awards, given annually by the foundation in memory of the late first president of the Clothing Workers, were presented at a luncheon by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the union and the foundation. With each went a check for $500. Recipients were:

William C. Jersey, film producer, for the motion picture "A Time for Burning," a documentary about an Omaha pastor forced to give up his pastorate over a civil rights issue. The film was commissioned by Lutheran Film Associates and shown on the National Educational Television network.

Joseph P. Lyford, journalism professor at the University of California, Berkeley, for his book The Airtight Cage—a study of an urban slum published by Harper & Row.

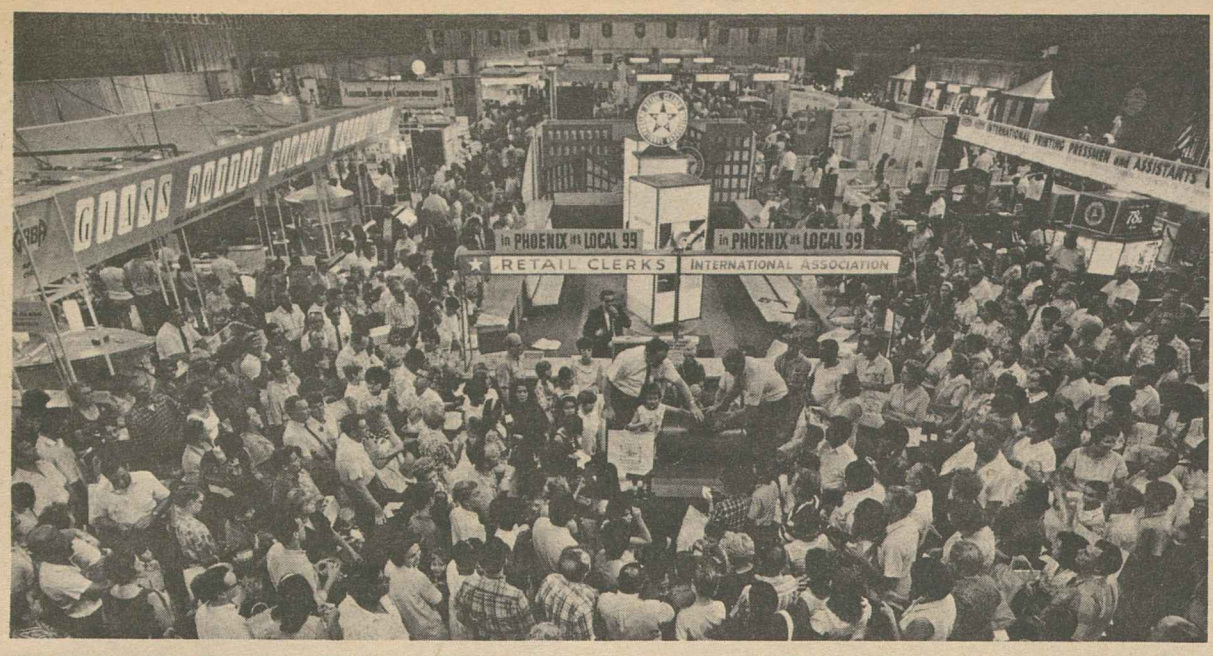
Richard Harris, reporter on the staff of the New Yorker magazine, for a four-part series on medicare—a history of the enactment of medicare legislation and the American Medical Association's sustained opposition.

Douglas S. Walker, city editor of the Dayton, O., Daily News, and Robert A. Keveney, copy editor for the same paper, for a series of Daily News stories titled "I Joined the Far Right." The series gave an "inside" view of the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society and similar groups. Each man joined one of the groups.

Harrison E. Salisbury, an assistant managing editor of the New York Times, special award for his reporting from Viet Nam.

The awards have been given annually since 1959 to "perpetuate Hillman's high ideals of service to the community and promote his broad-ranging interests and concerns."

Judges this year were Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post; Edward P. Morgan, ABC radio commentator on programs sponsored by the AFL-CIO, and Ralph McGill, columnist and publisher of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.



THOUSANDS OF SHOPPING BAGS were given away by the Retail Clerks during the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in Phoenix, Ariz., but the big moment came for many of the spectators when a final-day drawing was held for a color television set. A visiting child picked the winner.

INTENSE as any other artist creating a masterpiece is Pres. Thomas Wake of San Francisco Local 24 as he decorates a cake at the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers' booth.

The Southwest Gets a Union Label

MEMBERS of the Barbers from all parts of the country spruced up both adults and children like Wilma Robertson, adopted daughter of Intl. Rep. Wilma Robertson of the Clothing Workers.

COTTON CANDY given away at the ABC booth was particularly welcomed by the children, many of whom arrived in their school buses. More than 204,000 visitors attended the six-day show.

A WASHINGTON PRESS 95 years old was put into service by the Printing Pressmen to turn out copies of patriotic documents like the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

ADMIRING skill of Val Hamer, Glass Bottle Blowers Local 118, Baltimore, Md., are (L-R) Assistant Sec. of Labor Thomas Donahue, Vice Pres. P. T. Veru of Schenley Industries, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and AFL-CIO Union Label Dept. Pres. Richard F. Walsh.

ARTISTIC BENT of younger generation was given free play at the Painters' booth, where kids swirled paints into a well and produced abstract designs on paper they could carry home to parents.

SPECTACULAR WAR DANCES were performed at a luncheon prior to the show's opening by boys from St. John's Indian Mission school, near Phoenix. The luncheon also heard speeches by Donahue and Schnitzler and messages from Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Crisis in the Middle East— Threat to World Peace

AMERICAN LABOR is deeply disturbed by the grave threat to world peace in the Middle East.

Soviet machinations over the past year are the primary cause of the dangerous deterioration of the situation in this pivotal area. Instead of striving for an Arab-Israeli understanding, the Soviet government has armed Nasser for aggression and led him to expel the UN peace-keeping force and to violate the freedom of the seas which is indispensable to world peace. On the very day (May 22) that Moscow notified Turkey that 10 Soviet warships were to sail from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and into the Mediterranean, the Egyptian dictator announced his closing of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

Aided and abetted by the U.S.S.R., Nasser is frantically rallying all Arab countries for a war to destroy Israel. He has boasted before the Egyptian National Assembly that "the Soviet Union stands with us in this battle." We have here the voice of Nasser, but the hand of Brezhnev.

Realizing the gravity of the situation and the urgency of free world preparations to meet the crisis, American labor welcomes Pres. Johnson's timely declaration that:

"The United States considers the gulf to be an international waterway and feels that a blockade of Israeli shipping is illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace."

We support the President's unequivocal reaffirmation of the policy pursued by his predecessors, Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, that "The United States strongly opposes aggression by anyone in the area, in any form, overt or clandestine."

American labor favors the President's policy of utilizing all diplomatic channels, inclusive of the UN, and seeking combined efforts by the maritime powers to secure a just settlement of the present crisis in the Middle East. However, the Soviet government and its Communist bloc would make a fatal error to assume that our country's exhaustive diplomatic efforts for a just peace mean that the United States would, in the process, become exhausted and appease aggression by accepting actions which Pres. Johnson has appropriately branded "illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace."

Were Nasser and his masters permitted to succeed in their aggression, not only Israel but a number of other Middle Eastern countries—Arab lands—would also lose their national independence under the guise of so-called Arab national unity. Then the U.S.S.R. would finally succeed in its drive to take over the entire Red Sea-Arabian Peninsula-Persian Gulf Region and to deny the free world access to its energy resources. Such a conquest would be the springboard from which the Soviet rulers could move to take over the mineral resources of South-Central Africa.

In the present critical situation, Israel is the first target of Soviet aggression by proxy (Nasser). Clearly Israel is not the only or last target of this aggression. The freedom and security of our country, of the entire free world, are the real and final target of the Communist aggressors.

—Statement issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, June 1, 1967, Washington, D.C.

'Ready, Aim . . .'

President on Politics:

Increasing Cost of Campaigns Threaten Democratic Process

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's message to Congress on "The Political Process in America." These excerpts set out the background for the President's recommendations on financing political campaigns.

DEMOCRACY RESTS on the voice of the people. Whatever blunts the clear expression of that voice is a threat to democratic government.

In this century one phenomenon in particular poses such a threat—the soaring costs of political campaigns.

Historically, candidates for public office in this country have always relied upon private contributions to finance their campaigns.

But in the past few decades, technology—which has changed so much of our national life—has modified the nature of political campaigning as well. Radio, television, and the airplane have brought sweeping new dimensions and costs to the concept of political candidacy.

In many ways these changes have worked to the decided advantage of the American people. They have served to bring the candidates and the issues before virtually every voting citizen. They have contributed immeasurably to the political education of the nation.

In another way, however, they have worked to the opposite effect by increasing the costs of campaigning to spectacular proportions. Costs of such magnitude can have serious consequences for our democracy:

- More and more, men and women of limited means may refrain from running for public office. Private wealth increasingly becomes an artificial and unrealistic arbiter of qualifications, and the source of public leadership is thus narrowed.
- Increases in the size of individual contributions create uneasiness in the minds of the public. Actually, the exercise of undue influence occurs infrequently. Nonetheless the circumstances in which a candidate is obligated to rely on sizable contributions easily creates the impression that influence is at work. This impression—however unfounded it might be—is itself intolerable, for it erodes public confidence in the democratic order.
- The necessity of acquiring substantial funds to finance campaigns diverts a candidate's attention from his public obligations and detracts from his energetic exposition of the issues.
- The growing importance of large contributions serves to deter the search for small ones, and thus effectively narrows the base of financial support. This is exactly the opposite of what a democratic society should strive to achieve.

It is extremely difficult to devise a program which completely eliminates these undesirable consequences without inhibiting robust campaigning and the freedom of every American fully to participate in the elective process.

I believe that our ultimate goal should be to finance the total expense for this vital function of our democracy with public funds, and to prohibit the use or acceptance of money from private sources.

We have virtually no experience upon which to base such a program. Its risks and uncertainties are formidable. I believe, however, that we are ready to make a beginning. We should proceed with all prudent speed to enact those parts of such a program which appear to be feasible at this time.

The election of a President is the highest expression of the free choice of the American people. It is the most visible level of politics—and also the most expensive.

For their free choice to be exercised wisely, the people must be fully informed about the opposing candidates and issues. To achieve this, candidates and parties must have the funds to bring their platforms and programs to the people.

IN RECOGNITION of this problem, the Congress last year enacted the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act. By so doing, it adopted the central concept that some form of public financing of presidential campaigns would serve the public interest.

I did not submit or recommend this legislation. It was the creation and the product of the Congress in 1966. As you will recall, it was added as an amendment to other essential legislation. When I signed that act into law last November, I observed that "it breaks new ground in the financing of presidential election campaigns" and that the "new law is only a beginning." It was my belief then, as it is now, that the complex issues involved in this new concept required extensive discussion and penetrating analysis.

Over the past six weeks, we have heard men of deep principle and firm conviction engage in a spirited and searching debate on the law. While there were honest and vigorous disagreements, they were voiced by those who share a common faith in the free ideals which are the bedrock of our democracy.

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Morgan Says:

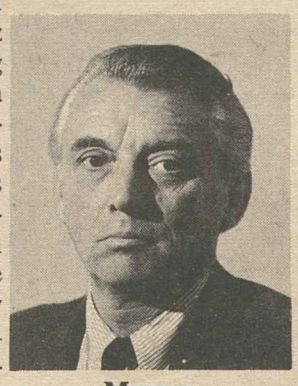
Great Diplomatic Skill Needed To Ease Crisis in Middle East

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

THE TINY but growing port of Elath is as vital to the tiny but developing nation of Israel as water to a duck.

Without it much of the country's swimming economy would sink. The hemorrhage of Arab hatred blocks the great trade artery of the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping and for more than a decade Col. Nasser's government in Cairo has been blacklisting ships flying any flag with cargoes for or from Israel in their holds. Before the combined strike by Israel, France and Britain in 1956 to "liberate" the canal from Egyptian hands was aborted, Nasser had maintained a blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, a narrow finger pointing northward from the Red Sea, between the Sinai Peninsula and Saudi Arabia. Purpose: to bottle up Elath and deny Israel any access to the sea east of Suez.



Morgan

But when U.S. and UN intervention stopped the Suez campaign inches short of success against Nasser, the Aqaba gulf was uncorked and an international garrison, part of the United Nations "peace-keeping" force, was installed in a blockhouse at the mouth of the gulf to see that it stayed open.

Egyptian troops have now returned to the blockhouse. Nasser boasted he was putting the cork back in the bottle. If he does he will put in with it enough political nitroglycerine to blow the uneasy peace in the Middle East to smithereens.

In its decade of development now suddenly menaced, Elath grew from what looked roughly like a CARE package parachute-dropped on a pebbly beach to a city of 13,000. When I was there four years ago, it had already begun the admirable impertinence of calling itself a seaside resort though summer temperatures reach 120 degrees.

Now it really is a tourist attraction. The pinkish-brown columns of King Solomon's copper mines are nearby. The brave vegetation includes the cloudy green tamarisk and the flat-topped acacia tree. Wood from the latter was used to make the Ark of the Covenant, the box in which the Ten Commandments were kept. Moses is said to have discovered the springs at Yot Vata, 26 miles inland, whence Elath today gets much of its water.

But Elath's maximal importance is as a commercial port. Israeli copper, salt and phosphates for fertilizer—in total 20 percent of Israel's exports—are shipped to foreign markets from it. Into it, mostly by tanker from Iran, come 90 percent of Israel's oil requirements. The petroleum is then pumped 300 miles through the Negev desert, past Beersheba, the fertile Mediterranean coastal plain and Tel Aviv, up to the refineries at Haifa.

If Elath were actually blockaded the oil from Iran would have to travel more than 12,000 miles around the Cape of Good Hope, up the Atlantic, past Gibraltar into the Mediterranean and finally to Haifa. This is four times the distance from Abadan, Iran's oil port, to Elath.

THERE IS no doubt that Israel has been a progressive thorn in the side of the Arab world since the country was invented under the enthusiastic sponsorship of Pres. Truman a generation ago. The most fiery and irresponsible Arab leaders still talk of exterminating it. This cannot be done without a major war in the Middle East which nobody, perhaps least of all the people of the Arab states, can afford.

But now the worst threat of a war in the 11 years since Suez rises. In contrast to Nasser's loud and boastful bellicosity, Israel is saying with quiet but grim candor that if he actually tries to blockade Elath it will be an act of war, justifying measures of self-defense by the Israeli government under Article 51 of the United Nations charter.

The United States is inescapably identified with Israel in this stand. In an address to the American people on Feb. 20, 1957, Pres. Eisenhower declared "the Gulf (of Aqaba) constitutes international waters and no nation has the right to prevent free and innocent passage in the Gulf."

He added that if Egypt should violate the armistice agreement or other international obligations (including the guarantee of free and open transit through the Suez Canal without discrimination), "then this should be dealt with firmly by the society of nations."

The tragic and contemptible fact is that Egypt has not been dealt with firmly by anybody, least of all the U.S., and the result has been no serious challenge to Nasser's barring Suez to Israeli shipping or blacklisting ships trading with Israel.

So now a war threatens over a port above the Red Sea about the size of a yacht club. The UN has been rendered almost—but not quite—impotent as a stabilizing agent, thanks not only to the disruptive intransigence of the Soviet Union but past equivocal positions of the U.S.

There still seems to be time to bring everybody to his senses. The time must be used with the greatest diplomatic skill possible. One unwanted war at a time is already one more than enough.

Doherty Hails Growth:

60,000 Trained by AIFLD In Five Years of Program

IN JUST FIVE YEARS, the American Institute for Free Labor Development has become the "largest institution for adult and worker education in the Western Hemisphere," its administrator reported in a network radio interview.

William C. Doherty, Jr., said that more than 60,000 workers have attended AIFLD-sponsored education and training programs in 20 Latin American countries, designed to help them build their own free and democratic trade union movements. Doherty appeared on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Radio Network.

Some 500 top students have gone on to the Institute's intensified three-month advanced teacher training center at Front Royal, Va., he said, for schooling in the techniques of modern adult education, the functions of democratic institutions, labor history, collective bargaining, labor legislation and social security.

Doherty said the course prepares them to return as teachers to their own countries to help their fellow workers learn "what a trade union can do to make the community a better place to live."

THE AIFLD is also active in other areas of social development, Doherty said, citing complete housing programs in nine counties and calling the AIFLD the "largest builder of worker-sponsored low-cost housing in Latin America."

Doherty noted that the AIFLD was founded in 1962 "as labor's response to Pres. Kennedy's call for a great 'Alliance for Progress' in Latin America. We were able to convince both the American business community and the United States government to join with us" in helping Latin American unions become "stronger and more viable institutions that would lead to better working conditions, better wages, and social development for the workers," he said.

Reporters questioning Doherty were Virginia Prewitt, columnist for the Washington Daily News and the North American Newspaper Alliance, and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR MORE THAN HALF a century the United States has been trying to keep its corporations from growing bigger and bigger, from dominating their markets and destroying all competition, from the gouging of the public that inevitably follows monopoly.

We are now in the midst of a merger boom that has lasted more than 12 years and is still going on. Latest statistics from the Federal Trade Commission show what has been going on.

In 1950, the five largest corporations in the United States controlled 9.6 percent of total U.S. manufacturing assets. Today they control at least 11.8 percent.

In 1950 the 20 largest corporations controlled 20.7 percent of manufacturing assets. Today the figure is more than 24.6 percent.

In 1950 the 100 largest corporations controlled 38.6 percent of manufacturing assets. Today the figure is 45.4 percent.

And in 1950 the 200 largest corporations controlled 46.7 percent. Today the figure is more than 55.4 percent.

There was a time when these giant concentrations of power were confined to a few corporations which sought to destroy competition within their own branch of an industry. Then came vertical integration which saw, and still sees, the growth of monopolistic power over an entire industry from the production of raw materials through the manufacture of products to the financing of the sale of those products.

Today corporations, surfeited with profits, are buying into utterly unrelated industries either as tax gimmicks or as ways to control new markets and produce an endless circle of profits.

Most Americans find the story of corporate mergers and anti-trust activities exceeding boring. Yet, as Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich) recently told the Washington Legislative Institute of the Rubber Workers:

"When you strip away the legal and economic gobbledygook anti-trust is usually—and so dully—cloaked in, we find we're talking about one thing: money in your pockets."

HART has good credentials for his statement. He is chairman of the Subcommittee on Anti-Trust & Monopoly of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He has been holding hearings on relatively obscure aspects of the lack of competition in the American economy and so has been a whole lot closer to obvious pocketbook monopoly cases than if he were dealing with U.S. Steel or General Motors.

- His committee has unearthed and condemned the practice of some doctors to sell prescription items such as drugs and eyeglasses for their own benefit.
- It has unearthed an international cartel that boosted the price of quinine, a drug used to treat heart irregularity, by 500 percent.
- It has reported on the anti-trust aspects of the funeral industry where it found "too many big funeral bills" due to price fixing.
- It has been told that in one month the five largest television advertisers used 20 percent of prime time network television, thus choking off much competition.
- It is now in the first phase of investigating credit life insurance involving kickbacks on that insurance you have to buy when you make a loan.

And it has many more such probes on its docket.

These are not necessarily in the billion dollar anti-trust class. Nevertheless they come close to home for millions of Americans who are the daily victims of the lack of competition.

Hart in his URW speech sounded somewhat discouraged. After citing many examples of how the public has been gouged through lack of competition, he said: "Now you may understand why the chairman of the anti-trust subcommittee is growing increasingly skeptical that anyone is really playing competition today."

He recommended that "competition watching should become the national pastime of consumers." It could be as much fun as football and a great deal more profitable for consumers.

FOUNDED just five years ago, the American Institute for Free Labor Development is now the largest institution for adult and worker education in the Western Hemisphere, AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr. (center), told reporters Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Virginia Prewitt of the North American Newspaper Alliance on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is heard weekly on the Mutual Radio Network.

How to Buy:

A Long, Hot, Expensive Summer Is Forecast for the Consumer

By Sidney Margolius

THE FINANCIAL weather forecast is for a long, hot, expensive summer. With the wage-earner's real buying power already about $1.50 a week below a year ago, we're entering a period of seasonally rising prices, especially for meat.

A funny thing happened on the way to the market. During the past winter of dropping farm prices, retail food prices barely budged. If store prices remained up while farm prices fell, now that farm prices are rising again you can expect store prices to move up steadily from now until September.

There is no doubt that food processors and distributors have diverted the recent drops in farm prices to themselves instead of passing them on to consumers. In just one year, the share of your food dollar that goes to bring your food from farm to retail counter has risen from 59 cents to 62. The farmer's share has fallen to 38 cents.

Compared with a year ago, farm prices went down about 6.5 percent but wholesale prices less than 3 percent and retail prices less than 1. The National Cattlemen's Association is organizing a cutback in beef production in an effort to bolster their own falling prices. This will hurt moderate-income families but not the processors and retailers, who simply will pass along the higher prices.

Clothing stores also are boosting their prices more than necessary. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in the past year retail apparel prices have gone up 4.1 percent compared with a 1.7 percent increase at wholesale. This means that the dollar increases have jumped even more than the percentage increase. An increase at wholesale of 60 cents on a suit that retails for $60 has become an increase of $2.50 in the price you pay.

The higher prices, however, have created more opportunities to buy at reduced prices at sales. Retailers are being forced to offer more specials and bigger clearances because of the slowdown in consumer buying. The annual clearances of men's summer suits and shirts begin in late June. Women's dresses also go on sale this month. This year's models of TV sets are reduced in price for clearance. Late this month also look for cut-price specials on refrigerators.

This is a good month to look for a buy in refrigerators, even though two of the largest manufacturers have announced increases.

But retailers are heavily stocked, and are finding it especially hard to sell the big and expensive side-by-side refrigerator-freezers and color refrigerators.

As far as the color models go, consumers have shown more sense than manufacturers and magazine editors who have tried to plug "color in the kitchen." Obviously color appliances, unless a neutral shade, create problems if you want to paint your kitchen a different color, or move, or bring in other appliances of a different shade.

MEANWHILE VALUES in ordinary white refrigerators are good. All-frostless 13-14 cubic foot refrigerator-freezers are available for $250 to $300. Models with bottom-mounted freezer give more freezer space, and the difference in price between these and the less-expensive top-mounted models is narrowed. But be careful about letting yourself be traded up to deluxe models of the same freezer.

Values in electric and gas ranges are relatively good, too. Modern ranges in 30-inch size with 24-25 inch ovens are available for under $200 currently. Always compare oven size in different models. This is as important as the overall size. Of two 30-inch models, one may provide only a 22-inch oven, the other 24 or 25 inches.

Don't overpay for additional features on ranges unless you really expect to use them. The same 30-inch range with 25-inch oven may sell for as little as $150 in the standard model, and gradually be stepped up to as much as $260 with such features as automatic cooktop unit, automatic oven control, infinite heat controls, fluorescent work light, and so on.

A Supreme Court decision involving the National Bellas Hess mail-order company in Missouri establishes that mail-order houses need not collect local sales taxes on sales to buyers in other states. The decision can provide some savings for residents of areas with large sales taxes, such as 4 or 5 percent. But the order does not affect the big mail-order firms like Sears and Ward who also have stores and catalog offices in the sales-tax states. They still must collect sales taxes.

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Editorial Finds Unionists 'Up Front Among Doers'

Morgantown, W. Va.—Union members are "up front among the doers" when a worthwhile civic activity is under way, the Morgantown Dominion News observed in a recent editorial.

"The only time labor appears in most newspapers is when there is a strike or if some of their leaders are carted off to jail," the editorial said. "But the labor movement has a great story to tell, especially in West Virginia."

The writer cited attendance at a leadership training conference "with strong emphasis on responsibility" within the commuity which was sponsored by the State AFL-CIO and the Institute for Labor Studies at the Appalachian Center of West Virginia University.

"Union officials and rank-and-file members spent several days studying how they could best serve their neighbors," the editorial continued.

"Our state labor federation is doing quite a lot. It is involved in Job Corps training and recruitment, vocational training, financing of civic projects to attract industry and to assist the poor in many communities. One very seldom reads about all this positive action by the representatives of our working men.

"But attend an education board meeting or the United Fund or the YMCA and a host of other civic groups. Right up front among the doers (not the talkers) will be the men of labor."

Some Pay Nothing:

Millionaires Aided By Tax Loopholes

THERE WERE 482 individuals who made $1 million or more in 1964—and 19 of these did not pay a cent of income tax.

In 1963, 20 millionaires of a total of 371 got off tax free.

This year, about 24 will have figured a way to avoid paying income tax for 1966.

Their secret is taking advantage of loopholes in U.S. tax laws—loopholes that exist only when you make lots of money.

Out of 65.4 million tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in 1964, 95.7 percent were for adjusted gross incomes of $15,000 or less.

About half of all returns, 33 million, were for incomes of $5,000 or less.

People who earn their living solely from wages and salaries are the victims of loopholes in the law.

How does a big money earner go about escaping taxes?

Here is a case of a person whose 1965 adjusted gross income was $2 million and who paid no taxes:

"Unlimited charitable deductions" is the key.

To qualify, the millionaire's charitable contributions, plus his income tax, had to exceed 90 percent of his taxable income for eight out of the preceding 10 years.

Most taxpayers, even if they itemize their deductions on the "long form," can deduct only up to 20 percent of their net taxable income as contributions to charity.

ONCE THE MILLIONAIRE qualified under the "unlimited charitable deductions" loophole, he started giving money away.

Total contributions by him totaled $1.9 million and he also paid $50,000 in state income tax. In other words, he paid out all $2 million of his income, and had nothing left to tax.

But his $2 million adjusted gross income did not include interest on state and municipal bonds, for example, and he has plenty of them.

Nor does it include write-offs for drilling and developmental costs in the gas and oil industry, nor one-half of capital gains.

He has thousands of dollars of income from all of these sources—and more—that he doesn't have to include in his $2 million adjusted figure.

Tax laws are so complex that just listing the exemptions takes the Treasury Dept. 1,000 pages.

Some congressmen have been battling unsuccessfully for years to close the tax loopholes.

Until the holes are closed you can take cheer in the fact that nothing keeps you from taking advantage of some of the same breaks in the future providing you make a million.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Books on How to Save Money Can Only Be Called Depressing

By Jane Goodsell

A LOT OF BOOKS have been written on how to save money, and most of them are just plain depressing. They are filled with dismal, pinchpenny recommendations — how to make rubber bands at home out of old galoshes and recipes for lamb necks, pork heart and beef liver.

They pose distressing questions such as "Can you really afford a car?" and "Is your house too expensive for you?" and then proceed to prove, step by wretched step, that you certainly can't and it most assuredly is.

Although you probably consider yourself a fairly thrifty individual (after all, you do save string, and you don't send things to the cleaners without first trying to remove the gravy spots yourself), you are certain to end up convinced that you are a reckless spendthrift who throws money around like a drunken you-know-what.

And even if you follow the advice contained in those books, where are you? To begin with, you're at home because you can't possibly afford to go anywhere. And it certainly isn't very pleasant at home because you're keeping the thermostat set at 63 degrees to save fuel. What's more, you're fatter from eating so much low-cost starch.

But the real point is: are you richer? And the answer is no. Or anyway, not very much. Clearly, pinching pennies is a miserable way to save money.

There is, however, a simply marvelous—and marvelously simple—way to save money, and I can't understand why nobody else has thought of it. If you'll lean a little closer, I'll whisper it into your ear: The Best Way to Save Money is to be Very, Very Rich.

IF YOU ARE really rich, you can lose at the races and dine at places that call hamburger "Chopped Tenderloin de Boeuf en Brochette" and still save money. Simple when you come to think of it, isn't it?

What's that? What are you mumbling about? You want to know how you get to be very, very rich? For heaven's sake, must I do all your thinking for you? Can't you figure out anything for yourself?

Actually, there are dozens of ways to get rich. You could write a best-seller, win the Irish Sweepstakes, discover oil in your backyard, make a killing in the stock market, compose a Top Ten tune, persuade J. Paul Getty to adopt you. Or say, why don't you invent something?

Key Rollcall on Aid to Education Bill

Title III of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act authorizes federal funds for bold experimentation in new ways to reach and teach children who need more help than the ordinary classroom routine can provide. It carries 15 percent of the total federal aid money, and the special services developed are available to children attending both public and private schools.

A labor-opposed amendment by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) removes federal supervision of this program and turns the money over to the states as a block grant. The Green amendment passed on a 230-185 rollcall.

Wrong votes (W) for the amendment were cast by 154 Republicans and 76 Democrats. Voting right (R) were 159 Democrats and 26 Republicans. Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) PR
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) PW
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) PW
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) PR
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) PR
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) W

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Herlong (D) W
5. Gurney (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) PR
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Roudebush (R) PW
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) PW
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Cowger (R) W
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11 Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) W
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) A
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Jones (D) A

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) A

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Cahill (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) W
AL Walker (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Kupferman (R) R
18. Powell (D) (Not seated)
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Gardner (R) W
5. Galifianakis (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Kleppe (R) PW

OHIO
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) PW
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Lukens (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmonston (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Smith (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) PR
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Pool (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) A
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) PR

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

REVOLUTIONS in cybernation, weaponry and civil rights will transform the lives of this year's college graduates, Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO declared in the commencement address at West Virginia State College, Charleston. Stanley (center) was the recipient of an honorary doctor of laws degree from WVSC Pres. William J. L. Wallace (front left).

Fair Sharing of Productivity Gains Called Vital to Nation's Well-Being

A fairer distribution of the gains flowing from rapid economic growth is essential to the nation's well-being, AFL-CIO Economist Irving Beller writes in the May issue of the American Federationist.

Charging flatly that "workers have been shortchanged" by maldistribution of the higher income growing out of increased productivity over the past few years, Beller declares the sharing of productivity gains "must be equitable, it must give priority to social needs and it must not block continued economic growth."

"As a matter of equity," he adds, "all groups are entitled to share the benefits of rising productivity. No one group can claim all the credit for the steady increases in productivity the nation has enjoyed, and no one group is, therefore, entitled to all the benefits which flow from such increases."

Beller acknowledges that business investment in machines and management skill are among the factors contributing to rising productivity, but "American labor's willingness to accept change and to spend time and money in developing new skills are also basic factors."

The "most powerful single source" might be, he says, "society in general." He cites the "enormous contribution" of public agencies at all levels in "the accumulation and transmission of knowledge, the support of research and development, the construction of roads, airports, hospitals and other public facilities, the maintenance of law and order, the elimination of trade barriers. . . ."

Special Obligation

As a matter of social justice, he observes, the country cannot overlook the fact that nearly 50 million people live in poverty or on its edges, and that the Negro "has been shut out and denied basic rights."

"This imposes a special obligation upon the nation—an obligation to devote a major portion of its productivity gains to the correction of such injustices as quickly as it possibly can," he says.

If wages fail to rise high enough while profits, dividends and other forms of income increase disproportionately, Beller states, consumer demand for goods and services will lag.

"Wealth will become concentrated in the hands of those who tend to save much of their income or invest it," he continues. "The result, inevitably, will be a further widening in the gap between the ability to produce and the ability to consume.

"In the 1930s, America had an unforgettable demonstration of what happens when business retains the lion's share of the benefits of increasing productivity. . .

"This year the nation has received another reminder of the dangers of imbalanced income flows. Fueled by a fantastic growth in profits, business investment in plant and equipment soared to a level which could not possibly be sustained. The splurge in investment brought vast amounts of new productive capacity into being at the very time that the growth of consumer purchasing power was slowing down. As a result of these and other factors, the longest peacetime expansion in the nation's history reached a virtual standstill in the first quarter."

Beller, a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research staff, says that the implications for public and private policy are clear:

"The government must help close the gap between actual and potential production by increasing expenditures for the nation's most urgent needs.

"Measures to stimulate profits and investment which have received so much emphasis in the past are only likely to widen the gap. . . .

"Balanced economic expansion, equity, justice—and higher productivity as well—call for greater public investment in the training, education, health and other needs of people. This investment is needed particularly for poor people whose development has suffered because of past under-investment in human resources.

"They call for greater expenditures to make the cities more pleasant and more efficient places in which to live and work. They call for the creation of jobs for millions of unskilled workers in badly needed public service employment; for higher minimum wages; for improved welfare programs and for many other kinds of action which only governments can undertake. . . ."

The proper distribution of the increasing gains will depend to an even greater extent on the private sector, Beller says.

If its decisions are based on a "rigid and unrealistic" formula tieing wage increases to productivity rises, the distribution is likely to be "neither equitable nor economically sound," he adds. They must be based instead, he states, on a "flexible application" of the principles underlying the relationship between wages, prices, profits and productivity.

ILPA, Unions Donate Tapes By Sandburg

Detroit—A comprehensive collection of tape recordings by Carl Sandburg, including both public appearances and private conversations, has been presented to the labor archives of Wayne State University by the Intl. Labor Press Association and four unions.

The collection includes 160 boxed tapes and two leather-bound volumes of transcripts. The tapes had been made over many years by Leo Orso of Silver Spring, Md., a friend of Sandburg.

When ILPA learned that Orso wanted to place the collection in an appropriate institution, it secured the agreement of the four unions to share the cost with ILPA itself. The cooperating unions are the Auto Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Meat Cutters and Steelworkers.

At a ceremony in the Wayne library, Dr. Winfred Harbison, university vice president, accepted the collection from Kenneth Fiester, ILPA secretary-treasurer. Representing their unions were Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer; J. W. Johnson, IBEW vice president; Ray Dickow, managing editor of the Butcher Workman, and Ray W. Pasnick, editor of Steel Labor. The latter two are also ILPA vice presidents.

Music College Grants Recognition to Teachers

New York—Trustees of the New York College of Music voted to recognize the United Federation of College Teachers, Local 1460 of the AFL-CIO Teachers, as bargaining agent for the faculty.

The college provides music and general education courses leading to the baccalaureate degree, and trains many teachers for the public school system. Faculty members include noted musicians.

Bias Against Workers Charged:

Bill to Curb Rights Of Debtors Scored

Wage-earners who get over their heads in debt should continue to have the same legal rights as corporations that find themselves in a financial bind, the AFL-CIO maintained at a congressional hearing.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified in opposition to a bill which would prevent an individual from going into bankruptcy unless he can prove that he had no possibility of ever paying his debts out of future earnings.

At present both individuals and businesses have the same legal rights. They can go into bankruptcy, turning over virtually all their assets to creditors to wipe the slate clean, or they can enter into a voluntary procedure with the courts for consolidation and future payment of the debts.

Biemiller told a House Judiciary subcommittee that labor's objection to the legislation is threefold:

- "The bill, contrary to the principles of our bankruptcy laws, precludes an honest debtor from a discharge of the burdens of his debt.
- "The bill discriminates against a wage earner, denying him privileges which are left available to all other debtors, including corporations.
- "The bill does not cure the economic evil of supereasy credit, the dominant cause of wage earner bankruptcy, but encourages easier credit still by placing another collection weapon in the hands of the already too heavily armed creditor."

Biemiller said the "gross discrimination" in the bill is evidenced by the more generous treatment given "to the fictitious corporation, the proprietor, the partner, the farmer, the professional man." It would be a step back to the era of the debtors prison, he warned.

The procedure for court consolidation and financial supervision of debts to avoid bankruptcy should be kept voluntary, the AFL-CIO urged.

What Congress should do to cut down on bankruptcy, the federation's statement said, is to enact a truth-in-lending law and limit garnishments of wages so that merchants would think twice before luring low-income families into expensive purchases carrying high credit charges.

Biemiller noted that a 1963 survey found that the typical bankrupt was a person earning between $4,000 and $6,000 a year. Such a person, he declared, should have the same opportunity as other groups in society for "a fresh start in life."

He said the bill, "far from ameliorating the problem of overextension of credit, will contribute to further abuse."

Labor Papers Urged To Broaden Coverage

San Diego—Labor publications have a commitment to be "liberal disturbers of the peace," delegates to the California Labor Press Association's third annual convention were told.

Coverage should be expanded, leaders of the academic and trade union worlds said, to hit on every vital area of concern of the membership. And, they said, the publications must upgrade themselves into effective educational tools and conscience prods in legislative and human rights matters.

The labor press in California has a particularly difficult task, because of the Ronald Reagan administration's "nihilistic outlook on life and the working man," said Sigmund Arywitz, secretary of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and a former labor editor himself.

"Your task is to tell the truth about what's going on in Sacramento and to tell it in each issue," he told the editors.

Wider Scope Urged

Arywitz was joined by Fred Schmidt of the UCLA Industrial Relations Dept. in urging editors to go beyond traditional local union news and "seek out the bigger issues."

A panel of newsmen discussed methods of spreading labor's story through metropolitan newspapers and television outlets. The panel included Dick Meister of the San Francisco Chronicle, Dan Swinton of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Harry Bernstein of the Los Angeles Times, Vincent Dunne of the San Diego Tribune and NBC Los Angeles News Dir. Bill Brown.

Other speakers at the three-day convention included Daniel G. Aldrich, chancellor of the University of California at Irvine; Ray Davidson, president of the Intl. Labor Press Association; R. R. Richardson, secretary of the San Diego AFL-CIO; Henry Santiestevan, editor of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. magazine, Agenda, and Bill Johnson, UCLA journalism professor and former reporter and editor for Time-Life.

Convention delegates representing some 70 California labor publications unanimously elected E. T. Buck Harris, editor of the Screen Actors Guild magazine, as president succeeding San Francisco Labor Editor Dave Selvin.

Don Harris, editor of the Los Angeles Citizen, was re-elected to his second term as secretary-treasurer, as were most members of the executive board.

The convention also unanimously approved a resolution assailing proposed postal rate increases as "shocking" because they would "very likely make it impossible for a number of California labor publications to continue to publish." Stressing that the organization is "not flatly opposed to any increase," the resolution urges Congress to "avoid imposing this disproportionate, unjust and discriminatory rate increase on non-profit second class mail."

ACWA Staffer Wins Fulbright Scholarship

Connie Kopelov, associate education director of the Clothing Workers, has been awarded a senior Fulbright scholarship by the State Dept.'s Bureau of Educational & Cultural Affairs.

Miss Kopelov will spend the 1967-68 academic year studying labor education in England, where she will be attached to the University of Sheffield. Her research will include study of the degree of worker participation in politics and of the techniques used in educating British workers on major social issues.

States '67 Record: Better than Average

Labor Gains Outweigh Losses In Legislative Actions to Date

(Continued from Page 1)

for major gains in New Jersey, Hawaii and Vermont.

New Jersey is one of a minority of states whose legislature meets annually instead of every two years. The current legislature, rounding out two years in office, was the first controlled by the Democrats in 52 years, and the State AFL-CIO reports that it enacted "more legislation beneficial to the wage earners of New Jersey than had been passed in the previous 52 years."

The 1967 accomplishments included keying unemployment benefits to a percentage of the state average wage, resulting in an immediate boost in the maximum from $50 to $62 a week, and extension of benefits to strikers after six weeks. First session accomplishments had included the state's first wage-hour law, a ban on lie detector tests in employment and dues checkoff for public employes.

Hawaii's reapportionment shifted Senate control to cities where AFL-CIO unions are strong and helped produce "the most productive session in history," the state federation reported. Land reform ending feudal control by a handful of families and pioneering consumer legislation were among the accomplishments.

As always, the search for new revenues resulted in tax policy battles in many legislatures. While a number of states raised sales taxes—generally opposed by labor as "regressive" taxation— several additional states shifted to at least a partially progressive income tax or to higher corporate taxes.

In the context of goals and needs, the legislative achievements in most states fall far short. But in terms of past patterns, 1967 ranks as a better than average year. There were fewer states than usual whose comments echoed the report from the Utah State AFL-CIO: "Thank God they have adjourned and have gone home!"

These were more than matched by reactions such as that of the West Virginia federation. After the last election, its prediction had been: "Outlook for labor and liberal legislation appears dim." But at the session's end, the comment was "one of the best ever."

Here is a state-by-state summary of major legislative actions to date:

ALASKA—A slow-paced first session for Alaska's Republican-controlled legislature enacted a labor-opposed "autonomy" law requiring all unions having 100 members or more in Alaska to have at least one local in the state. On the plus side, House has passed a truth-in-lending bill and the governor has set up and staffed a consumer protection division. The Senate defeated a House-passed resolution calling for a constitutional convention to enact the Dirksen Amendment upsetting one man, one vote apportionment.

ARKANSAS—Passed by the Democratic legislature and signed by the Republican governor was a bill authorizing union dues checkoff for state employes. Other gains included laws exempting the first $25 of wages from garnishment, extending voting hours, publicizing requests of insurance companies for rate increases, and covering newsboys under a modified form of workmen's compensation. Just before adjournment, the House approved, 87-2, a minimum wage bill starting at $1 and rising to $1.20 but the Senate refused to suspend its rules to take it up. On the minus side of the ledger, the legislature totally disqualified persons who quit their jobs from unemployment benefits unless they have had at least 30 days of intervening work.

COLORADO — Workmen's compensation weekly benefits were raised $5.25 to new maximum of $54.25. New community college and vocational education system was established. Most labor bills, good and bad alike, died in committee.

HAWAII—Helped by reapportionment, Hawaii legislature was "most productive in history for AFL-CIO sponsored legislation," State AFL-CIO reports. Accomplishments included land reform, giving thousands of people who lease their homesites from the island's big estates the right to buy the land. Consumer protection enacted includes a law preventing an employer from firing a worker because his wages are garnisheed, a "truth in advertising law" requiring merchants who advertise "no down payment" or "low monthly payments" to specify in the same ad—whether newspaper, radio or TV—the total cost of the item being sold and the amount of interest charges.

Hawaii also became the first state to establish an office of "ombudsman," modeled after the system in Scandinavian nations, to hear and act on complaints against government by private citizens.

Workmen's compensation was amended to give equal benefits to alien dependents when a worker is killed in an industrial accident. Previously citizen dependents could receive $35,000 in death benefits; aliens only $10,000. A code of ethics was enacted for both elected and appointed state officials, two safety laws were passed, and strong curbs were put on wiretapping and other forms of eavesdropping. The use of police dogs was prohibited at any picket line or public assembly.

IDAHO—Workmen's compensation benefits raised $5 to $12 a week, indemnities for specific disabilities raised $7 a week. Consumers aided by repeal of 10-cents-a-pound tax on oleomargarine. Compromise raises state minimum wage to $1.15 an hour on Feb. 1, 1968 and $1.25 a year later. Ban on sex job discrimination enacted. Pensions no longer counted in computing unemployment benefits.

INDIANA — Minimum wage goes from $1 to $1.15 next January, and to $1.25 on July 1, 1968. Uniform hours of work limitations set for boys and girls of 16 and 17. Top weekly benefits under workmen's compensation and occupation diseases act raised from $45 to $51. Unemployment insurance ceiling, including maximum dependency benefits, raised from $43 to $52.

IOWA—Fair housing law enacted. Democratic Senate and Republican House deadlocked on most controversal legislation.

KANSAS — Labor-supported medicaid bill enacted. State income tax cut by lowering tax rate on first $2,000 of income from 2.5 to 2 percent. Workmen's compensation improved, with maximum weekly benefits rising from $42 to $49.

MARYLAND — Reapportionment brought a freshman majority in both houses and passage of a number of labor-backed bills. A package of workmen's compensation improvements was enacted, including higher benefit levels. Unemployment insurance was liberalized by allowing a worker drawing a pension to receive full unemployment benefits if he had intervening employment and was then laid off. The state minimum wage floor was raised from $1 to $1.15 and will go to $1.30 on June 1, 1968. A limited open housing bill was passed, applying to apartment houses and new homes built after June 1. Opponents seek to rescind the law by petitioning it to referendum.

The legislature also broadened the state's public accommodations law and repealed an ancient anti-miscegenation law. A labor-supported bill requiring payment of prevailing wages by the Maryland Port Authority was passed. A compromise graduated income tax was described by the State AFL-CIO as "a step in the right direction."

MINNESOTA—Modest boost in unemployment benefit ceiling from $47 to $50 a week passed in regular session. Qualifications tightened to require 18 instead of 17 weeks of work in base period. Special session of legislature boosted workmen's compensation maximum from $45 to $60.

MISSOURI—Collective bargaining law enacted covering employes of state, county and city governments. It had strong labor backing.

MONTANA—Workmen's compensation benefits raised from $2 to $4 a week, with top for worker with four or more children going from $56 to $60. Improvements made in other phases of workmen's compensation. Unemployment compensation legislation blocked.

NEBRASKA — State's first minimum wage law enacted, setting $1-an-hour floor for some 20,000 workers not covered by federal law. Unemployment benefits raised from $40 to $44 maximum; workmen's compensation from $42 to $45.

NEVADA — Unemployment compensation top raised $2 a week to $43 for a single worker to $63 with maximum dependent allowance. Workmen's compensation injury schedule and death benefits raised 50 percent and occupational disease coverage broadened. Labor-supported air pollution control bill and labor-opposed sales tax increase passed.

NEW JERSEY — "The major portion of labor's legislative program" was enacted during the past two years, when reapportionment gave Democrats control of both houses of the legislature for the first time in 52 years. The 1967 session accomplishments included an unemployment compensation law setting maximum benefits at 50 percent of the state average wage—an immediate jump from a $50 to a $62 ceiling. Benefits will also be paid after the sixth week of a strike.

Other 1967 improvements include authorization for union dues checkoff for public employes, and penalties against employers who violate agreements to make payments into welfare funds.

NEW MEXICO—Workmen's compensation top raised $5 to $45 a week; unemployment compensation ceiling increased $4 to $40. State minimum wage raised in three steps—July 1, 1967, Feb. 1, 1968 and Feb. 1, 1969. Service employes go from present 80-cent minimum to $1, $1.15 and $1.30. The same schedule applies to agricultural workers, who are being covered for the first time. Other workers go from the present 90-cent minimum to $1.25, $1.40 and $1.60 in the final step.

NEW YORK—State AFL-CIO reports the legislature "substituted one unworkable law for another" by replacing the unenforceable Condon-Wadlin Act automatically firing public employes who strike with a new law fining unions up to $10,000 for each day of a strike and requiring a no-strike pledge of any union bargaining for public employes.

The legislature passed a labor-supported bill barring the use of so-called lie detectors in employment, but Gov. Nelson Rockefeller vetoed it. Two consumer bills were enacted. One prohibits the addition of attorney fees when an installment sales contract is handed over to a lawyer for collection. The other seeks to end the racket of using help wanted advertisements to lure persons into buying machines or materials required for "work at home" jobs.

OKLAHOMA — Unemployment compensation ceiling raised from $32 to $38. Qualifying earnings slightly increased.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Heavily-compromised unemployment compensation bill raises benefit ceiling from $36 to $39 and extends duration from 24 to 26 weeks. Some improvements in workmen's compensation but most labor bills died.

TENNESSEE — Unemployment benefit ceiling up from $38 to $42 and qualifications eased. Human development commission established. Labor-backed bill limiting garnishment of wages enacted.

TEXAS—Unemployment compensation raised from $37 to $45 maximum and from $10 to $15 minimum. Occupational safety bill enacted. All levels of government barred from discrimination in employment. Cities permitted, but not required, to set up checkoff system for union dues. Despite a massive campaign by labor and church groups, legislature failed to act on a minimum wage law. Labor-supported bill allowing bus drivers to retain bargaining rights and benefits when cities take over private lines was narrowly defeated.

UTAH—A "very poor legislature . . . thankfully has adjourned," the State AFL-CIO reports. One small gain: workmen's compensation and occupational disease benefit maximums raised $2 to $44 for single worker, $62 with dependent wife and four or more children.

VERMONT—A reapportioned legislature raised the state's minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.40, passed a fair housing law, raised workmen's compensation benefits from $41 to $52 this year and $54 in 1968, with children's allowances boosted from $2.50 to $3.50 per child. Coverage extended to include farm workers and firms with three or more employes, down from the previous five.

State labor relations law enacted, with a little NLRB. City employes are given the right to collective bargaining. Labor-supported tax reform enacted, with added exemption for low-income groups and heavier taxes on top income brackets. Package of consumer protection laws includes disclosure of true interest rates on all installment buying. Education spending increased. Vermont has a Republican legislature and a Democratic governor.

WASHINGTON — State minimum wage raised in two steps from $1.25 to $1.60 by Jan. 1, 1968. A meaningful package of consumer protection laws was enacted, in cluding annual interest rate disclosure on installment sales and an interest ceiling, a 24-hour "cooling-off" period on sales contracts signed in the home, and stronger supervision of insurance companies.

A "landmark" collective bargaining law for public employes was enacted. The legislature passed a compromise open housing law and extended the state's "little Davis-Bacon Act" to apply to maintenance service contracts for public buildings. A dissappointment was failure to improve unemployment compensation.

WEST VIRGINIA—Legislative session was described as "one of the best ever." Unemployment compensation was put on a percentage of average earnings, and even though it was pegged at only 40 percent, the immediate effect was to raise the $35 maximum to $43. Workmen's compensation benefits were boosted from $42 to $47 maximum and from $20 to $22 minimum. A strengthened civil rights bill was passed.

A "tough" strip mining law was enacted and fines up to $1,000 a day were authorized for firms guilty of violating anti-pollution regulations. Motorists were protected against arbitrary cancellation of car insurance and tax reform shifted burden from wage-earners.

WYOMING — Labor "had to work very hard . . . for small gains" which included: a three-step minimum wage increase from $1 to $1.30 by Jan. 1, 1969; a prevailing wage bill covering public construction; a $3 increase in workmen's compensation top benefits, and eligibility for unemployment benefits for persons recovered after a period on workmen's compensation. A "right-to-work" repealer passed the House but died in Senate committee.

7 More Unions Qualify For Affiliation Awards

Seven more national and international unions qualified in 1966 for the AFL-CIO award given when 80 percent of their local unions have affiliated with their appropriate State AFL-CIO central bodies.

The number of unions with 80 percent affiliation or better now stands at 19, Stanton E. Smith, coordinator of state and city central bodies, said in a report to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The following newly qualified unions will receive plaques for their affiliation record at the December convention of the AFL-CIO in Miami Beach:

American Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Broadcast Employes & Technicians; Glass & Ceramic Workers; Glass Bottle Blowers; Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union; Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers; Retail Clerks.

Farm Bureau Extols 'Joys' of Child Labor

Despite the efforts of labor and church groups, the Texas legislature failed to pass a state minimum wage law. It listened instead to opponents such as the Farm Bureau witness who testified:

"Children come to work on my farm to till the soil, breathe the fresh air, pull their shoes off and feel the earth between their toes.

"If this (minimum wage) bill passes, all this will have to stop."

Treasury Financing Urged:

LBJ Proposes Plan On Campaign Costs

Public financing of the major costs of presidential campaigns has been proposed by Pres. Johnson, with Congress appropriating funds and the comptroller general disbursing and auditing the monies.

In a special message to Congress, the President proposed also major changes in existing campaign financing and election laws and urged a study of better ways to finance elections below the presidential level.

The Senate Finance Committee is scheduled to hold hearings on the President's proposals. The committee currently has been instructed by the Senate to draw up an elections reform bill, including financing, as a replacement for the act adopted last year but suspended during the current session.

That act, sponsored by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), would have allowed taxpayers to check off on their income tax forms a $1 contribution to help finance presidential campaigns.

No Formula Set

The plan submitted by the President would allow Congress in each presidential year to appropriate a fund to pay for major elements of the campaign. There would be no formula to govern the size of the fund. The amount would be calculated in consultation with an advisory board to the Controller General.

The federal fund would be divided evenly between the major parties. Minor parties—those polling between 5 and 25 percent of the vote—would be reimbursed on the basis of a per-vote expenditure of the major parties.

The federal money could be spent only to "bring the issues before the public." This would include radio and television, newspaper and magazine advertising, preparation and distribution of literature and travel costs. Other expenses—staff salaries, telephones, administration, etc., would have to be raised through private contributions.

No primary or convention expenditures could be charged to the federal funds by any candidate or party and only official party nominees could benefit from the assistance.

In addition to financing presidential elections, the President proposed the following changes:

- Restrictions on political contributions, with no individual, family or organization permitted to give more than $5,000 to any candidate.
- Fuller disclosure of all contributions to and expenditures by any candidate for federal office but removal of "totally unrealistic and inadequate" ceilings on campaign expenditures.
- Stricter regulation of lobbying and contributions by federal contractors.
- Action to make citizens who move just before a presidential election eligible to vote for President in a new state if they establish residence there before Sept. 1.

HELP FOR THE ELDERLY should not be diverted by the war in Viet Nam or any other source of international tension, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (speaking) told the convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens in Washington. Seated next to the Massachusetts Democrat is NCSC Pres. John W. Edelman, retired legislative representative of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Senior Citizens Spur Campaign For Stronger Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

- A stepped-up employment program for the elderly poor.
- Establishment of a federal consumer council to publicize the facts on price changes.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), addressing the delegates, said world crises in Viet Nam or elsewhere must not be allowed to become an excuse for denying the elderly poor a share in the prosperity they helped create.

Higher Benefits Backed

He expressed support for higher monthly benefits to the retired and for medicare improvements that include reduction or elimination of the $40 hospitalization payment, the $50 down payment on doctor bills, and the required payment of a fifth of the remainder; payment for drugs administered outside a hospital or other health institution, and payment for eye glasses, hearing aids, dental needs and wheel chairs.

Kennedy also declared that medicare must be amended to cover chronic illnesses and that the quality of nursing home care must be improved. In addition, he called on Congress to set up a senior service corps to provide jobs for the elderly who want to work, and urged greater efforts by the Office of Economic Opportunity to meet the needs of the elderly poor.

"The U.S. has focused its attention and resources on meeting the needs of senior citizens more than at any time past," the senator said, "but we have not yet done enough. . . . There are still hungry people who cannot buy the food they need, sick people who cannot afford the health care and medication they need, people whose homes are unsafe and unsanitary and people who are forced to live out the twilight of their lives in boredom, frustration and pain."

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner told the convention that the President's proposed social security improvements cannot be postponed.

"We like to think we've broken the ancient and universal link between age and poverty, but we haven't," Gardner observed.

"Social security was designed to be our first line of defense against poverty. That line has become shockingly thin. For too many it is virtually invisible. . . . Half our older people have incomes below or near the poverty line—close to 10 million—despite social security."

He pointed out that the 20 percent overall social security increase Johnson recommended to Congress would give retirees a raise nearly five times greater than the largest previous boost. Both the AFL-CIO and the NCSC have endorsed the hike as a step toward a benefit level 50 percent above the present.

'Good Old Days' Deplored

"Some people like to talk about the 'good old days' when every family took care of its own," Gardner said. "In the 'good old days' we could close our eyes to uncomfortable facts. Today we are beginning to see older people as people and we don't believe they are somehow less eligible for the good things of life or less able to participate in the life around them simply because they have had a certain number of birthdays. . . ."

A warning that some groups that fought medicare as it was being inched through Congress now see it as a "bonanza" was sounded by Nelson Cruikshank, retired director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

"We must be on the alert," he added, "or we may see a great many new hospitals and health facilities financed under medicare with not enough left in the medicare fund to provide treatment for those medicare was intended to benefit."

Cruikshank attacked the medicare provision giving doctors the choice of billing patients directly or processing bills through the payment agency. In many communities, he added, "just about all" doctors bill directly, giving medicare patients no choice. He predicted that if most doctors continue the practice, Congress will find some other method of processing claims.

Social security benefits have been kept down because of failure of the tax rate to keep pace with the rise in personal income, Cruikshank charged.

"Keeping down this coverage was a well-planned scheme put over by the conservatives in Congress back in the 1930s," he recalled. "If the conservatives had permitted a reasonable broadening of the social security tax base in the early days of the system, there would be enough now to pay for a substantial benefit increase."

Other speakers included Assistant Sec. Don Hummel of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and two department aides, Sydney Spector and Moses J. Gozonsky; NCSC Exec. Dir. William R. Hutton, and other NCSC officials.

Awards of Merit were presented by the council to the Auto Workers, Machinists and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in the international union division and to Pres. George W. Apperson of Washington Div. 689, Amalgamated Transit Union, in the local union division.

Also honored were Rep. John Dingel (D-Mich.); State Sen. Samuel Harmon (Mass.); Richard Harris, author of "A Sacred Trust," and Thomas Vinciguerra, reporter for the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., News, for a series of articles that led to a change in the method of buying drugs for welfare recipients that saved the state $150,000 a month.

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Labor Backs Johnson On Mideast Aggression

(Continued from Page 1)

and free world governments were consulting on the best methods of meeting the Soviet-mounted challenge.

In his statement, the federation president declared that "American labor favors the President's policy of utilizing all diplomatic channels, inclusive of the UN, and seeking combined efforts by the maritime powers to secure a just settlement of the present crisis in the Middle East." He continued:

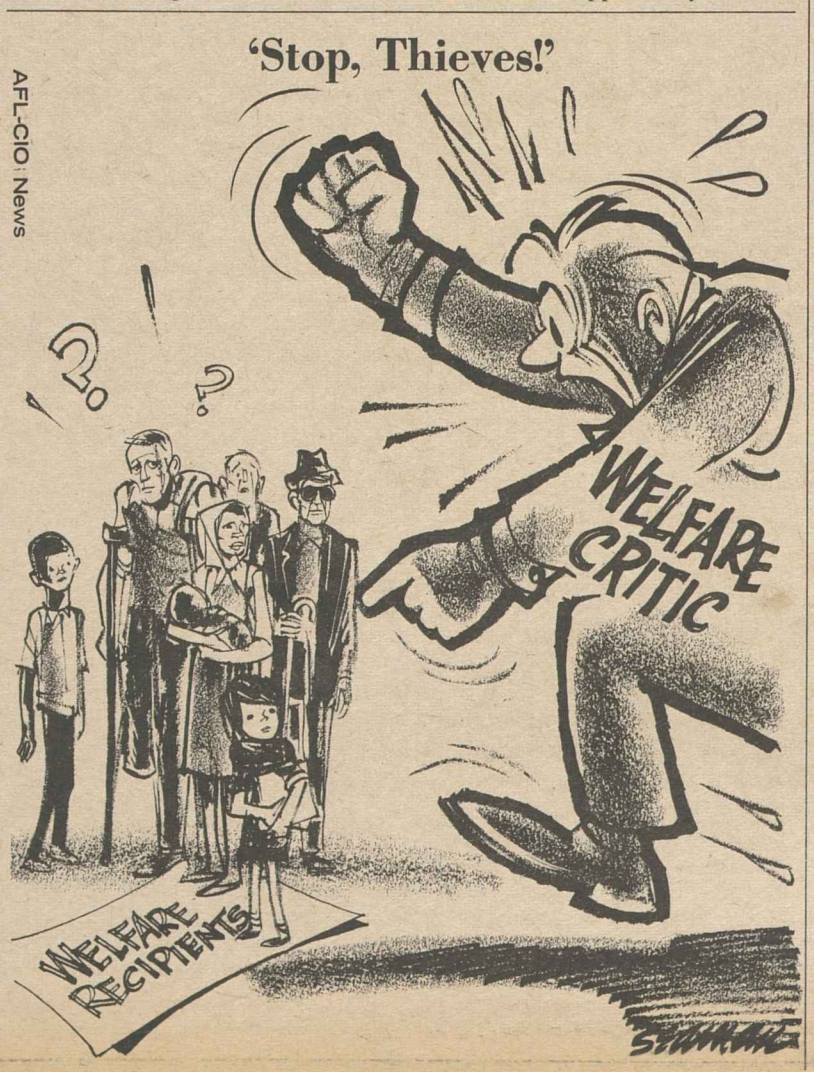
"However, the Soviet government and its Communist bloc would make a fatal error to assume that our country's exhaustive diplomatic efforts for a just peace means that the United States would, in the process, become exhausted and appease aggression by accepting such actions which Pres. Johnson has appropriately branded 'illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace.' "

If Nasser and the Soviets were to succeed in their aggression, Meany warned, other Middle East countries would lose their national independence and the USSR would succeed in its drive to take over the Red Sea-Arabian Peninsula-Persian Gulf region and to deny the free world access to its energy resources.

Earlier, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions had called on the UN to "assume its full responsibility in carrying out its peace-keeping functions" in the Middle East.

A number of AFL-CIO maritime unions have proposed a worldwide boycott of Egyptian shipping if Nasser attempts to implement his threat to prevent ships headed for the Israeli port of Elath from using the Gulf of Aqaba.

'Stop, Thieves!'



W. E. Fielder Dies, Akron Civic Leader

Akron, O.—W. Edward Fielder, first labor staff representative to the Summit County United Fund, died at his home here after a heart attack. Fielder was a member of Rubber Workers Local 5 who retired in 1965 after 21 years of community service work. His wife and two children survive.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Senate Approves Rail Compulsion Plan

AFL-CIO News

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Meany Pledges Labor's Aid To Insure Israel's Survival

CONTINGENT OF SEAFARERS is shown marching in New York City parade which was planned as an observance of Israel's 19th anniversary but was turned into an expression of solidarity with that country. An estimated 50,000 marchers, representing all segments of the community, participated in the march up Riverside Drive.

Condemns Nasser As Soviet Puppet

By Eugene A. Kelly

American labor will stand "side by side with our trade union friends" in Israel and help them through the crisis of war with their Arab neighbors led by a "new bully on the international scene"—a "puppet of Moscow," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Labor "never has hesitated to raise its voice against tyranny and dictatorship," Meany reminded 300 delegates to the third national legislative conference of the Meat Cutters, held in Washington. He spoke only a few hours after war erupted in the Middle East.

"I don't know what the legal commitments are," he told the delegates, "but we have a moral obligation here in the United States to see to it that Israel as a nation has the right to live."

Recalling that Israel was founded in 1948 by David Ben-Gurion and other trade union leaders, Meany said labor has a "tremendous interest" in the young state whose government for 19 years was headed by the two chief officers of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

"Now we have another bully on the international scene, following Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin and Khrushchev—Mr. Nasser, who in my book is a puppet of Soviet Russia, of Moscow," he declared.

"A few days ago he was going to do a lot of things, but today I don't know how well he is doing."

Bound by Hate

The Arab coalition headed by Nasser consists of Egypt and some other states "that joined in Nasser's little caper" without much unity except on one subject—war against Israel, the AFL-CIO president observed.

"To think that a nation, a leader, has the guiding principle that Nasser proclaims," he remarked. "And what is that principle?

"Is it a more productive economy? Is it better health, higher educational standard? No—none of these things.

"It is the extermination of a neighbor country—and that's the word they use—extermination."

Nasser and his allies have "embarked on an experiment" based on the claim that Israel is the aggressor, Meany said.

Israel's enemies, he said have made speeches for many years urging the extermination of the Jewish state, but "because of a speech made in April" considered threatening by Syria, the Nasser forces went into action "without

(Continued on Page 8)

Joblessness Edges Up To 3.8%

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate edged up to 3.8 percent in May as a sluggish economy slowed employment growth, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Although the unemployment rate rose by one-tenth of 1 percent in both April and May, it remains within the range of 3.5 to 3.9 percent that prevailed for the past year.

Arthur M. Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, characterized the direction of economic movement so far this year as "essentially horizontal."

The Labor Dept. report showed that the slowdown in the demand for labor in recent months also apparently discouraged seasonal or temporary workers, mainly women, from seeking jobs.

Ross explained that just as a reduction in hours serves as a

(Continued on Page 2)

Next Move Up to House:

Senate Passes Rail Strike Ban, Rejects Profit Freeze Proposal

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted to prevent rail shopcraft workers from striking for higher wages and to compel them to submit to compulsory arbitration if a final mediation effort fails to bring a settlement.

It passed the labor-opposed compulsory arbitration bill, 70-15. Earlier it turned down, by a 59-23 vote, an amendment by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) which sought to limit the profits rail management would make because of the no-strike law. Other amendments to make the compulsory arbitration legislation less one-sided were similarly defeated.

The next move is up to the House, where the Commerce Committee completed hearings and began closed door consideration of the Administration's compulsory arbitration bill—and of less drastic alternatives.

Before the Senate vote, the AFL-CIO reiterated its strong opposition to compulsory arbitration and urged senators to support the Yarborough amendment as "essential" to bringing a degree of equity to the legislation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote senators:

"The labor movement is opposed to compulsory arbitration in this and other labor disputes. We do not believe that workers should be made to work upon terms to which they have not agreed for the private profit and benefit of their employers."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) was the floor leader for the Administration bill, which provides for a 90-day period of mediation under the guidance of a new special board to be named by the President. If no agreement were reached, the board could dictate the terms of settlement—to be binding until Dec. 31, 1968. Two previous mediation boards have failed to bring an agreement and Congress previously imposed a 45-day strike ban, which expires June 19.

Yarborough, who is chairman of the Senate Labor subcommit-

(Continued on Page 2)

State Protective Laws Urged for Both Sexes

State laws providing protections for women workers not only should be retained but their safeguards should be extended to men, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in a statement filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The commission had invited comment on amendments and additions to its proposed "Guidelines on Discrimination Because of Sex." Biemiller's statement dealt primarily with the question of the effect of federal equal employment opportunity legislation on state protective enactments.

He also called on the commission to maintain its decision to make no determination where an employer claims he cannot grant equal opportunity without violating state laws, but to advise the parties of their right to take the dispute to the courts.

"Historically," Biemiller said, "the state labor legislation initially enacted for the benefit of women has served not only as a direct protection for women, but also as a means of abating abuses for men."

He said it has increased the acceptability of standards for all workers and helped unions improve working conditions in the face of unfair competition on the part of

(Continued on Page 7)

IUE Upheld On Multi-union GE Committee

A National Labor Relations Board examiner has ruled that General Electric Co. engaged in unfair labor practices when it refused to bargain with a union committee including representatives of other unions.

The finding by Trial Examiner David London came in a case growing out of the coordinated bargaining efforts of 11 AFL-CIO unions with GE which resulted in important gains in new contracts.

Prior to the settlement, however, GE had refused to meet with the

(Continued on Page 2)

Bakery Local To Help Train Sixty Jobless

New York—Thirty bakeries and Local 102 of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers will cooperate in a U.S. Labor Dept. project to give on-the-job training to 60 unemployed persons and help meet a "critical" shortage of bakers in the New York area, the department's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training announced.

The federal government will grant $144,892 for the 52-week training course including 40 weeks on the job and 12 weeks in classrooms for supplemental instruction. Local 102 will recruit the trainees through the New York State Employment Service and place them in participating bakeries.

Trainees who complete the course successfully will be hired as apprentice bakers for three years of further training at union wages and eventual journeyman rates of some $10,000 a year. Those in training will be paid $1.87 an hour for the first 20 weeks, then up to $2.25 by the end of the pre-apprentice period.

Bakery operators will be paid nearly $53,000 to help offset their training costs. Manpower Development & Training Act funds will help defray living expenses while trainees are attending class for 12 weeks. Nearly $35,000 has been earmarked for the subsistence cost and another $57,000 has been allocated to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare for school costs, according to Regional Dir. Frank Neher of the bureau.

Labor Cost Factor Down In Price of New Homes

The labor cost factor in the price of a new home has diminished sharply over two decades as a result of increasing productivity and improved techniques of building trades workers, Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters noted in an article in the June issue of the international union magazine, The Carpenter.

Hutcheson cites congressional testimony by Pres. Leon Weiner of the National Association of Home Builders that the labor element in the sales price of a new home dropped from 29 to 18 percent between 1944 and 1964. Meantime, Weiner's testimony added, land costs rose from 13 to 26 percent of the sales price and other factors—sales costs, equipment, financing, profit and services—increased from 13 to 19 percent of the price tag.

The testimony, Hutcheson writes, disproves again "a couple of badly shop-worn myths" about the housing industry—one that it is "hidebound, lacking in progressiveness and dedicated to retaining obsolete methods," the other that high hourly wage rates contribute to the high cost of housing.

Traditional methods of carpentry, of measure-cut-fit-nail, have been largely modified in an effort to keep pace with the nation's needs," he says. "We have not fought improved technologies. We have, however, insisted that carpenters share in the improved technology and increased productivity."

Examiner Scores GE On Bargaining Refusal

(Continued from Page 1)

IUE bargaining committee which included seven representatives of other unions. The NLRB general counsel filed charges against GE for refusal to bargain and secured a federal court injunction compelling the company to recognize the committee. Final disposition of the injunction is still pending.

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said the decision "confirms IUE's contention that union and management each have the right to select their own bargaining committees and to consult with anyone in the performance of their responsibilities."

He expressed hope that "GE will accept this decision, and, in the future, bargain without having to be ordered by the courts to the bargaining table."

The examiner's findings tossed out a number of GE defenses to the charges. He held that:

- The company had proposed to begin negotiations on May 4, 1966, and could not claim that negotiations were not to start until August of that year as an argument that formal negotiations were not involved.
- There was never any "conspiracy, agreement, express or implied" among the 11 unions that none would sign with the company unless all signed. There was, the examiner said, "a mere tacit understanding that before any of them varied or abandoned any of the agreed 'national goals,' they would inform and consult with each other."
- The company unequivocally refused to bargain with the IUE committee on the sole ground of the "mere presence" of the seven representatives of other unions on the committee.
- The company had within its power "the right and opportunity to apply the acid test as to the IUE's intentions. All it need have done on May 4, 1966, was to engage in discussions to determine whether the enlarged bargaining committee really sought to represent employes outside of IUE's bargaining unit. Not only did it fail to do so, it did not even deign to ask . . . for what purposes the 'outsiders' were appearing."

Sole Reason

The examiner concluded after a lengthy examination of the record in the case that the company's refusal to bargain was based on "one circumstance alone"—the presence as members of the IUE committee of persons who normally served as representatives of other unions.

He noted that "the effect of allowing an employer to control or determine who should negotiate for the union" would destroy the right of employes to choose their own representatives for bargaining. It would "require the union to bargain with the company concerning the membership of that committee, a purely internal matter" unrelated to the basic subjects on which either party is required to bargain.

Unemployment Rate Edges Up to 3.8%

(Continued from Page 1)

"cushion" when the economy is easing up, labor force growth slows down and provides a "cushion" when the demand for labor eases.

"The labor force was stretched thin last year," he said. "It has now destretched" and its growth is about "on trend" with longterm projections, he added.

While unemployment declined by 200,000 in line with seasonal expectations between April and May —to a total of 2.5 million—the employment advance was less than usual.

In actual terms, non-farm payroll employment gained by 386,000 to a total 65.4 million. But this pickup was 44,000 less than expected.

Causes Cited

"The slowness of the employment pickup in May resulted from several causes," the Labor Dept. report said, adding: "Since inventories are still out of line with retail sales, manufacturing employment was off 80,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis and showed a small decline in actual terms.

"Employment in retail trade has remained virtually unchanged in the last four months, in contrast with the rise throughout 1966. The persistence of wet and wintery weather over much of the country held down the usual increase in the number of agricultural and construction jobs."

The report pointed out that a restudy of seasonal factors for retail trade in the spring period wiped out much of the 187,000 job rise reported for that industry in the April report.

The report also noted how closely labor force changes followed the employment changes. While the civilian labor force rose by some 800,000 since January, the normal seasonal expectation called for a rise of 1.7 million. The seasonally adjusted decline amounted to 500,000 adult women, about 200,000 adult men and 200,000 teenagers.

"These figures probably represent the failure of seasonal workers to enter the labor force thus far in 1967, more than an actual withdrawal of year-round workers," the report said.

Women Workers

It also noted that the labor force increase for adult women in the second half of 1966 was about 600,000 above the long-term trend of growth.

"Some pause in the expansion of the female labor force was highly likely after this experience," the report added.

Even so, the jobless rate for full-time workers rose from 3.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1967 to 3.5 percent in May. And, the report added, the jobless rates in construction and manufacturing have risen. The rate for construction workers in May was 7.8 percent and, for factory workers, 3.9 percent.

The slowdown also affected certain disadvantaged groups adversely. The jobless rate for teenagers rose to 13.1 percent from April's 11.6 percent. The rate for Negroes rose to 7.8 percent from 7.3 percent in April. The rate for unskilled laborers went up to 8.4 percent from April's 7.4 percent.

Other unemployment rates continued low, however, 1.9 percent for married men—the breadwinner group—and 3.3 percent for white workers.

The job picture within industries showed an increase of 108,000 in construction, some 103,000 less than expected because of bad weather and strike activity, the report said. The declines in manufacturing were widespread and small, except for a 47,000 drop in rubber because of strikes.

Votes Compulsory Arbitration:

Senate Imposes Ban On Shopcraft Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

tee that held hearings on the legislation, told the Senate he could not support the compulsory arbitration bill because it was "a measure aimed at the heart of labor and loaded in favor of management."

He lost a narrow 6-5 vote in his subcommittee on his proposal to impound the railroad industry's profits pending determination by the courts of the windfall management received because workers could not strike. The final version of his amendment, offered on the Senate floor, would have limited the maximum profit seizure to 10 percent of a railroad's net profits.

Another attempt to equalize the treatment of labor and management in the dispute was made by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who proposed a 90-day period of seizure by the government while mediation continued. The mediation board would be empowered to take away the railroad's profits during that period or to deny the unions retroactivity if it found that either party had not bargained in good faith.

In testimony on the bills, rail management endorsed compulsory arbitration and said it should be permanently written into the Railway Labor Act.

Union negotiators have accused rail management of refusing to engage in good faith, give-and-take bargaining. The motive, the unions charged, was to force congressionally-imposed compulsory arbitration.

Despite strong White House pressure to speed the bill, House Commerce Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) has expressed strong distaste for the compulsory arbitration feature of the legislation.

Directly involved in the dispute are the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, and Firemen & Oilers, all bargaining through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept.

Other railroad unions, both operating and non-operating, joined the shopcrafts in fighting the compulsory arbitration formula.

15 Senators Firm Against Rail Bill

These 15 senators, all Democrats, voted against final passage of the railroad compulsory arbitration bill:

Birch Bayh (Ind.), Frank Church (Ida.), Fred R. Harris (Okla.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), Gale W. McGee (Wyo.), George McGovern (S. D.), Thomas J. McIntyre (N. H.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Walter F. Mondale (Minn.), Joseph M. Montoya (N. M.), Gaylord Nelson (Wis.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), and Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.).

Not present but paired against passage were Republicans George D. Aiken (Vt.), Edward W. Brooke (Mass.) and John G. Tower (Tex.).

Senate Rollcall Vote on Railroad Profits Freeze

Before passing the compulsory arbitration bill, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) that would have prevented the railroads from profiting by the strike ban. The AFL-CIO strongly supported the amendment, which was defeated 59-23.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 22

Burdick (S.D.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Cannon (Nev.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Moss (Utah)
Church (Ida.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Pell (R.I.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Harris (Okla.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Long (Mo.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Williams (N.J.)
		Yarborough (Tex.)

Republicans 1

Case (N.J.)

Paired For: Kennedy (D-N.Y.).
Absent but announced for: Jackson (D-Wash.), Nelson (D-Wis.).

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 27

Anderson (N.M.)	Hill (Ala.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Holland (Fla.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Bible (Nev.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Russell (Ga.)
Byrd (Va.)	Long (La.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Clark (Pa.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Spong (Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Morse (Ore.)	Tydings (Md.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Muskie (Maine)	Young (Ohio)

Republicans 32

Allott (Colo.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Mundt (S.D.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Percy (Ill.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Prouty (Vt.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Scott (Pa.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Smith (Maine)
Curtis (Neb.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Williams (Del.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Miller (Iowa)	Young (N.D.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Morton (Ky.)	

Paired Against: Hollings (D-S.C.).
Absent but announced against: Brooke (R-Mass.), Tower (R-Tex.).

Union Studies Package:

New Rubber Offer Made by Big Five

Akron—The Big Five rubber companies have made a new offer to the Rubber Workers, their first since Apr. 14, seven days before the URW struck Firestone, B. F. Goodrich and Uniroyal plants across the country.

URW negotiators estimated the value of the new offer at 60 cents an hour for the three-year term. It would give tire plant employes 38 cents an hour in raises—16 cents the first year, 11 cents the second and 11 the third. Non-tire employes would get 13, 9 and 9 cents.

Also included in the companies' proposal are pension and insurance improvements valued at 22 cents an hour.

Bargaining Limited

The present round of negotiations had been limited to wages, holidays, vacations and working conditions with a new pension and insurance agreement to be negotiated by Sept. 15.

The union would have had to give the companies a reopening notice by next month and there was wide membership support for including all matters in the present round of talks rather than face a possible second strike in the fall.

In their new offer the companies proposed to raise pension benefits to $5.25 a month for each year of service, up $2 from the present level, but it was uncertain whether anything had been allowed for rubber workers who are already retired.

URW officials pointed out that the new proposal is only 3.5 cents an hour better in the first two years than the previous offer the companies made before the strikes started.

There has been no word from the bargaining tables on what the companies offered to do in the way of supplemental unemployment benefits.

One of the URW bargaining goals is a Full Employment Earnings Program, based on SUB, that would give laid-off workers 92.5 per cent of their regular wages.

All URW negotiators said the new offer was inadequate and some valued it at even less than 60 cents. Management, meanwhile, said it was a record high offer and listed its value at 73.5 cents an hour.

The companies made the offer to each union negotiating team separately, first to Firestone, Goodyear and Uniroyal, then to Goodrich and finally to General on successive days. URW members at Goodyear and General plants have been working on a day to day basis since their contracts expired, Goodyear's on Apr. 20 and General's May 15.

A plan had been worked out previously for the companies to present their new offer at a mass meeting of negotiators for the five companies and representatives of each of the union committees in Pittsburgh. The idea was scrapped when Goodrich union negotiators refused to agree to such a meeting, saying they were opposed to any talks on a three-year contract.

URW members, in large groups, picketed Goodrich plant gates in Akron June 5 keeping out all salaried personnel. Company Pres. Ward Keener sat in his car at the picket line all day.

CONSUMER SHOW staged by the New York State Union Label & Service Trades Dept. at the Roosevelt Raceway, Westbury, L. I., was opened by Miss Union Maid, whose clowning as she cut the ribbon brought smiles from her court of beauty queens. The three-day exhibit, held with the cooperation of union employers and government agencies, attracted 115,000 visitors.

32,000 IBEW Members Walk Out In Union's First Strike at RCA

Nine plants of the Radio Corp. of America were struck June 5 as locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers representing 32,000 workers rejected a wage offer the union called "too little and too late." It was the first IBEW strike against RCA since contract relations began 30 years ago.

No agreement seemed likely either for 20,000 additional RCA workers represented by 13 locals of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The IUE warned management it was in a "danger corridor" that might lead to a walkout at any time, but no later than June 17.

IBEW negotiators were preparing to return for a membership vote when management raised its previous "final" offer to provide wage boosts of 4 percent the first year, 3 percent in each of the next two years, with no cost-of-living escalator.

The offer came after the previous three-year contract expired. But the union said it lacked either a satisfactory wage hike with a living-cost escalator or better hospitalization allowances for room and board. When management rejected reopening of the contract on wages after a year or any form of living-cost escalator, the IBEW locals voted to walk out.

"The company had a very nice year in 1966 and profits in 1967 are even better," said negotiator Lawson Wimberly, assistant to IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman. "RCA workers are understandably worried about living costs that keep eating away their wages."

The net gain for IBEW members at RCA during the three-year period ending June 1 was 1.3 percent out of successively yearly wage increases of 2.5 percent. Rising living costs ate up the remainder, Wimberly said.

The IBEW's 86-member negotiating committee had reached substantial agreement with RCA management on wage rates and local working conditions, but the national agreement could not be settled. It involves a general wage increase, insurance, vacations and similar issues.

IBEW's RCA locations include Bloomington, Indianapolis and Marion, Ind.; Findlay, O.; Meadowlands and Lancaster, Pa.; Rockaway, N.J.; W. Palm Beach, Fla., and Hollywood, Calif. Its members produce electronic data processing equipment, phonograph records, television tubes, and other radio, TV and phonographic equipment.

The IUE wants better wages and economic terms in a contract reopening that gives it the right to strike after 60 days. Its locals are at Camden, Moorestown and Somerville, N.J.; Mountain Top and Scranton, Pa.; Lewiston, Me.; Cincinnati, O.; Memphis, Tenn.; Burbank, Los Angeles and Van Nuys, Calif.; Plymouth, Mich.

Backpay Order Stands Against 'Runaway' Firm

The Supreme Court let stand a lower court ruling that a "runaway" employer must give backpay to the workers he left behind, but in the absence of a representation election need not bargain at his new location with the union.

In a 2-1 decision last Jan. 11, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia had directed the National Labor Relations Board to devise a new remedy for the unfair labor practices committed by the Garwin Corp. The firm had a contract with Ladies' Garment Workers Local 57 in New York but moved out and set up a non-union operation under the business name of S'Agaro, Inc., in the Miami, Fla., area.

The appeals court ruled that the NLRB was justified in ordering Garwin-S'Agaro to make up their employes' pay losses but not in ordering management to recognize the union at its Miami plant for one year before an election petition could be filed.

The majority view of Appellate Judges Walter M. Bastian and Warren E. Burger said:

"It is . . . not our function or responsibility to fashion remedies for the board and even our review of remedies is narrow. Our concern over the remedy here . . . is that it deprives employes of a basic right of free choice on the theory that this is the best way—or at least a permissible way—to deprive the employer of the fruits" of his forbidden conduct.

Judge Carl McGowan voted to enforce the board's order in toto. None of the Florida employes, he wrote, "are before us complaining" that they have been deprived of their freedom of choice.

The ruling went to the Supreme Court when the NLRB, instead of reopening the case to fashion another remedy against Garwin, filed a petition for review. So did the employer, who said the board's order was too broad, and the union, which called it too narrow because it did not order Garwin to reopen the New York plant and rehire the deserted employes.

In another decision, the high court reversed a ruling by the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver that the U.S. District Court in Colorado did not have jurisdiction to hear a damage suit filed by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co. against the Railroad Trainmen.

Justice Byron White said for the majority that the intent of Congress seems to be that a union may be sued wherever it does business, not just in the state where it is headquartered. Joining him were Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Tom C. Clark, John M. Harlan, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Potter Stewart.

Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Abe Fortas dissented, saying the intent of Congress is not clear.

Retiree Center Gets Study Grant

Philadelphia — The benefits received by elderly members of the Clothing Workers from the industry's retirement center here will be evaluated in a three-year study aided by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The first year of the survey will be financed by a $52,629 grant from the HEW's Administration on Aging.

Administrators of the Charles Weinstein Geriatric Center of the Sidney Hillman Medical Center have noted that about a third of the 3,000 eligible retirees use its services regularly, the same number use them occasionally, and the remainder not at all.

Building Service Pact Ends New York Strike

New York—Hot water is running again, first-story-high mounds of garbage have been cleared away and tenants no longer are having to struggle up stairways here in what is sometimes called "Fun City."

The reason is that 15,000 apartment building service employes have scored a breakthrough on wages after an eight-day strike that split the city's real estate owners apart and left pockets of landlord resistance that may keep them permanently divided.

The workers, members of Building Service Employes Local 32B, won an $18 a week wage increase spread over three years in negotiations with the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, the industry's major employer group.

Half of the apartment building owners represented by the RAB signed the master agreement while the other half balked, as did many owners of buildings governed by separate contracts. When State Board of Mediation efforts failed to resolve this impasse after a week's postponement of a strike, the union called out some 7,500 of its members in buildings whose owners had not signed up.

It was the first serious building service stoppage in 20 years, and New York City's apartment building tenants came to re-learn the hardships of washing with cold water, walking upstairs and disposing of their own garbage.

Local Pres. Thomas Shortman, a vice president of the BSEIU, said the dispute was not between the landlords and the union, but "between the landlords and the city over rent control."

"All we were interested in seeing," he said, "was that our members got the wage increases to which they were entitled."

Some landlords didn't think the city's formula for absorbing higher labor costs was liberal enough. They massed around City Hall, petitioned the mayor to dispense "justice," and broke City Hall windows to strengthen their arguments. But Mayor John V. Lindsay threatened possible rent reductions in cases where landlords failed to go along with the union settlement.

Law Amended

Pressed by the mayor, the New York City Council finally amended the 23-year-old rent control law so that building owners could increase rents by as much as 15 percent in cases where no such increases had been instituted since 1953. But some landlords balked even at this, and two dissident groups threatened to resist the council's action.

Shortman served notice that Local 32B would re-strike every building whose owner refused to go along with the wage increase provided for in the settlement.

Apartment building tenants joined their building service workers in celebrating the victory, and in some buildings collections were taken up for wages lost by employes during the stoppage.

For Free Men Everywhere

ISRAEL'S unswerving commitment to democratic freedom and its ability to muster the strength to defend that commitment is the key to current developments in the Middle East.

An important element in the building of Israel as a bastion of democratic freedom has been the country's free trade union movement—Histadrut.

Founded several decades before Israel became a nation, Histadrut provided many of the fundamental organizations, the know-how and the manpower that resulted in the birth of a new country in 1948.

Now its members are fighting for the third time to defend their nation's freedom, to repel the aggression made possible by the Soviet Union's arming and encouragement of Egypt. Histadrut, with most of its own members mobilized, is charged with the task of caring for the dependents, young and old. It has placed its health organization, its welfare and educational services on an emergency footing.

* * *

THE AMERICAN labor movement has had a long and cordial relationship with Histadrut. It has supported the Israeli federation's many programs to build a democratic society in Israel and Histadrut's assistance to newly emerging nations.

The Afro-Asian Institute created by Histadrut to help train leaders of free trade unions in the new nations has made an important international contribution. It has been assisted from its beginnings by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions.

Now Histadrut is involved in the fight for free men everywhere against totalitarian-sponsored aggression, battling for the very existence of the nation which it helped create.

In its hour of crisis it needs the aid and support of the American labor movement, assistance that AFL-CIO unions have given to free trade unions and democratic nations throughout the world in their times of need.

At every turn of the struggle against totalitarian dictatorship, of efforts to infiltrate and subvert democratic institutions and free trade union movements, the American trade union movement has provided meaningful aid and assistance.

* * *

THE PRESENT confrontation in the Middle East is but a continuation of a 20-year-old struggle by the forces of freedom and democracy—the forces truly dedicated to peace—to defeat totalitarian aggression in whatever form it takes.

In that struggle the free world trade union movement, organized into the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has played a leading role. Histadrut is one of the members of the ICFTU. Now, in its time of struggle, it needs help.

American unions have come to the side of all ICFTU affiliates in the battle for peace and freedom, for bread and social justice. Now is the time to rally support for the Israeli labor movement.

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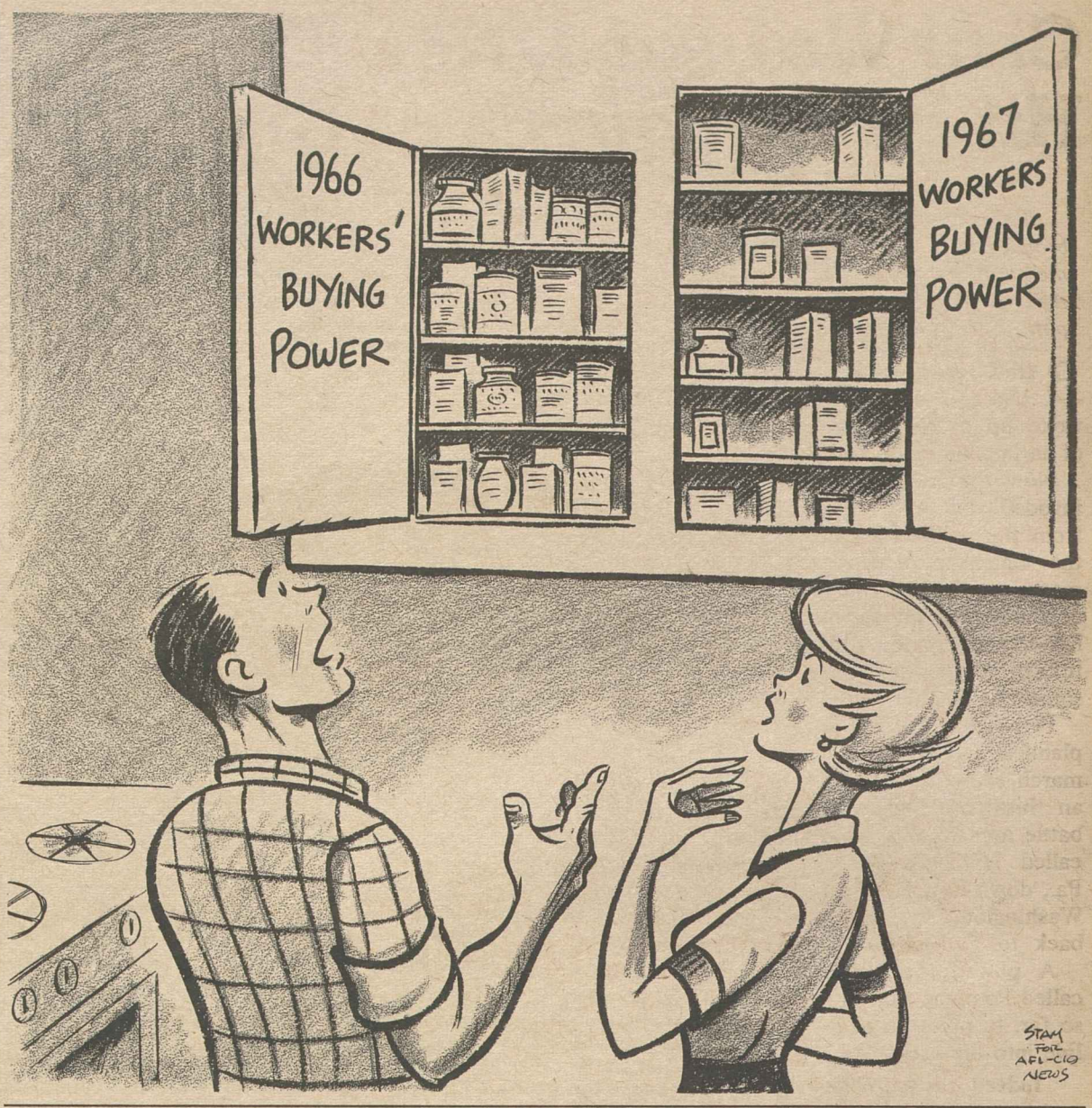
'We're Not Doing As Well'



Educator Hits Plan:

Soaring College Tuition Seen If Tax Credit Scheme Prevails

The following comments on the tuition tax credit proposal are excerpted from the views of Pres. H. Edwin Young of the University of Maine, and were inserted in the Congressional Record by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.).

AS I DISCUSS tax credits and higher education, I want to convey some of my concern and some of the goals that I want to see satisfied as educators continue to evolve the American system of higher education.

First, I'm a strong believer in a pluralistic higher education system. America must continue to have both publicly and privately controlled colleges and universities; there is a need for some institutions of traditional excellence, to which only students of great promise are admitted, and there must be other institutions, in which students who have not demonstrated high achievement will have a chance.

Efforts must also be continued to bring an increasing percentage of the children of low-income families into schools until people are convinced that family economic status is not an important determinant of college attendance.

The American system should encourage scholarships for students who demonstrate high promise, but there must also be opportunities for students who are poor, whose backgrounds did not make them good competitors.

Because of increasing numbers of students, competition for faculty (often a by-product of numbers), alternative opportunities, and improved quality of instruction, costs continue to rise.

There has been the suggestion of a scheme of tax credits that would allow people buying tuition to deduct a part of the cost of that tuition from their federal taxes. Another way of saying it is to say that if one's income were large enough he could appropriate from the United States Treasury part of the cost of tuition.

Approximately $1 billion a year would either be pocketed by those who qualified, or transferred by higher tuition rates to the colleges, or used in some combination of these ways. If tuition rates are not raised, it is hard to see how colleges would benefit from this plan.

If the tuitions rise, one can foresee the result that students whose families do not pay enough taxes will find the economic barriers to college raised. To say that such people all get scholarships is certainly not true. In fact the good scholarships do not go to the lowest economic groups.

I foresee another result of the tax credit plan for education. Publicly controlled schools in which tuition is kept low by legislative appropriation would undoubtedly be under great pressure to take advantage of the tax credit by raising tuition and thus creating a further barrier to students whose parents have low incomes.

I view the raising of tuition in the public colleges and universities as a very serious matter, for I believe that low tuition is the best possible form of scholarship. Low tuition requires so little administration, so few invidious comparisons, so little concern about family status, advantage, or disadvantages, that in a way it helps to make up for the nature of some scholarship competition.

MY NEGATIVE APPROACH to the tax credit idea does not solve the problem of the school that does not have access to legislative appropriations. Increasingly, ways have been found to help institutions with research support, facilities, equipment, and so forth. More recently, assistance to students has allowed private schools to raise their fees rather substantially. In the period 1956-57 to 1964-65, tuition and required fees at private institutions of higher education rose from 28 percent to 37 percent of the per capita disposable income, which was rising from $1,743 to $2,268—a rise from $495 to $831.

Loans under the National Defense Student Loan Program have been important aids to students, and now there are grants, work-study programs, and interest-free loans. It has been estimated that families who could benefit most from the tax credit proposal can benefit more from the loan program. These families can benefit, and so can the student who cannot get benefits himself, or through his family, under the tax credit program.

It seems to me that the recent enactments of the Congress in the form of student aids are more beneficial to students and to the schools than the tax credit scheme, and educators ought to be glad to forget a scheme that as a national fiscal policy seems unwise and unfair, a scheme that could set precedents for the distortion of the American tax system.

The scheme has a very dubious relationship to the American principle of ability to pay. It provides for a method of bypassing the appropriating authority of Congress and yet may in the long run cause Congress to look closely at the way in which privately controlled institutions of higher education set their fees.

Morgan Says:

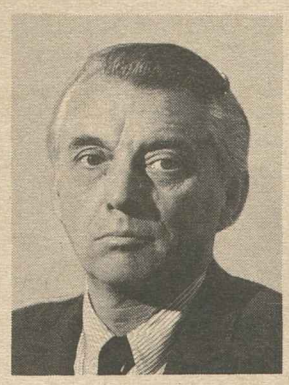
Civil War Area, New England Hit by Arrogance of Utilities

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT, until June 16.)

BOSTON—Residents of the District of Columbia and the Potomac River basin recently woke up to the news in the Washington Post of an impending invasion.

Now the nation's capital is constantly being invaded by everybody from the senior class to the Chamber of Commerce and the Daughters of the American Revolution. So nobody panicked. But perhaps somebody should.



Morgan

For this invasion, planned in secret, will march 150 miles through an historic Civil War battle area from a place called Hatfield's Ferry, Pa., down to points near Washington, swerving into West Virginia and back to a terminal in Frederick County, Md.

A powerful privately-owned utility company called Potomac Edison has not had to fire a shot, so far, to press its plans for a huge high tension line into the area.

Indeed it is marching, so to speak, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, thanks to foresighted lobbying years ago which gained it authority to extend its lines almost anywhere it wanted to without having to get permission from anybody. In this case, as the Post revealed, it didn't even have the good grace to consult with local authorities.

Belatedly, Interior Sec. Stewart Udall and some members of Congress are marshalling defenses in attempts to make the monopoly responsible to somebody, though the outcome of the battle from the public point of view is dubious. This arrogance of power, if Sen. Fulbright will permit the phrase, is familiar to residents of New England —or at least to readers of the Boston Globe which, in the spring of 1966, ran a series of nine articles by Richard J. Connolly exposing the fact that New England's electricity rates are substantially higher than in any other region in the continental United States.

Connolly recently received the Thomas L. Stokes Award and a $500 check for his crusading journalism, judged, for the year 1966, to be in the best tradition of the late Tom Stokes, a soft-spoken Southerner who gained national fame as a syndicated columnist by digging into the neglected field of conservation and natural resources and how they were being exploited at public expense.

The most penetrating irony of Connolly's expose was the fact that whereas New Englanders paid nearly 50 cents more on a 100 kilowatt-hour electric bill than the national average, the cost need not have been so high. Indeed it might have been lower than the national average except for a kind of conspiracy of the private utility lobbies against public power projects. The flight of industry from this region, which was the first industrial heartland of America, is usually blamed on high labor costs versus cheap labor in the South. Unions can be selfish and short-sighted and they undoubtedly have been.

But it takes two to tangle over profit-sharing in our kind of economy and too little has been said about the selfish short-sightedness of industry.

New England has, or had, a promising potential for hydroelectric power in its river systems which its manufacturers proceeded to pollute but not otherwise utilize to any concerted degree. As a matter of fact they preferred coal for energy.

But most of the coal to get here from the Virginias has to travel more than 600 miles by rail and water. There is a testimony to American industrial efficiency!

True, private utilities pay taxes and in Massachusetts they pay more than the rest of the region. True, all taxpayers help pay for a federal project like TVA or Grand Coulee, not just the residents of the Tennessee Valley or the Pacific Northwest.

BUT WHAT the private monopolies leave out of their arguments is the fact that public power helps develop new and needed sources of energy—which private utilities don't have the capital to invest in—and public power helps make electricity proportionately cheaper—which the private companies then try to take the credit for in extravagant ads denouncing public power and writing off the cost of such campaigns as tax-deductible business expense.

This, of course, shows up indirectly on their consumers' bills.

The New England companies legitimately emphasize they are investing $1.5 billion in 11 new plants. But as they expand and improve service how much attention are they paying to such increasingly urgent issues as conservation and pollution control?

In a nutshell, the difficulty is that the privately-held utilities are basically more committed to servicing their stockholders with dividends than in performing a public service at more reasonable rates. This is the well-documented thrust of a recent book, "Overcharge," by Montana's Sen. Lee Metcalf (D) and Vic Reinemer.

The plight of the consumer is by no means hopeless. But how much more encouraging it would be if, taking a cue from the Boston Globe, every newspaper in the country—and every radio and TV station for that matter—examined the utilities in their communities and exposed the arrogance of the power companies if and when found.

Goldfinger Declares:

Hike in Social Security Benefits Would Spur Sluggish Economy

THE ADMINISTRATION'S proposed social security improvements are not only essential to the well-being of the beneficiaries but are needed to stimulate the sluggish national economy, labor's top economist declared.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said that while there is no recession at this point, there are "weak spots" in the private economy, particularly in consumer spending. As a result, the January-March quarter showed a "slight decline" in the economy—"the first time that we have failed to make a general advance across-the-board since early 1961," he noted.

The 20 percent social security increase "would add high-multiplier, high-velocity dollars to the economy . . . and give it a lift," Goldfinger declared. His statements came during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Goldfinger noted that there are "at least slightly hopeful signs" in the overall economic picture. "The residential construction industry, thrown into a depression by the tightest money and highest interest rates in 40 years, has begun to move up," he said. "The Administration, fortunately, has put some additional money into the housing mortgage market."

THIS IS "on the plus side, in terms of encouraging the expansion of production and employment," he said. But to sustain the improvement, "what we need, and what the AFL-CIO has urged on the Federal Reserve System, is a continuing easing of money policy and a continuing easing of interest rates."

"Any return to tight money now would be disastrous," Goldfinger warned.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post, and Frank Swoboda, Washington correspondent for United Intl.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE GROWING industrial complexes of this country began to get bigger and bigger, Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887.

This act, and all others that later created the independent regulatory agencies of the federal government, stated that the board or commission of the agency shall regulate the industry involved in such a manner as to safeguard the public interest.

These agencies, then, are directed to protect the public in such areas as the airways, power, food and drugs, trade, stocks and bonds, labor law and transportation.

In recent years the agencies, it appears, have operated with far more dedication to their original purposes than they have at other times in history.

This stands in contrast to the latter days of the Eisenhower Administration when the independent agencies had fallen prey to the very industries they were supposed to regulate.

Here are a few items worth recalling:

● Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams intervened with the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities Exchange Commission at a time when they had enforcement proceedings against Adams' friend, Bernard Goldfine.

The FTC overruled a staff attorney who "vigorously" recommended criminal prosecution of Goldfine. Later it was disclosed that Goldfine had paid $3,000 in hotel bills for Adams, had given him a vicuna coat and had "loaned" him a $2,400 oriental rug. This led to Adams' resignation and criminal prosecution of Goldfine.

● A member of the Federal Communications Commission, Richard A. (Richie) Mack, accepted $2,650 in "loans" from an attorney who had repeatedly urged him to give "every consideration" to the application of a National Airlines subsidiary seeking a television channel in Miami. Mack voted for National, then could produce no record of repayment of the loans.

● John C. Doerfer, chairman of the FCC, relaxed in Florida on a yacht belonging to broadcaster George B. Storer, who had a case pending before the commission at the time.

● Chairman James R. Durfee of the Civil Aeronautics Board and another board member were treated to transportation and expenses to an exclusive spa in North Carolina by two airlines under CAB jurisdiction.

THESE REMINDERS of things past recall the time when the regulatory agencies frequently became captives of the very industries they should have been regulating. But today they are criticized and may be penalized because they are zealously seeking to protect the public interest.

Drug manufacturers have long contended, for example, that the Food & Drug Administration has gone too far in enforcing its programs in the public interest. Recently the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a ruling saying that drug producers may challenge FDA regulations in court without first complying with them and without risking civil or criminal action by the government.

Attorneys for the FDA and the FTC have expressed concern that this decision could open the door to wholesale challenges of regulations and undermine the designated roles of the regulatory agencies.

Now, from Republican Senate Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, comes a new attack. He has introduced a bill that could tie the hands of such agencies as FDA, FTC and the SEC. Dirksen proposes, in effect, that the party against whom the complaint is issued be "given an equal opportunity to publicize his comments at the same time and in the same document in which the agency publicity was issued."

For all practical purposes this would either negate or confuse the whole role of the agency in getting the facts before the public. And the ability of these agencies to protect the public will be seriously undermined.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S proposed social security improvements would be a boost to the sluggish national economy as well as the well-being of the beneficiaries, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) told Frank Swoboda (left) of United Press Intl. and Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is heard weekly on Mutual radio.

LEADERS IN LABOR AND GOVERNMENT paid tribute to AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Hugh Thompson (second from right) at a testimonial dinner in Boston on his retirement. From left are AFL-CIO Field Rep. John O'Malley, treasurer of the dinner committee; AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher; Mrs. Thompson; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and, at right, Assistant Regional Dir. Franklin J. Murphy, who has been appointed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to take over Thompson's post when the latter steps down on July 1.

New England Labor Honors Thompson

Boston, Mass.—Hugh Thompson, AFL-CIO regional director in New England since the merger and a veteran of nearly 35 years of union activity, is retiring July 1.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the appointment of his assistant, Franklin J. Murphy, as his successor.

The New England labor movement and government officials at the national, state and local levels joined in tribute to Thompson at a testimonial dinner attended by more than 600 persons.

Speakers who wished him well included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.); Gov. John A. Volpe, former Governors Foster Furcolo and Endicott Peabody, Judge Francis X. Morrissey and AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher.

Pres. Salvatore Camelio of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO, the dinner committee chairman, presented Thompson with a plaque; Sub-Regional Dir. Alfred Olerio of the Auto Workers gave him a gift from UAW Regional Directors Charles Kerrigan and Martin Gerber, and Murphy, who served as toastmaster, presented him with a purse.

Thompson was born June 3, 1902, in Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland. He came to this country in 1924, found work in the auto industry, and started to organize employes at the Murray Body Corp. plant in Detroit on June 17, 1933. The next day he was fired, but he had enough cards to establish AFL Federal Labor Union 18276, one of the forerunners of the UAW.

That same year he was appointed an AFL organizer but in 1936, when the UAW joined the CIO, he became a CIO organizer assigned to the auto industry. In 1937 he was appointed CIO regional director in Western New York, with Buffalo as headquarters, and 16 years later was moved to Boston, continuing as AFL-CIO regional director after the merger.

Murphy, who is 54, is a native of Lawrence and a member of Lawrence Bartenders Local 90. He has been president of his local, a special organizer for the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, an international representative for the Textile Workers Union of America, and joined the AFL staff in New England in 1948. He continued as a staff representative at the time of the merger, and in July 1957 was named assistant regional director.

OEO Expands Training Of Appalachia Unionists

A second leadership training program aimed at instructing some 1,200 union leaders in the techniques of building community support for action and economic development programs throughout Appalachia has been approved by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

It will be financed by an OEO grant of $166,438 to West Virginia University. The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council will have the responsibility for screening and choosing candidates, and for the operating decisions and program development.

The original grant financed in-depth training for several hundred union leaders who in their own communities became involved in anti-poverty projects such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps and multi-purpose Neighborhood Centers in rural areas.

Under the new program about 20 weekend seminars will be held at central locations. Each will serve some 60 union leaders from the 11 Appalachian area states.

Materials developed in the first project will be used in a curriculum that will include such subjects as labor's role in the war on poverty, the nature of the poverty problem, utilizing state and federal programs in fighting need, organizing for community action, techniques of leadership, etc. General presentations will be followed by discussions in smaller groups.

Those selected, after their training, will be expected to join or start community action efforts and to stage local one-day conferences in which they would serve as coordinators.

Dr. Frederick A. Zeller has been appointed project director. His chief aides will be Associate Dir. Robert Miller, in charge of program design and evaluation, and Assistant Dir. Robert Winn, in charge of field services.

NLRB Shifts Liability Rule Of New Owner

Scrapping a rule used since 1954, the National Labor Relations Board decided that a company that purchases another firm knowing that it has violated the labor laws can be required to remedy the unfair labor practices.

The board reversed a trial examiner's ruling and ordered the United States Pipe & Foundry Co., Miami, Fla., to rehire four employes unlawfully fired by the Perma Vinyl Corp. for being active in the Ladies' Garment Workers.

U.S. Pipe, which bought Perma Vinyl while the unfair practice charges were pending, was ordered to reinstate the workers within five days of the time they apply for rehire. If it does not, a backpay obligation will start to run against them. No other backpay is involved.

For a dozen years the NLRB has applied the Symns Grocer Co. rule to similar cases. The rule was that "no provision of the act authorizes the board to impose the responsibility for remedying unfair labor practices on persons who did not engage therein."

But the Supreme Court, in the case of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., commented that the "rightful prerogative of owners . . . be balanced by some protection to the employes from a sudden change in the employment relationship."

In its decision applying that guideline the NLRB wrote: "Especially in need of help . . . are the employe victims of unfair labor practices who, because of their unlawful discharge, are now without meaningful remedy when title to the employing business . . . changes."

Al Clem Chosen For IUOE Board

Business Mgr. Al Clem of San Francisco Local 3 has been elected to the executive board of the Operating Engineers, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton announced.

Clem was selected by the board at a meeting in Washington to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Frank P. Converse of Cleveland.

An IUOE member since 1934, Clem became a business representative in Oakland, Calif., in 1957, financial secretary of the local the following year and business manager in 1960. He also has served simultaneously as president of the Alameda County Building Trades Council and the Contra Costa Building Trades Council.

Upset House Vote:

GOP Blocks Rise In U.S. Debt Ceiling

House Republicans dealt the Administration a politically embarrassing defeat on a housekeeping bill providing a permanent increase in the national debt ceiling.

The GOP, waving the banner of "economy in government," held Republican ranks solid and enlisted some conservative southern Democratic votes and a few northern Democratic "doves" protesting Viet Nam spending.

The result was a stunning 210-197 defeat and one of the rare occasions in which House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) lost a floor vote.

Debt limit bills are customarily used by Republicans as a forum for speeches accusing the Administration of spending the nation into bankruptcy. Eventually the artificially low debt ceiling is raised—"temporarily"—because the government needs the borrowing authority to pay its bills.

The setback, nevertheless, was damaging to the Democratic leadership and gave new impetus to GOP budget-cutting efforts.

In the day-after post-mortem, Republican leaders said they would agree to a three-month extension of the present "temporary" debt limit beyond its June 30 expiration date. But they would insist, they said, on heavy budget cuts on non-defense spending.

This was the first time a debt limit bill had ever been defeated on the House floor. Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) pointed out at a news conference that during the Eisenhower Administration a majority of Democrats supported every debt limit increase requested by Pres. Eisenhower—even though the party had the votes to embarrass a Republican president. The GOP action, he declared, "was not consistent with responsibility."

The Administration had sought to avoid the frequent necessity to renew short-term increases in the debt limit by raising the ceiling from the present "permanent" level of $285 billion. The "temporary" ceiling is $336 billion and the bill would have moved the permanent limit to $365 billion.

In another area, the Senate voted to take a first step toward protecting consumers against unsafe household products and appliances.

It approved a bill by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) to establish a National Commission of Product Safety to make a two-year study of product hazards and come up with recommendations.

The bill, which had AFL-CIO endorsement, passed by voice vote without opposition. It now moves to the House.

Study Role

The seven-member commission, to be named by the President, would investigate categories of products that contain potential hazards to health or safety but would not issue a "black list" of brands or models. It would make recommendations covering any needed federal or state legislation or enforcement of existing regulatory authority.

Speaking for the bill, Magnuson told the Senate that the U.S. Public Health Service estimates 125,000 injuries a year from faulty heating devices; 100,000 injuries each from stoves, power mowers and washing machines; 40,000 from glass doors and 30,000 from faulty electrical extension cords and wall sockets.

"Hardly a day passes in which some new, startling product hazard is not brought to light," he said. "A few weeks ago, General Electric disclosed that 9,000 color television sets had been designed in such a way as to provide inadequate shielding for X-ray emissions. . . . Last week, in Paterson, N. J., a woman died of a serious bone marrow disease which was traced to a heavy concentration of new adhesive material in a roll of cloth she used to make a dress."

Meany Named to Panel In Drive Against Slums

Pres. Johnson has appointed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to an 18-member committee of labor leaders, industrialists, bankers and specialists in urban affairs charged with determining how private resources can best be mobilized in a drive to wipe out city slums.

"No domestic task facing this nation is more demanding or more urgent than reclaiming the corroded core of the American city," the President said in announcing the appointments.

"A substantial part of that task is the rebuilding of the slums—with their 7 million dilapidated dwellings—which shame the nation and its cities. . .

"We must find the incentives which will stimulate business and labor to apply the most modern techniques, production systems, work practices and economies of scale to the problem of the city slum."

The committee will explore "this complex problem" in every aspect, Johnson said, and "recommend those incentives and the private institutional machinery which it believes will best accomplish the task." He continued:

"The committee's challenge, in short, is to find the way to harness the productive power of America—which has proved it can master space and create unmatched abundance in the marketplace—to the most pressing unfilled need of our society.

"That need is to provide the necessities of a decent home and healthy surroundings for every poor American family now imprisoned in the squalor of the slum."

The committee is headed by Pres. Edgar F. Kaiser of Kaiser Industries, Inc. Other labor representatives are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers. Additional members include Whitney M. Young, executive director of the Urban League.

Blueprint for Cities

Johnson told Congress in his message on urban and rural poverty, delivered Mar. 14, that he would create the committee. In announcing the appointments, he recalled that a "major instrument of progress" is already available—the Model Cities program enacted last year. The committee's work can be a step forward, he added, in fulfilling the "high purpose" of the legislation—"to develop the blueprint for the future of the American city."

Strikers Beaten:

Texas Rangers Used Against Farm Union

Rio Grande City, Tex.—Texas Rangers, a tall-booted police force with cowboy hats and low slung pistols, are being used by growers to block the unionization of field hands, the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee charged.

The activities of the Rangers on behalf of Starr County farm owners have drawn investigations from the Texas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and four members of the Texas Senate.

Many Protests

They also have evoked numerous protests from labor, church and Mexican-American organizations to Gov. John Connally, who has direct control of the force under Texas law. A left-over from the days of the lawless frontier when their motto was "one riot one ranger," the Texas Rangers have a history of repressing minority groups, especially the Mexican-Americans.

In Rio Grande City, the Rangers have done nothing to dispel the image. To the 80 regular and special sheriff deputies in the county have been added 15 Rangers. Pickets on the farms have numbered from 60 to 75.

On June 1, UFWOC spokesmen charged, four Texas Rangers—two of them wielding shotguns—kicked down a door at a house rented by the union for volunteers and assaulted two union members, Magdaleno Dimas and Benito Rodriguez.

Dr. Ramiro Casso, requested by the union to visit Dimas at the jail before bail could be arranged, said that until he saw Dimas and Rodriguez they had not been taken to a physician. A practical nurse had bandaged their wounds and stitched a cut on Dimas' head after the arrest, Dr. Casso said.

UFWOC Vice Pres. Gilbert Padilla and AFL-CIO Rep. David T. Lopez said the incident was another in a long series of arbitrary actions which Padilla has called police state tactics. Rangers have conducted mass arrests, have escorted strikebreakers onto the fields and even have lectured strikers about the advisability of going back to work in the fields "before the melons rot."

The union is seeking bargaining rights for about 3,000 workers in the large farms in the county, most of which operate year round with a variety of crops.

One grower, Virgilio Guerra who employs about 50 workers, has agreed to recognize the union and is negotiating. Guerra told union representatives that after he signed a recognition agreement he received threatening telephone calls and was cut off from his usual financing sources and supply of materials.

ELECTRIC KITCHEN worth $5,000—plus $500 in accessories—given away by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the Union-Industries Show in Phoenix, Ariz., was won by William Taylor of Phoenix, a Marine home on emergency leave from Viet Nam, and his bride of a year. Presenting the complete outfit to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are Mel Boyle (left), assistant to IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, and IBEW Vice Pres. Arthur Edwards.

Grain Millers' Delegates Back LBJ on Viet Nam

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Johnson Administration's course in Viet Nam was unanimously endorsed by delegates to the 10th constitutional convention of the Grain Millers who followed their vote with a solid round of applause for the President and his policies in Southeast Asia.

The 345 delegates from 183 locals also gave their approval to policy positions taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on national legislation.

They called for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, enactment of a $2 per hour minimum wage with double-time for overtime, higher social security benefits and reduction in the retirement age to 62 for men, national health insurance with universal coverage and broad benefits, and elimination of restraints against on-site picketing.

The convention in addition urged the AFL-CIO Executive Council to continue its efforts to win a ban on the awarding of government contracts to employers found guilty of persistent willful violations of National Labor Relations Act.

Support was voted for the railroad unions in their continuing disputes with the carriers, and for the striking printing trades unions at the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press.

AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in an address to the delegates, urged all unions to educate new and younger members in the past accomplishments of organized labor.

Schnitzler touched particularly on legislation that was pushed through Congress largely because of now-forgotten efforts by unions. He cited enactments ranging from the Fair Labor Standards Act to medicare as examples.

In another speech, Sec. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. contrasted the decline of the U.S. merchant fleet with the spectacular growth of Soviet Russia's.

The U.S. has more than tripled its export-import trade in the last few years, McGavin continued, but only 7.6 percent of the total is carried in U.S.-registered ships. Ships flying the Russian flag, he added, carry 70 percent of that country's international trade.

Pres. Roy O. Welborn, Exec. Vice Pres. Lawrence Swanson and Sec.-Treas. Harold A. Schneider were re-elected unanimously. Also re-elected were the 10 vice presidents.

ILO Calls on Greek Dictatorship To Guarantee Trade Union Rights

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has called on the military dictatorship that has seized power in Greece to guarantee trade union freedoms and human rights.

The ILO's 48-member Governing Body recalled in a pointed message to the Greek junta the "fundamental principles" for which the United Nations specialized agency has always stood.

These include, the message said, the right of workers to organize unions of their own choice and to strike in defense of their interests without government interference.

Trade unionists arrested for political offenses or ordinary crimes must be "judged promptly by an impartial and independent judicial authority," the ILO stressed.

The Governing Body, or executive council of worker, government and employer delegates, acted promptly following a preliminary examination of complaints filed against the Greek dictatorship by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and other groups.

Final action on the complaints over the flouting of civil liberties and the rights of workers was delayed pending explanations from the junta requested by the ILO's Freedom of Association Committee.

But the new dictatorship's public pronouncements and Greek press reports of its moves against trade unions were considered sufficiently grave for the ILO to put its position on record immediately.

In another development, the Franco government offered to permit the ILO to send an investigating team to determine the "true labor and trade union situation" in Spain.

500 Complaints Filed

The invitation was announced as the Freedom of Association Committee continued to press Spain for detailed replies to the latest of the more than 500 complaints filed against the Franco government by the ICFTU, Spanish exiled trade unions and other groups.

ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse was instructed to arrange an on-the-spot study by a group of "impartial and objective persons possessing the highest qualification and familiar with labor matters."

Details of the investigation are to be submitted to the Governing Body at its November meeting.

Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss leader of the worker delegates, warned that they would not agree to the mission unless they were satisfied it would be able to make the broadest possible examination with complete freedom. Moeri also said that the workers would insist that Morse and the Governing Body alone name the members of the investigating team.

Two other conditions the workers laid down were that there be no censorship of the team's findings and that everyone giving testimony be fully guaranteed against all reprisals.

The executive council approved Morse's nomination as principal deputy director general of Clarence W. Jenks, a 58-year-old Briton who has been with the ILO since 1931.

Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, the U.S. worker delegate, attended the short session of the executive committee, which serves each year as a prelude to the June conference of the 119-nation ILO. Faupl will head the American labor delegation to the three-week conference. Other members are Presidents I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, William E. Fredenberger of the Firemen & Oilers, Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers and Ralph Reiser of the Glass & Ceramic Workers.

Also, Vice Pres. W. Vernie Reed of the Laborers, Business Rep. David McSweeney of IAM District 38, Edward J. Hickey, Jr., Washington attorney for several railroad unions, and AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman.

Garnet Patterson Dies, Rubber Union Counsel

Navarre, O.—Garnet L. Patterson, for 25 years general counsel for the Rubber Workers and one of the country's outstanding labor lawyers, died in Massillon City Hospital after a heart attack in his home here.

Patterson was graduated from Cleveland Law School and in 1929 opened a law office in Akron.

He joined the National Labor Relations Board staff in 1935, was named an Akron Municipal Court judge in 1936, ran unsuccessfully as the Democratic candidate for mayor in 1937 and then rejoined the NLRB, holding posts in Seattle, Washington and Chicago before resigning in 1942 to become URW counsel.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Thelma Patterson, a son, two daughters and five grandchildren.

Job Safeguards For Both Sexes Urged on States

(Continued from Page 1)

non-union firms who underpay and overwork their employes.

"We have a major concern that benefits available to women under state labor laws be retained and that they be extended to men to the maximum extent possible," Biemiller declared.

He pointed out that the EEOC in rulings has extended to men some types of legislative or other benefits applying only to women, such as minimum wages, overtime pay and rest periods. It also has had to deal with legislation that protects women by prohibiting certain work, he said, citing California enactments that prompted the EEOC's "hands off" policy.

"Where an existing law serves a valid protective purpose but is in a form not readily appropriate for direct extension to men," he said, "our position is that such a law, benefiting significant portions of the female work force, should not be invalidated because of adverse effects on particular individuals or groups bringing charges of denial of 'equal employment opportunity'.

"Those concerned both for the maintenance of labor standards and for equalizing employment conditions for both sexes have favored an evolutionary approach," he noted, "namely, through new legislation restructured to provide protection for both sexes."

Biemiller expressed labor's conviction that if the EEOC fostered a general destruction of existing state labor laws, it would deprive women of "much needed protection in the lowest paid and least organized segments of the work force."

Protection Still Needed

He knocked down arguments that 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act eliminated the need for protective state laws for women.

At least 3 million women are not covered by the act and an additional 3.2 million have only incomplete or delayed protection, leaving them with wages below the statutory minimum, he said.

In addition, he went on, the time-and-a-half overtime penalty no longer serves as a strong protection against long work days or weeks because its effect as a restraint has been diluted by the growth of fringe benefits, which do not have to be paid for on a premium basis.

"We believe that the EEOC, with other government agencies, has a responsibility to avoid action leading to undermining of labor standards whether they apply to both sexes or to women only," Biemiller concluded.

Hotel Retirees Give Award to Sullivan

New York—The Pensioners Society of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council presented its 1967 Distinguished Citizen Award to Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes at its annual observance of Senior Citizens Month.

The award is given each year for outstanding service to community and nation. Speakers at the presentation included Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO; Pres. Jay Rubin of the Hotel & Motel Trades Council; James C. O'Brien, assistant to the president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann.

Calls Nasser a Soviet Puppet:

Meany Pledges Labor's Aid To Insure Israel's Survival

(Continued from Page 1)

any regard for history, but only for power."

"I say we have an interest in the preservation of the state of Israel as a democracy in a part of the world where democracy is largely unknown," he declared, citing Israel's multiple-party political system and its elections.

"Did anyone ever elect Nasser?" he asked. "He elected himself, with the aid of his goons."

Americans have a stake in preserving democracy in every part of the world, Meany said, adding: "To whatever extent American labor can make its influence felt, we will try to drive home that idea."

Wherever a free society is threatened, such a threat is a menace to all free men, Meany told the conference.

Compromise Rejected

He repeated his belief that "you can't get anywhere by compromising with dictators" and "I don't believe that trading with the Soviet Union is in the interests of America," or that "we should help those who are shooting down our boys in Southeast Asia."

Meany expressed "the greatest admiration" for Pres. Johnson and the enormity of his job burden.

"Surely labor," he said, "will do everything it can to lighten that burden. But under no circumstances will we abandon our principles, under which we have done so much for so many over many long years."

Expressing appreciation for the willingness of union members to help push labor's legislative program, the federation president reported that "by and large, our unions have more members, their contracts are better," and "we're doing quite well."

He noted that labor had one "bitter disappointment" in the failure to win repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements between consenting employers and unions. Nevertheless, he observed, the "over-all legislative picture certainly is not a bad picture."

"Under the Johnson and Kennedy administrations and in the 88th and 89th Congresses we made great strides," he said. "We failed to remove 14(b) from the statute books, not because we couldn't get the votes but because we couldn't get the votes counted" because of a filibuster by a Republican leader—Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen.

He ticked off the legislative gains enacted with the support of labor—two Civil Rights acts, federal aid to education, medical care for the elderly, wage-hour law improvements — all laws benefiting everybody," not just union members.

He congratulated the Meat Cutters on making a better social security program a major legislative objective, along with other important parts of labor's program.

Referring to new attacks on the labor movement, Meany noted two sets of amendments have over the years diluted the right to organize and bargain without employer interference as set forth in the Wagner Act.

"Now," he said, "we are hearing agitation for legislation that would destroy collective bargaining" by imposing a strike ban and compulsory arbitration on 135,000 railroad shopworkers.

If an employe comes to the bargaining table without the right to withhold his services, "then that is the end of free collective bargaining," said Meany, "and the beginning of the end of democracy in our society."

He asked: "Why should an employer bargain in good faith with his employes if he knows that Congress or some goverment agency is going to compel the employes" to accept terms they do not want?

"I congratulate you on your effort to let Congress know we don't believe in compulsory arbitration" which, he declared, is implicit in the Administration proposal to prevent shopcraft workers from striking before Jan. 1, 1969.

The two-day conference also heard talks by Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey and Pres. T. J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the union.

Emergency Drive Opens for Histadrut

Unity House, Pa. — The American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, Israel's trade union movement, launched a drive at a conference here for $1 million for the Israel Histadrut Emergency Fund to help the labor federation maintain health, educational and welfare services during Israel's emergency.

The meeting instructed the officers to canvass all U.S. trade union bodies for the needed funds and appealed to all friends of Histadrut to contribute as generously as possible.

LABOR never has hesitated to raise its voice against tyranny and dictatorship, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells national legislative conference of the Meat Cutters. And in the current Israel-Arab crisis, U.S. labor will stand "side by side with our trade union friends" against "a Moscow puppet," Meany disclosed.

Marshall Plan Concept Urged for New Nations

The free world labor movement, on the 20th anniversary of the Marshall Plan, was summoned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to join in "a new program of economic cooperation, again based on a genuine partnership, between developed countries and the newly-emerging nations."

Meany's plea came as the U.S. and Western Europe observed the passing of two decades since the late George C. Marshall, serving as secretary of state following a brilliant military career, outlined his program for reviving the economy of war-ravaged Europe in a speech at Harvard University on June 5, 1947.

Meany, citing the "gigantic initiative" of the Marshall Plan with its stress on "self-help, mutual assistance among European countries and American aid," called for "an equally gigantic initiative to fulfill the aspirations of the people of all nations . . . for peace, self-government, freedom and a better life."

He recalled that in adopting the plan, Congress proclaimed U.S. policy to be "to assist and strengthen principles of individual liberty, free institutions and genuine independence."

"The task confronting the developed countries today is even more formidable and more challenging than the great problem of European recovery after the second world war," he continued. "The task is to build a better life and a better world."

The new program like the old must be based on self-help, mutual cooperation and dedication to individual liberty, free institutions and genuine independence, he declared.

"To mobilize the people and their governments in the realization of such a program is the major responsibility of trade unions," he continued. "We realize that the defense against political enslavement is impossible without sustained progress in economic development and human well-being.

"It is for the trade unions to provide leadership in a program which not only assures effective defense against military aggression by Communist forces but also to build a defense against internal aggression by these forces whose most disruptive weapon is human poverty and privation.

"The future of human welfare, of human freedom and the future of peace is in the hands of those who work."

Pres. Johnson also called on the free world to show the "energy, imagination and courage" of the Marshall Plan to build the underdeveloped two-thirds of the world.

The Marshall Plan lasted four years and cost the U.S. slightly more than $13 billion instead of the estimated $25 billion that had been anticipated.

In three years, industrial production in the cooperating nations was 49 percent higher than prewar levels, farm production had increased about 20 percent and the Communist threat to all practical purposes had been ended.

6-10-67

Uranium Mine Safety Pressed by AFL-CIO

Human life and health must be given priority over the dollar cost of lowering the radiation level of uranium mines, the AFL-CIO told a joint congressional committee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller reiterated labor's strong support of the radiation safety standards imposed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz under the Walsh-Healey Act for mines supplying uranium to the government.

Biemiller asked that the same standards be adopted by other government regulatory agencies. He told the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the AFL-CIO testimony also represented the views of the federation's Metal Trades Dept.

Industry witnesses and some congressmen have challenged as unworkable and "impossible to enforce" the decision of Wirtz to set a limit of .3 of a "working level," the unit used to measure radiation. Where the radiation emissions in a uranium mine exceed that level, special ventilation techniques and respirators would be needed to reduce the concentration.

Wirtz acted last month after the inter-agency Federal Radiation Council had failed to agree on a standard. The secretary of labor said the limit he set under Walsh-Healey authority would ensure that uranium miners would run no greater risk of developing cancer than workers in other industries.

Long Fight Recalled

Biemiller reminded the committee that the AFL-CIO for many years had pressed for strong radiation safety standards and that reaction by the federal government "has been tragically slow and irresolute."

He said excessive radiation exposure has already "resulted in 98 known deaths from lung cancer" among uranium miners and "projections indicate there may well be from 50 to nearly 1,500 fatalities" from that source among the 10,000 persons who have worked in underground uranium mines over the years.

"No worker should be compelled to pay for a job with his health or his life," Biemiller declared.

He noted that within a few years, purchases of uranium concentrates by the Atomic Energy Commission will be completed and production will be shifted to civilian needs, with safety regulatory authority assumed by the Dept. of the Interior.

The "strongest possible standards" should be established now, he urged. While some degree of phasing may be desirable for a timetable to meet the new requirements, the criteria must be health rather than cost, he declared.

Israel's Defense of Freedom Hailed By 4,000 at New York Labor Rally

New York—Organized labor will exert every effort to convince all Americans that defense of Israel means defense of democracy. This was the consensus of 4,000 unionists, including officers of top labor organizations here, at a rally held in support of the Middle East republic.

Theme of the rally, sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council, was "Save peace in the Middle East by strengthening a free and democratic Israel."

Carrying posters bearing slogans in support of Israel, United Nations action and restoration of the Gulf of Aqaba's status as an international waterway, cheering unionists unanimously adopted a resolution calling on organized labor throughout the nation to mobilize its strength to help preserve Israel as a bastion of freedom.

They also cheered a statement on the Middle East crisis issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasizing that the situation cannot be met by appeasing "Soviet aggression by proxy."

Leaders of top national unions spoke out sharply in condemnation of the Arab action against Israel. Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, calling Israel "our sister republic," asserted that its "brave and gallant people . . . deserve the support of all those who believe in freedom and democracy all over the world."

Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union declared: "If anything emerges from this meeting, it will be that we must say to all the world that where a big Hitler didn't succeed, a little one won't either." He asked that the rally stand unanimous in urging the U.S. to keep its commitment to Israel.

"What we need is an affirmation of our determination to make sure Israel shall live," he said, "and we shall not be found wanting in moral or financial support."

Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers, representing ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg, held that the UN should act "if it is a true force for peace."

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes said: "This is not a Jewish fight, but a fight for all those who believe in freedom and democracy."

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the Central Labor Council, who presided at the rally, called Israel "a symbol of inspiration" and said, "We are going to try to undertake to see that our country stands with Israel in this hour of crisis."

Building Trades Push for Site Picketing

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4,200 Call For Action In Congress

More than 4,200 union building tradesmen asked their home state congressmen and senators to pass the on-site picketing bill and support a broad-ranging legislative program "to benefit all America"

Delegates to the 12th legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. were told that the reports they bring back from two days of visits to Capitol Hill will help shape labor's legislative strategy.

"We are not here with hat in hand," BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty told the opening session of the four-day conference. The department's 18 affiliated unions, he said, "have over 8,400 local unions in over 600 cities throughout the 50 states, with over 3.5 million members."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, keynoting the conference, told the delegates not to be discouraged by the opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers and similar groups to the site picketing bill.

The NAM, Meany pointed out, has consistently opposed every law that has been passed to help the worker or his family and its opposition "is a pretty good omen for success."

Landmark Gains Cited

He stressed labor's contribution to the legislative accomplishments of recent years, including medicare, expansion of the minimum wage and federal aid to education. Each of these landmark laws, Meany declared, have been "good for everybody in America, not just for our people."

He asked the delegates also, in their visits to congressmen, to voice labor's united opposition to compulsory arbitration of the railroad shopcrafts dispute.

It affects the heart of the trade union movement, he said, because "there is no free collective bargaining unless you can come to the bargaining table with the right to quit work."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who followed Meany as a speaker, told the delegates that he doesn't defend the Administration's railroad bill "in terms of principle" although he backs the bill "in terms of necessity."

Wirtz said he is "100 percent" for the on-site picketing bill and the other portions of the BCTD legislative program.

The secretary of labor spoke out strongly against the "totally unfair . . . pointing of a finger on the

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House Votes 90-Day Bar To Rail Shopcrafts Strike

FROM EVERY SECTION of the United States building tradesmen came to Washington to press for passage of the on-site picketing bill and a broad-ranging legislative program "to build America." More than 4,200 delegates took part in the four-day legislative conference.

Drops Plan To Compel New Pact

By David L. Perlman

The House voted to bar a railroad shopcrafts strike for an additional 90 days of mediation effort, but turned down a Senate-passed provision that would have imposed compulsory arbitration if mediation failed.

The legislation now goes to a House-Senate conference committee and union leaders gave a voluntary pledge that they would not strike while the bill was in conference.

House action came after two days of debate centering on the compulsory arbitration feature of the Administration bill, which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had warned would strike at the "heart of the trade union movement" by destroying "the right to free collective bargaining."

Elimination of compulsory arbitration came on a non-record 189-105 vote which tentatively wrote into the bill an amendment sponsored by Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.).

In view of the big majority for the Pepper amendment, Administration leaders did not insist on a rollcall and the amended bill was then quickly passed by a voice vote.

Earlier, the House had defeated other attempts to make the legislation less one-sided, including a labor-backed amendment by Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.) providing

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LBJ Praises Labor's Role In Crises

Pres. Johnson said America's union members have been "a source of strength and comfort" to him in every crisis the nation has faced.

He came to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to express his gratitude.

It was at a similar conference two years ago that "the very first" message of support from any organization came to him as the nation grappled with "grim and difficult situations in the Dominican Republic and in Viet Nam," Johnson said. "And I have never forgotten that."

The President's speech was also aimed beyond the trade union audi-

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Challenge Denied:

States Ruled Subject To U.S. Wage Floor

Baltimore—Federal wage-hour standards for state employes of public schools, hospitals and bus lines are a valid extension of the government's powers, a special three-judge federal court here has ruled.

The special judicial panel, however, while refusing an injunction sought by Maryland and 25 other states to prevent enforcement of the 1966 amendments to the Wage-Hour Law, delayed actual enforcement pending an anticipated appeal to the Supreme Court.

The judges filed three separate opinions. Two upheld the validity of the extended minimum wage coverage, although one of these questioned the constitutionality of the overtime provisions. The third judge upheld the position of the states.

The 1966 amendments among other things extended the act to cover state employes at schools, hospitals and other facilities with a $1-an-hour wage floor as of Feb. 1, 1967, moving up to $1.60 in 1971. The states charged that this put the federal government in the position of telling state legislatures what they must appropriate out of tax levies to meet wage laws set by the U.S.

Circuit Judge Harrison L. Winter and Chief Judge Rosel C. Thomsen agreed that the minimum wage amendments were a valid extension of the government's power under the commerce clause. Winter held that arguments of impairment of state sovereignty "are largely irrelevant," and that the financial impact of the new law on the states "is an argument that should be addressed to Congress not to the courts."

Thomsen held that the power of the federal government to regulate

(Continued on Page 4)

4-Year Draft Extension Given Senate Approval

The Senate voted final approval to a restrictive four-year extension of the draft law, despite charges that it would apply a double standard to youngsters based on their family income and occupational goals.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) sought to defeat a House-Senate conference report and substitute a one-year draft extension, setting the stage for a more thorough congressional consideration of the nation's manpower needs next year.

The motion lost, 72-23.

As finally enacted, the bill freezes the present policy of educational deferments for college students and bars the President from putting into effect a random "lottery" system of determining who should be called into service.

The AFL-CIO had opposed blanket educational deferments as "clearly discriminating against sons of low income families."

Kennedy also expressed another labor objection when he told the Senate that the same treatment should be provided for apprentices

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Court Upholds Fines For Crossing Lines

A union has the right to fine members who cross a picket line and work during a strike voted by a majority of the members, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled.

In a 5 to 4 decision, the court overturned a lower tribunal's ruling and held that fines against members who refuse to abide by a decision of the union to strike did not violate the National Labor Relations Act.

The majority, led by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., and including Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Tom C. Clark, Abe Fortas and Byron R. White, held that the fines were not an unfair labor practice and did not coerce employes.

Brennan said that while the Landrum-Griffin Act made it unlawful for a union to fine or discipline a member "for exercising any right to which he is entitled," Congress didn't intend to prevent a union from fining a member who crosses a picket line.

"National labor policy," he wrote, "has been built on the premise that by acting through a labor organization freely chosen by the majority, employes have the most effective means of bargaining. The policy therefore extinguishes the individual employe's power to order his own relations with his employer."

Brennan continued that "integral to this federal labor policy has been the power in the chosen union to protect against erosion of its status under that policy through reasonable discipline of members who violate rules and regulations governing membership."

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1967 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS were guests at a reception at George Washington University. One group, shown with Walter Coyne (right) of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, included five children of AFL-CIO members. They are, from the left, Ray A. Hammond, Philadelphia; John E. Clark, New Orleans; Howard D. Spence, Decatur, Ill.; Louise M. Pescetta, Oakland, Calif., and Edward L. Whitfield, Little Rock, Ark.

Six from Union Families Receive Presidential Scholars' Medallions

The nation's 1967 Presidential Scholars—the outstanding graduates of secondary schools—were urged by Pres. Johnson to become "leaders of action" as well as "leaders of thought." Johnson addressed the youths at a White House ceremony at which he presented them with special medallions in recognition of their scholastic accomplishments.

The scholars—two from each state, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia and U.S. schools in other countries—include six children of AFL-CIO members; in two cases both parents are members of affiliates.

The President pointed out to the young people that their generation will have to help determine if "we live or die, whether we have peace or war."

"I do not believe that young citizens have a monopoly on brains," he said. "Nor do I believe they have a monopoly on virtue. But I know they have the greatest share of energy and enthusiasm in America. I have seen it in Viet Nam—much to my sorrow, I see it there every day.

"I plead with you to get involved. I hope that on your next visit to Washington you plan to stay for a long, long time—even under a change of administration, if that should come about."

Johnson and his daughter, Lynda, received the graduates and their parents in the absence of Mrs. Johnson, who had gone to Austin, Tex., to await the arrival of her first grandchild.

Guests at Supper

The scholars also were guests at a buffet supper they shared with recruiters for the Teacher Corps and the Peace Corps.

The medallion winners both of whose parents are union members are John E. Clark of New Orleans and Ray A. Hammond of Philadelphia.

The former's father, Peter W. Clark, Sr., is a high school teacher and his mother, Mrs. Mary Katherine Clark, is an elementary school teacher, and both are members of Teachers Local 527.

Young Clark was graduated first in his class of 154 and hopes to become a psychologist. He has won summer scholarships to the University of Minnesota High School, Phillips Andover Academy, the Stockbridge School and Princeton University.

Hammond is the son of Raymond Hammond, a member of Postal Clerks Local 89, and Mrs. Eva Hammond, of Teachers Local 113. He was graduated eighth in a class of 500 members and wants to become a surgeon.

A student whose brilliance was demonstrated in the humanities as well as in science and mathematics, he played violin in the high school orchestra and has been an active civil rights worker.

The other scholars from trade union families are:

Louise M. Pescetta, Oakland, Calif., daughter of Francesco B. Pescetta, a member of Sheet Metal Workers Local 216 since 1940. She led her high school class of 600 members and expects to become a linguist. She is the fourth Presidential Scholar from a family in which the father is a member of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Edward L. Whitfield, Little Rock, Ark., whose father, Robert E. Whitfield, belongs to Post Office Mail Handlers Local 108. The boy was graduated sixth in a class of 624 at Little Rock Central High School. He has had an outstanding record both as a student and a school leader, and would like to be a college mathematics teacher.

Howard D. Spence, Decatur, Ill., son of T. P. Spence, a member of Allied Industrial Workers Local 728. Young Spence was characterized by his high school counselor as one of the outstanding students he has known in 18 years of experience. He has been active in church work, helped organize a math club and was a student librarian. He plans to study liberal arts in college.

Martha J. Huard, Waterville, Me., daughter of Leslie J. Huard of Letter Carriers Branch 515. She has worked as a babysitter, a mathematics tutor, a waitress and a housekeeper in addition to taking part in a wide range of extracurricular activities and leading her high school graduating class of 51 members. She wants to be either an archaeologist or a biochemist.

The scholars were guests at a reception at George Washington University at which they met Dir. Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

They also were guests, with their parents, at a luncheon given by the Teachers over which the union's Washington representative, Carl Megel, presided.

CONGRATULATIONS of the President are conveyed personally to Martha J. Huard of Waterville, Me., one of more than 100 graduating high school students from all parts of the country who were honored at special White House ceremonies at this year's Presidential Scholars. Miss Huard's father, Leslie J. Huard, is a member of Letter Carriers Branch 515.

New Proposals Exchanged:

Bargaining Step-Up Marks Rubber Strike

Akron—Proposals and counter proposals marked a determined effort by the Rubber Workers and Big Five rubber companies to achieve a settlement as the URW strikes against three of the firms—Firestone, B. F. Goodrich and Uniroyal—went into their ninth week.

This year's negotiations have been in progress since mid-March. Both sides recently agreed to put pensions and insurance on the table at this time, rather than wait a month until negotiations on those matters were scheduled to begin.

The three struck companies and Goodyear made a proposal for a three-year contract with raises totaling 38 cents an hour for tire plant employes and 31 cents for non-tire employes. But the URW rejected the offer as inadequate.

General Tire's latest offer, covering 3,300 employes at plants in Akron and Waco, Tex., is for 40 cents an hour in raises in three years and a pension offer that union sources said will buy more than the 22 cents offered by the other four companies. The other four offered to raise pension benefits to $5.25 a month for each year of service. Present rate is $3.25.

Breaking their policy of silence, the companies sent letters to all employes outlining their proposals. They said they had also offered 10 cents an hour differential for skilled tradesmen, $1.50 a month for each year of service added to pensions of current retirees, and improved life and health insurance.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, which the union seeks to raise to 92.5 percent of regular wages for laid-off employes, would be increased from the present 65 percent level to 75 percent by four of the companies, according to the letters. Duration would be 26 weeks. Short work weeks would be paid at 75 percent of average straight time earnings. General offered to raise SUB benefits to 80 percent.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito accused management of employing a "new math" in explaining the offers. He charged all union economic proposals have been inflated by the companies through the use of the first time of a "roll up" or add-on valuation.

For example, Bommarito said, if the company offered 20 cents an hour it would mean only 18 cents to the worker. He said the companies add the other two cents as a labor cost to them to cover such things as overtime premium pay.

5% Offer Stalled

The union said it had received at least one commitment for an offer of a true 5 percent, without the "roll up" but it has not been formally forthcoming.

The URW has valued the four companies' offers at 60 cents an hour and the General Tire offer at 63 or 64 cents. Its counter-proposals would cost the companies 75 to 80 cents an hour over a three-year contract, the union said.

Bommarito said there also are problems involving working conditions that must be resolved before any settlement can be reached. He cited particularly the Uniroyal "bogey"—a stipulation that a worker must produce at a specified rate of efficiency in order to be paid the maximum regular rate for his job.

Article XXI Sanctions Applied to Rail Firemen

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all affiliates that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen has been found to be in non-compliance with the decision of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures and is therefore subject to sanctions under the federation's constitution.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents David Sullivan and Hunter P. Wharton.

The findings, Meany said, followed the refusal of the union to "withdraw its petition before the National Labor Relations Board as complained of by the United Steelworkers of America, involving the Kennecott Copper Corp., Utah Copper Division."

In his notification to affiliates, Meany said the union, effective June 6, 1967, would be subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution:

"1. The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Sec. 16;

"2. The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article;

"3. The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the constitution;

"4. No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

Meany notified affiliates also that another council subcommittee, consisting of Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Paul Hall, has found the Switchmen's Union of North America to be in non-compliance with a determination of an impartial umpire.

The finding of the subcommittee followed the refusal of the union to withdraw its petition filed with the National Mediation Board as complained of by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the Southern Pacific Co. Lines.

The Switchmen's union had previously been found in non-compliance and is already subject to sanctions under the constitution.

Other unions currently remaining in non-compliance with impartial umpires' decisions include the Intl. Typographical Union, Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union, Journeymen Stonecutters of North America.

Canadian Steelworker Wins Parliament Seat

Sudbury, Ont.—Alderman Melville (Bud) Germa, a member of Steelworkers Local 6500 and a 30-year employe of the Intl. Nickel Co., was elected to Parliament on the New Democratic Party slate in one of five by-election contests.

The Liberals won the other four elections, all in safe Quebec areas. The results left the Liberals with 131 of the 265 seats in the House of Commons and raised the NDP total to 22.

Rail Strike Call Held Up:

House-Senate Bills Go to Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

for government seizure of the railroads and impounding of profits until a settlement is negotiated. The amendment was beaten, 198-111.

A number of Republicans joined with liberal Democrats in opposing compulsory arbitration, but several GOP conservatives said they were supporting the 90-day postponement only in the hope that Congress would enact permanent legislation to deal with collective bargaining failures in essential industries.

Despite heavy White House pressure, the Administration bill needed almost solid support of GOP members of the House Commerce Committee to reach the floor. Committee Democrats voted 13-6 against it but Republican members backed it 12-1.

Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) denounced the Administration bill as the debate got under way, declaring it was "completely one-sided" and applied pressure "only to the unions."

He warned the railroad industry that it can't expect to continue for long under private ownership "when free men are compelled to work for wages and under conditions that are unacceptable to them."

Before the House vote, the AFL-CIO reiterated in a letter to all congressmen that the labor movement is "absolutely opposed" to compulsory arbitration.

Free Bargaining at Stake

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller stressed that "to impose a settlement pattern on parties to a labor contract is to eliminate the free process of collective bargaining." He said seizure legislation "would at least impose an equal burden on both parties which will in turn re-establish an effective bargaining relationship."

Staggers said he had a letter from the rail union leaders assuring him that there would be no strike while an amended bill was in conference. The unions have the legal right to strike on June 19.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) noted that a recent settlement on the Long Island Rail Road, where management could not look to Congress to prevent a strike, brought a considerably higher pay settlement than management or any mediation board has proposed in the national shopcrafts dispute.

Administration leaders, having rejected outright as "unworkable" the rail unions' offer to move all military and other essential shipments in the event of a strike, cited the need to keep supplies moving to Viet Nam and the Middle East crisis in an effort to beat down opposition to compulsory arbitration.

The White House released letters from Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara and Sec. of State Dean Rusk warning that a rail strike would be a disaster.

Crux of the dispute is the shopcrafts claim that skilled workers in the railroad industry are paid wages far below craft rates in other industries.

Gap Recognized

Two mediation boards in effect upheld the argument that a big gap exists, but recommended increases the six unions considered inadequate as a first step towards closing the gap. The latest proposal, turned down by the unions, provided three steps of 5 cents an hour at six months intervals in addition to a 6 percent general increase over an 18-month contract period.

Congress twice passed temporary "no-strike" legislation in the hope that direct bargaining would resolve the differences. But the unions have charged that railroad management has refused to make any new offer, confident that Congress would bar the workers from striking.

The House bill provides for appointment of a new mediation panel to seek a solution to the dispute. It differs from the Senate bill chiefly in not making the recommendations of the panel binding after 90 days.

Directly involved in the dispute are the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Firemen & Oilers.

The AFL-CIO declared the threat of compulsory arbitration a danger to the entire labor movement and Meany said in a speech to the building trades legislative conference before the vote:

"In the final analysis it affects every trade union. It affects the very, very heart, the body and soul of the trade union movement, because the heart of this movement is the right to free collective bargaining. And there is no free collective bargaining unless you can come to the bargaining table with the right to quit work."

Marshall First Negro Named to High Court

Solicitor Gen. Thurgood Marshall, great-grandson of a slave, son of a Pullman porter and the country's most noted Negro lawyer, has been named an associate justice of the Supreme Court by Pres. Johnson.

If the Senate confirms him—and the signs are that it will although some Southerners may balk—he will be the first Negro to serve in the high court. He is expected to strengthen the court's liberal element.

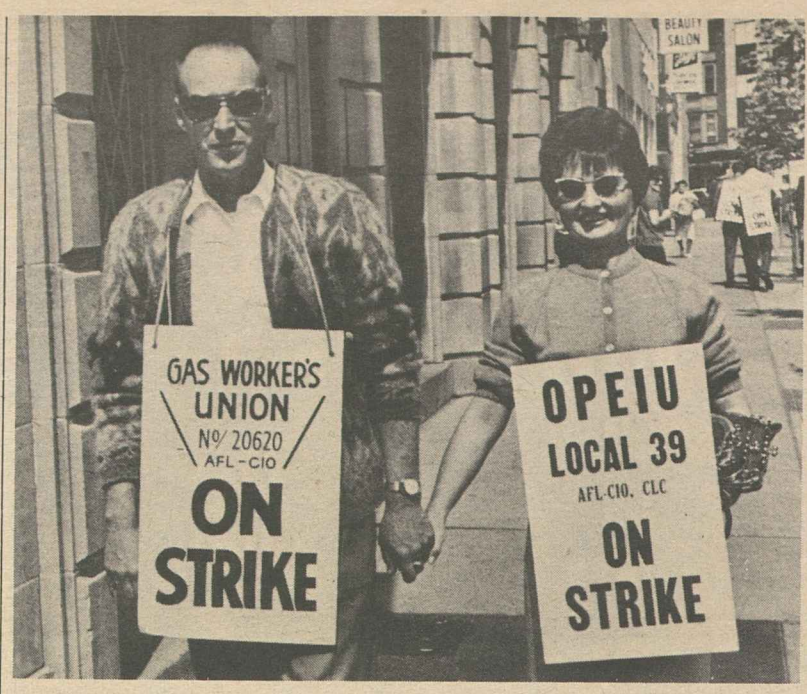
The President named Marshall to succeed Justice Tom C. Clark, who retired because of the appointment of his son, Ramsey, as attorney-general. The younger Clark was one of many who had recommended Marshall's appointment, declaring he would bring to the Supreme Court "a wealth of legal experience rarely equalled" in its history.

Marshall gained fame as the counsel for America's Negroes in their fight for equality. He was involved in scores of court actions that ended with discriminatory laws struck down, among them the case that led to the outlawing of school segregation by the Supreme Court in 1954.

The appointment was hailed by Negro leaders, by Chief Justice Earl Warren and by many members of Congress who cited Marshall's record as counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as a federal judge and as solicitor general.

In announcing the appointment, the President said Marshall "has already earned his place in history, but I think it will be greatly enhanced by his service on the court."

"He is best qualified by training and by very valuable service to the country," Johnson added. "I believe it is the right thing to do, the right time to do it, the right man and the right place."



FAMILY-STYLE PICKETING by this husband-wife team was one feature of a two-union strike at the Madison (Wis.) Gas & Electric Co. Clarence Young, a production worker, belongs to directly-chartered Gas Workers Union No. 20620; Mrs. Young, an office worker, is a member of Office & Professional Employes Local 39. The strike was settled with the aid of state conciliators and Prof. Nathan Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin.

Cooperative L.A. Drive Adds 100,000 Members

Los Angeles—What began as an experimental organizing effort in the metropolitan area here four years ago has added 100,000 members to AFL-CIO union rolls.

William L. Gilbert, director of the Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee, credited the success to a "high degree of inter-union cooperation and the maintenance of unity among our affiliated unions for the purpose of organizing the unorganized."

Sustained gains in the private sector of industry coupled with "steady efforts to channeling increasingly restless public employes into bona fide unions" gave the campaign impetus, Gilbert reported to the organizing group's advisory board.

The Los Angeles-Orange Counties program was created by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1963 on a pilot basis. The program since has triggered more than 1,000 National Labor Relations Board elections and voluntary recognitions.

Nearly 98 percent of the elections have been conducted with only one AFL-CIO union on the ballot, Gilbert reported.

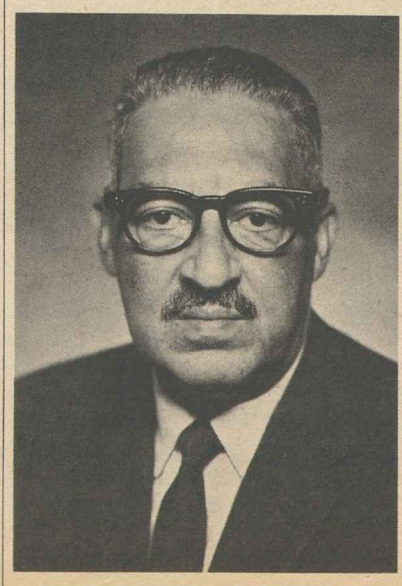
"Our reward has been a majority of campaigns won in an area which has been for so long a notorious anti-union stronghold," he said. "We feel this carries out our original intent."

Breakthroughs in the largely-unorganized electronics industry have been a feature of the four-year effort. Machinists won at Scientific Data Systems, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was victorious at ITT-General Controls and the Auto Workers and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers scored notable wins.

One of the big prizes was a Steelworkers election victory at Harvey Aluminum Co., which had resisted organization for 15 years.

Other major firms that have yielded to the cooperative organizing drive in this once-storied open shop area include the Los Angeles Times, Babcock Electronics, the Dixie Cup division of American Can, Fruehauf Corp. and Cedars of Lebanon Hospital.

Gilbert's report noted that organizing activities have been significantly affected by the influx of young people into the Los Angeles-Orange Counties labor market, the steady climb of living costs and the emergence of a new militancy among white collar workers.



THURGOOD MARSHALL

Court Upholds Fines For Crossing Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

The case grew out of strikes involving the Auto Workers at Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., in 1959 and 1962. Members who crossed picket lines were found by union trial boards to have engaged in "conduct unbecoming a union member" and were fined $20 to $100.

Allis-Chalmers filed charges with the National Labor Relation Board saying that attempts to collect the fines constituted coercion of the employes. The board rejected the charges but a lower federal court found the union guilty of coercion. This decision was overturned by the Supreme Court.

In another case involving unions, the Supreme Court ruled that an emloyer can be required to pay striking workers vacation benefits if he grants the benefits to non-strikers. The NLRB had ruled that Great Dane Trailers, Inc., of Savannah, Ga., had discriminated against members of the Boilermakers who had gone on strike.

An appeals court overturned the board on the grounds that the company's action had not been motivated by discrimination against strikers. The high court reversed the decision on a 7 to 2 vote.

Warren, for the majority, wrote that the company had in fact discriminated against the strikers and that if any employer's discriminatory conduct is "inherently destructive of important employe rights," proof of anti-union bias is not needed.

The court upheld 5-4 the contempt convictions of eight civil rights leaders stemming from demonstrations in Birmingham, Ala., in 1963. The majority held that the leaders could not bypass orderly judicial review of an injunction forbidding the demonstration before disobeying it. The evidence, said the majority, showed they expected to go to jail.

A dissent by Brennan, Warren, Douglas and Fortas declared that the court had loosed "a devastatingly destructive weapon for the infringement of freedoms zealously safeguarded not so much for the benefit of any given group as for the benefit of all of us.

The decision, said the dissenters, arms state courts "with the power to punish as 'contempts' what they otherwise could not punish at all." Convictions for contempt of court orders which "invalidly abridge First Amendment freedoms must be condemned equally with convictions for violations of statutes which do the same thing."

In other decisions the court:

- Held unconstitutional a New York State law providing for court-approved electronic eavesdropping. The 6 to 3 decision held that it violated the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.
- Invalidated state laws prohibiting marriages between Negroes and whites. The 9 to 0 decision knocked out a Virginia statute. Fifteen other states have similar laws.

Mexican Labor Moves to Help Farm Union

Mexico City—Fraternal cooperation by the Mexican trade union movement with the farm workers' strike and organizing efforts in the Rio Grande area of Texas was pledged to the maximum possible extent at a meeting here.

Fidel Velazquez, general secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM), met with AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher; Raul Valdivia, assistant general secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), and David T. Lopez of the AFL-CIO organizing staff on assignment in Texas.

The Mexican labor movement has endeavored to help the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee discourage Mexican nationals from crossing the border to work in struck fields. Kircher stressed that the goal is not to bar the entry of Mexican workers, but to educate both Mexican and American workers to the benefits possible through union organization and collective bargaining.

ORIT plans to convene a meeting of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee this summer to seek to work out details of a cooperative farm worker program between the trade union movements of the two nations.

CLC Membership Rolls Reach New Record

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian Labor Congress has a record membership of 1,450,000, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald reported at a meeting of the executive council here.

The figure, MacDonald said, "reflects an unprecedented interest in union organization among people in all types of work." More than 1 million of the members belong to international unions, he said, and more than 350,000 are in Quebec—some 60 percent of the province's total union membership.

COOPERATION between Baltimore Building & Construction Trades Council and the Urban League highlights agreement on a new federally-funded program to recruit Negro youngsters into building trades apprenticeship training. At the Labor Dept. ceremony, seated from left, are: Charles Muntain, labor liaison, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; George Sebo, deputy director, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; Asst. Sec. of Labor Stanley Ruttenberg; Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League; EEOC Commissioner Samuel C. Jackson, and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Don Slaiman. Standing: Pres. Guido Iozzi of Baltimore Building & Construction Trades Council; Mrs. Marie B. Posten, regional EEOC director, and Ferman Templeton, director of the Baltimore Urban League.

Crafts, Urban League Join in Apprentice Plan

Baltimore—The Baltimore Building & Construction Trades Council will work in cooperation with the Urban League here in a federally funded program to recruit minority youth into building trades apprenticeship programs.

The project, which was initiated by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, will get underway immediately with the Urban League recruiting the youth from disadvantaged sectors of the community.

The Labor Dept. has granted the league a $46,000 Manpower Development & Training Act contract to carry out the program, called LEAP, for Labor Education Advancement Program. It is expected to recruit about 300 youths and place at least 30 in accredited courses.

At signing ceremonies in Washington, Assistant Sec. of Labor Stanley H. Ruttenberg told the parties that the objective of the Labor Dept. is "to try to work out in as many communities as we can, jointly, cooperatively, with the building trades unions and minority group organizations, programs to bring minority group members into apprenticeship training."

He noted that his department was engaged in several projects in East St. Louis, Detroit, Atlanta and Philadelphia.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Don Slaiman and Executive Dir. Whitney Young of the National Urban League, both praised the program. Slaiman said it will help to bring the boys through the doors, once the doors are opened, "and if they're not fully prepared to compete, it prepares them."

Young asserted that "the various parties are certainly sincere in wanting to bring about a change with real bodies, not just words."

The project will include classes of from 25 to 75 youths, depending upon the number of apprenticeship openings at any given time. The youths will participate in mock interviews to prepare for actual screening sessions by apprenticeship committees. Funds are also being set aside for tutoring.

Guido Iozzi, president of the Baltimore Building & Construction Trades Council, said the program will be run by a joint committee of three representatives from the building trades union and three from the Urban League. He will serve as chairman.

LEAP was organized under the joint sponsorship of the National Urban League and the AFL-CIO through a grant from the Ford Foundation to help motivate and prepare Negro youth for participation in apprenticeships.

All federal and local agencies in the Baltimore area will be utilized in the program, the Labor Dept. announced.

Court Denies State Bid to Bar Pay Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

functions of the states is not "absolute and unqualified." But he noted that the extension of the wage-hour act imposes a slight burden on the states and would not "unduly" interfere with their sovereign functions.

Overtime provisions of the act, he said, constituted a more serious question and should be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Judge Edward S. Northrup concluded that there was a clear conflict between the federal law and the ability of the states to levy taxes and provide essential services and held the wage-hour amendments to state employes an illegal extension of federal powers.

Maryland first sought the injunction to bar wage increases as of Feb. 1, 1967. Under the initial order issued by the court, records of wages and overtime must be kept in case the final decision is against the states.

The AFL-CIO and the State, County & Municipal Workers filed briefs with the special panel asking that the Maryland suit be thrown out and citing the right of the federal government and Congress to act in this area under the commerce clause of the Constitution.

ILPA Fights Sharp Hike In Postage

The Intl. Labor Press Association has asked Congress not to impose an "unbearable" 60 percent increase in postage rates on most union publications.

ILPA Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester told a House subcommittee on postal rates that labor is willing to pay its "fair share" of the rate increases needed to reduce the Post Office Dept.'s operating deficit.

But he stressed that the hike for labor publications should not be greater than the general increase of 20 percent sought in the Administration bill.

The section of the bill that would hit hard at union publications would raise the piece rate, used by more than 62 percent of ILPA-affiliated papers, from the present one-eighth of a cent a copy to one-fifth of a cent.

Added income to the government would be minimal, Fiester pointed out, but the higher cost to the publications affected "would be a severe burden to all and a catastrophe to many."

Union newspapers play an important part in the collective bargaining process and by providing information to members are "a basic tool in the trade union arsenal of democracy," Fiester declared.

Fiester said the ILPA does not object to a proposed sliding scale increase in postage based on advertising content, even though some labor papers carry ads.

The larger union magazines, carrying the most pages, would have the smallest percentage increase because they pay postage by the pound, Fiester noted. The union publications that would be hardest hit are those "that are thinnest in size and, for the most part, thinnest in pocketbook as well."

Baseball Manager Agrees: R-T-W Is 'Bush League'

Phoenix, Ariz.—Arizona's "right-to-work" law may be keeping Phoenix a bush league city.

The suggestion didn't come from a union leader. It was made by the general manager of the Phoenix Giants baseball club, Rosy Ryan.

The sports editor of the Arizona Republic tried to find out why San Diego is being talked about for big league status while Phoenix is generally passed over.

"We're a right to work state," Ryan commented, "and in such situations you usually find the public doesn't have as much to spend on entertainment as it does in states where labor is strong."

Organizing Fund Extended:

Insurance Workers Up Membership 15%

Cleveland—The Insurance Workers voted to continue applying part of the union's defense fund to organizing activities on the heels of an intensive, two-year organizing effort that has boosted membership by 15 percent.

Delegates to IWIU's fifth constitutional convention approved the extension of special financial arrangements under which only 30 cents of the monthly per capita—instead of 50 cents—goes into the negotiating and defense fund. The extra revenue goes to the general fund, where it has been earmarked for organizing.

The special financial arrangement was first put into effect in 1963 on the basis of a referendum and was extended two years ago after a second vote of the membership.

The plan was approved after delegates heard Pres. William A. Gillen report that the union had expanded its membership from 21,000 in 1965 to around 24,000 at present. This, he said, marked the "first significant growth" in membership strength in years.

Almost all of the growth since 1965 has taken place among agents of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., scene of a long legal wrangle over the question of appropriate units for bargaining within the industry. Metropolitan capitulated last year and agreed to the more liberal definition of unit size handed down by the National Labor Relations Board.

Climax of 30-Year Struggle

Gillen described the progress at Metropolitan as "the successful climax of nearly 30 years of struggle to organize employes of the nation's most powerful firm." He added that IWIU now is "racing to complete total organization of Metropolitan's district agents."

He predicted substantial organizing progress at other companies in the next few years, and said the drive would be confined primarily to companies where the union already has representation rights for some agents.

Gillen also indicated the union was considering possible organization of home office clerical employes in many of the leading insurance firms. Such a major effort, he said, would be beyond IWIU's resources, and would call for "massive help" from the rest of the labor movement.

For the first time since creation of IWIU through merger of the former AFL and CIO insurance unions in 1959, the union's top officers were re-elected without opposition. Chosen by acclamation for another two-year term, besides Gillen, were Sec.-Treas. Charles G. Heisel and Vice Presidents Arthur H. Higginson, Robert J. Nicholson, Joseph Pollack, Robert L. Ponsi and Nicholas M. Rongione.

The convention voted $1,000-a-year salary increases for the officers, but turned down a proposal to extend their terms of office from two to four years. The suggestion had originally been made at the 1965 convention and had been scheduled to become effective this year. The plan had been approved, in the meantime, by the executive board, but when it came before this year's convention for implementation, it fell far short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

The union's successful organizing effort dominated the four-day convention, affecting even the IWIU report on COPE contributions. The two were linked together by Gillen, who told delegates that labor's political efforts were indirectly responsible for the union's election victories.

For 17 years, he noted, organizing in the insurance field was "frustrated" by NLRB restrictions on the proper size of bargaining units. This pattern changed, he went on, after the late Pres. Kennedy altered the complexion of the labor board through his appointments.

"I believe that it is fair to say that if John Fitzgerald Kennedy had not been elected as a result of COPE support," the IWIU president said, "we would still be trying to organize Metropolitan agents . . . and with little success."

Senate Unit Clears Truth-in-Lending Bill

A compromise truth-in-lending bill won the unanimous endorsement of a nine-man Senate Banking subcommittee. It was the first breakthrough in a six-year, labor-backed campaign for legislation to protect the consumer against deception when he borrows money or buys on the installment plan.

Amendments made by the subcommittee considerably limited the impact of the bill, sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.). In past years, similar legislation was introduced by former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

Money lenders, including banks and loan companies, would be required to furnish the annual interest rate on the loan—in approximate terms based on interest tables—along with the dollar amount of the interest cost. To avoid technical conflict with some state laws, lenders would be permitted until 1972 to express the interest charge on a dollars-per-hundred rate instead of in percentage terms.

The same requirement would apply to large-scale credit purchases, such as automobiles and most major appliances. However the subcommittee exempted credit transactions in which the interest comes to less than $10 a year and most revolving credit charge accounts, provided that 60 percent of the bill is paid within one year.

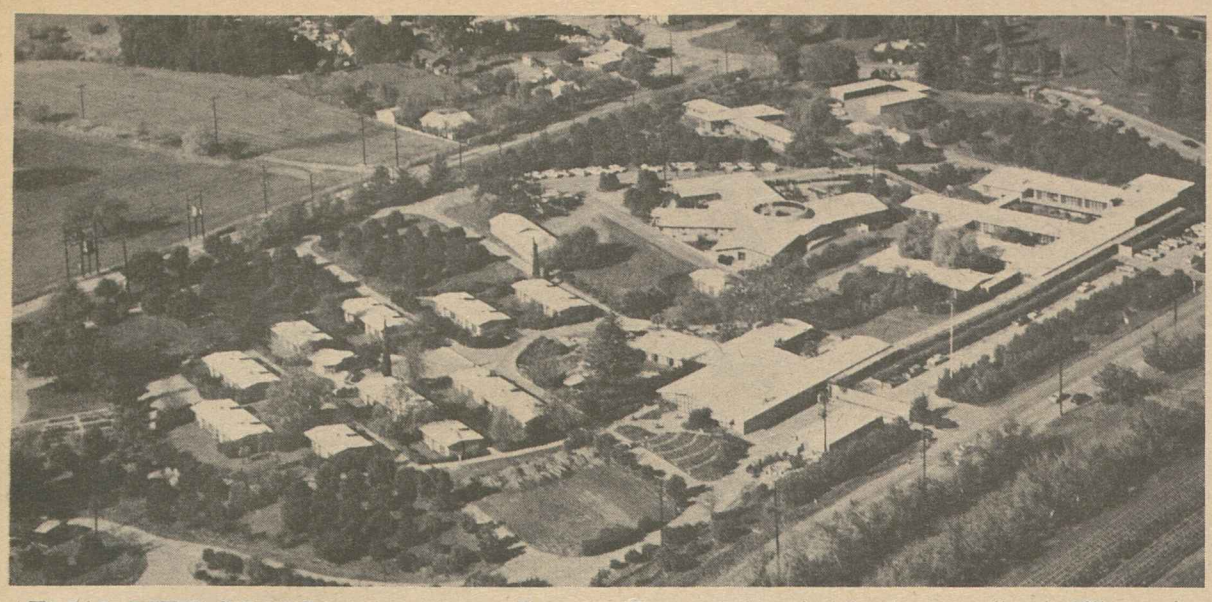
The original Proxmire bill required compulsory life insurance included with a loan or credit transaction to be listed as a finance charge. The amended version merely requires inclusion of the commission the lender or seller gets from the insurance company.

Other amendments modified provisions which various groups of retailers or bankers had opposed. The full Banking Committee will act on the bill after a hearing June 20 on the revolving credit provision of the legislation.

Both supporters of a stronger bill and opponents are likely to seek amendments to the legislation when it reaches the Senate floor.

Sheet Metal Union Wins McQuay Unit

Faribault, Minn. — The Sheet Metal Workers won bargaining rights for 295 employes of the McQuay Corp., ousting a 13-year-old unaffiliated union in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was Sheet Metal 144, Faribo Independent Union 117.



AERIAL VIEW SHOWS Motion Picture Country House & Hospital in the Woodland Hills section of the San Fernando Valley, near Hollywood, where the famous and the unknown of the movie industry have been restored to health after illness or found shelter in their declining years.

IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY section, Ocie Jones, studio maintenance man, is visited by Motion Picture Relief Fund Exec. Dir. William T. Kirk, Gregory Peck and MPRF Pres. George Bagnall.

Film Unions Take Care of Their Own

THE TRADITIONAL GENEROSITY of the entertainment world is nowhere better evidenced than in the movie industry, which long ago adopted as its slogan, "We take care of our own," and really put it to work.

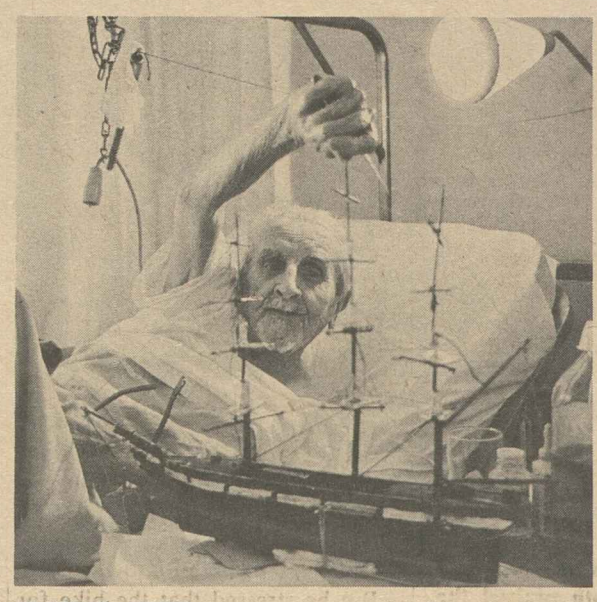
One facet of its concern—just one—is the Motion Picture Country House & Hospital, located on 54 oak and citrus covered acres in the Woodland Hills section of the West San Fernando Valley near Hollywood. It was started in 1948 by the Motion Picture Relief Fund, Inc., which is supported by the members of about 30 unions ranging from the Theatrical Stage Employes to the Screen Actors Guild and a score of professional bodies in the industry.

The Country House is a haven for the great names and the unknowns, the stars and the blue collar workers and the clerks and all, who in their declining years have fallen on hard times. The 140-bed hospital is a haven of another sort—a refuge where the industry's ailing are nursed back to health.

The entrance requirements are simple—for the Country House, 20 years in the industry, reasonable good health, financial need, age 55 for women and 60 for men; for the hospital, at least five consecutive years of employment in the industry with minimum earnings of $1,000 in four of the five years.

The relief fund finances the Country House, the hospital and the other services it offers with more than $2.3 million a year raised by voluntary contributions of one-half of 1 percent to 2 percent of earnings of members of the unions and professional organizations. Now the fund is engaged in a 15-year campaign for $40 million headed by Gregory Peck, an SAG member, to meet the demands it anticipates in an industry where the average age is 54. The union-backed relief fund dates back to the hard times—for entertainers—of World War I.

Some of the legendary names of film history have been inscribed on the rolls of Country House residents. Glamorous figures from the past who now live there include House Peters, Betty Blythe, Dorothy Devore, Jean (Babe) London, Mary Broderick, Si Jenks, Dot Farley and Ethel Smallwood.



MODEL SHIP construction is the favorite hobby of George Dunderdale, a set designer who is a patient in the Motion Picture Hospital supported by the industrywide relief fund.

CENTENARIAN Frank Vandermace, member of the Stage Hands at Universal from 1911 to 1938, was 100 last Feb. 3. Walking with him is Betty Gelman, Country House social service director.

STAGE IN BACKGROUND of the Country House dining room is often put to use by motion picture notables who give up their leisure to entertain retirees and ambulatory hospital patients. The meals are outstanding in quality and each is a highlight in the residents' daily lives.

A COUPLE OF OLDTIMERS look over the new theater under construction on the Country House acreage—Harry Oliver (left), retired art director, and Robert Palmer, retired Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer cameraman.

THE PAVILION cares for convalescents. The relief fund, supported by donations from members of 50 unions and professional bodies, now seeks $40 million in a 15-year drive headed by Gregory Peck of the Screen Actors Guild.

Hope in the Middle East

THE STUNNING Israeli military victory in the Middle East has demonstrated that a modern democratic nation, intensely dedicated to freedom, can overcome the numerical and weapons superiority of reactionary forces based on a feudal-style dictatorship.

The defeat of Nasser's aggression in the Middle East has opened vast possibilities for democratic growth in the area if the free nations of the world do not yield to Soviet pressure in behalf of Nasser and if they will provide the necessary aid and assistance.

Israel needs the assistance of the free world to maintain its modern economy, which has felt the impact of full mobilization and warfare. The Arab nations need generous assistance to help pull themselves out from under the oppressive poverty and the continuing threat of Communist subversion and to bring their people into the 20th Century and a decent standard of living.

This is the moment for a new surge of democratic growth and the advancement of the well-being of all peoples in the Middle East.

A Blow to the Heart

"THERE IS NO free collective bargaining unless you can come to the bargaining table with the right to quit work."

These words by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sum up the real threat of legislation adopted by the Senate in the railroad shopcraft dispute.

The Senate bill in Meany's words, is "a compulsory anti-strike bill, compulsory work legislation" no matter how its objective is clouded with phrases such as "mediation to finality."

The Senate bill means that 130,000 rail shopcraft workers would be compelled to work until Jan. 1, 1969, without the right to strike, if the dispute is not settled. The House refused to go along with this part of the Senate measure, but instead extended the existing no-strike period for 90 days.

"In the final analysis (the Senate rail bill) affects every trade union," Meany points out. "It affects the very heart, the body and soul of the trade union movement because the heart of this movement is the right to free collective bargaining."

Thurgood Marshall

IT IS A MARK of our time, perhaps, to note that Pres. Johnson's appointment of Thurgood Marshall to the U.S. Supreme Court was based first and foremost on his qualifications, training and service to the country.

This is essentially the only basis for appointment to high office. The color of a man's skin, his religious faith, his national origins are of passing interest but should never be more than that.

Thurgood Marshall's contributions to the practice and teaching of law, his outstanding record on the federal bench and as solicitor general all point to a fine new justice on the nation's highest tribunal.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'They Who Live by the Sword . . .'

Yarborough Hits Double Standard:

Rail Plan 'Binds Down' Labor, Gives Free Rein to Carriers

The following is excerpted from the speech of Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) on the floor of the Senate in support of his labor-backed amendment to seize 10 percent of railroad profits while the Administration's "compulsory arbitration" plan was in effect.

AS PRESENTLY WORDED, Senate Joint Resolution 81 limits the right of the employes to strike, but does nothing to limit management in its quest for greater profits at the expense of its workers. The excuse for this double standard is often heard as the war in Viet Nam.

Mr. President, I stand second to no man in my desire to insure the proper supplying of our boys, no matter how they got there. The vote on this joint resolution will not be a vote for or against the war in Viet Nam. That is a smokescreen that gets around the real issue.

I agree that it would not be in the national interest to have a cessation of railroad operations. However, if the national interest is to supersede labor's right to strike, should not the national interest also impose some burden upon railroad management?

During the course of our hearings on this legislation, reference was often made to the situation which prevailed during the Second World War. However, it was not until the last day of the hearings that it was brought out that during World War II, while there was a no strike, no lockout agreement, there also were excess profits taxes and price stabilization.

Have we heard of any proposal for price stabilization here, any effort to say the railroads cannot change their rates? Have we had any proposal for excess profits legislation to take some of the profits out of war? Have we heard any proposal that management will share some of the cost and the burdens of this situation? No; it binds down only labor, and says to management, "Make all you can."

Our amendment would not stop the roads from running. We would merely say that some little burden shall be placed on management, so that there will be some incentive to settle this dispute. . . .

Why do we ask labor to give up its right to strike, but not ask for anything in return from management? I do not have the answer, but I do not think this type of unequal treatment is proper.

I think, since both sides have failed to show an outstanding willingness to bargain in this dispute, both should bear the burden of that cost. Both should bear the burden of this legislation. At present they both do not; only the railroad workers do.

My amendment proposes a fiscal seizure in a very limited sense, which I believe more fairly treats all the parties to this dispute.

I presented to the committee what I thought was a fair amendment. It provided for fiscal seizure, not of all the moneys, but of profits only. It provided that the companies would pay all operating expenses, and all fixed charges, including taxes and interest.

The profits would be held by the Comptroller General, who would decide what was a fair profit. The amendment would merely assign the profits. It would not stop a company president's salary, even if he were earning $150,000 a year. It would not stop the payment of operating expenses. Only what were determined to be the net profits would be seized.

Some members of the subcommittee felt that that was too much to seize. They said that only 10 percent of the profits should be seized. So the amendment which I have at the desk provides for a seizure of only 10 percent of the profits.

That is merely a token seizure compared with requiring the workers to be forced to work for two years, with no chance to ask for a redress of grievances or for loss of pay. My amendment would merely require the railroads to set aside, for the duration of the dispute, 10 percent of what they said were their profits. That 10 percent would be placed in the control of the Comptroller General.

This is merely a token, to show that there is some semblance of consideration for labor in this body. I do not see how any senator could propose to do any less than that.

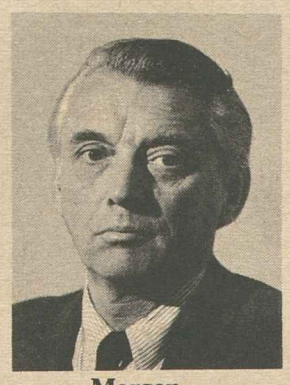
Morgan Says:

Gap Between Ideas and Action Impeding National Progress

By Edward P. Morgan

THE MEETING will please come to order. The first item of business is the question of how much longer we can afford the American Way of Life.

Winston Churchill, as we all remember so well, once observed with more wisdom than cynicism that a democracy is the worst possible form of government — except all the others. It is time to take the implications of that remark more seriously. More than ever before in our history, we seem to be balanced perilously on a pinnacle which might be called the Matterhorn of Dilemma, totally surrounded by gaps. There is the credibility gap, the communications gap, the education gap, the prejudice gap that surpasses understanding and plunging down there below us, unexplored much though it has been there all the time and is being dug deeper all the time by the erosion of neglect and irresponsibility, yawns the immobility gap.



Morgan

The distance between idea and action, between need and fulfillment, between proposal and performance, this is the greatest and most perilous chasm of all. We may topple right into it and carry all the bricks and basic institutions of the open society along with us if we don't bridge it with something more durable than the tenuous, swaying lifeline of a breeches buoy.

Look at the record: a fundamental fault in American life today is the unfairness and inefficiency of the draft. It mitigates against the poor and it allows many other young men of the middle and so-called upper classes to succeed in the business of avoiding the draft without really trying.

The selective service act expires on June 30th. In anticipation of the need of its radically revised extension, Pres. Johnson recruited some of the best and most responsible brains in the nation for a study commission headed by a brilliant lawyer and civilized citizen, Burke Marshall, former assistant attorney general, to come up with new legislation. The commission did. Its suggestions were not perfect but they vastly improved on the present antique procedures. An astonishing and little known fact is that an informal study group of 14 Harvard scholars, "holding widely different views about foreign and military policy, and especially about the war in Viet Nam," produced three weeks ago a series of recommendations on their own on which they agreed unanimously and which impressively supported the major proposals of Pres. Johnson's commission. They urged higher pay for the military, abolition of special deferment for students and teachers and a lottery to determine who should serve "when not all serve."

Congress probably never even heard of the Harvard report but what did Congress do with the LBJ-endorsed Burke Marshall report? Almost nothing. There were some minor improvements incorporated in the new bill but as the New York Times observed, "the revisions in the military draft agreed upon by Senate-House conferees scarcely reflect the kind of mature deliberation America's young men were entitled to expect in a measure so crucial to their futures."

LAST SPRING another presidential commission released the most thorough study ever made in this country on the problem of crime. Last week a Harvard professor who served on that commission told me it was his considered judgment that few if any of the commission's recommended reforms would be adopted outside of the realm of crime-detecting and crime-preventing gadgetry. As for one of the most urgent aspects of the problem—police-community relations—he saw it improving at a snail's pace. He added that in this area the police just don't understand what they are up against psychologically in terms of the needs and attitudes of minority groups.

In 1965, the White House pushed through Congress what has come to be known as the Ladybird beautification act, in honor of the First Lady's interest in conserving what beauty of the land is left between billboards and after the wanton exploitation of natural resources. But now that two-year act, instead of being renewed, has been gutted. The Administration itself has yielded unbeautifully to the selfish pressures of the billboard lobby as applied through short-sighted members of Congress, responding, as advertised, to the special interests of some constituents.

When is the gap between proposals and performance going to be narrowed? One of the most explosively crucial areas of delay involves racial strife. It is the most urgent domestic issue in the United States. Tougher police measures are being prepared to contain riots but so little is being done to attack the root problem of the Negroes' second class citizenship that it is laughable—except that there is nothing funny about it.

Israel has just won a lightning war. Reports from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem describe the Israelis acting under stress like a self-sacrificing family. There is, of course, the danger of strident nationalism rising in the wage of victory. But in an emergency, performance matched requirements.

With all its power and riches, the United States is in an emergency of non- or half-performance. Making it a federal crime to desecrate the flag is hardly worthy response. In fact Congress is guilty of a kind of criminal neglect when it doodles with such unnecessary legislation—every state in the union has its own laws protecting the flag—and avoids coming to grips with more serious facts of life which need attention.

Less for Profits:

Bigger Cut of Productivity Gain Sought to Meet Social Needs

MORE OF THE GAINS of rising productivity should be applied to meeting national social needs instead of higher corporate profits, an AFL-CIO spokesman said.

Irving Beller, economist in the federation's Dept. of Research, said "the kind of boom-time profits" of recent years are questionable, both "morally and economically." Noting that the national economy is moving steadily at high levels, he said high profits cannot be justified as a hedge against frequent periods of low profits or on the grounds of business risks.

The income from increased productivity should also be channeled into reduced consumer prices, better wages, job training, pollution control and other general public advancements, he said during the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO public affairs production heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Business should be "willing to incur more of the costs of the new technology" that has boosted its productivity, he said, citing the public investment in education, research and development and improved health which has made "an enormous contribution to higher productivity." But, he noted there is too often a push for special tax inducements that can result in "windfalls" to investors for doing things they should be doing "as part of their obligation as businessmen."

BELLER SAID the productivity rate will continue to rise, particularly in low-productivity areas such as the service trades. He said more thought and planning should now be directed toward shorter working hours, "whether it would be through a reduction in daily hours or a deduction of the number of days worked per week."

"Assuming that we use our resources fully to meet our needs, then sometime in the future we are going to have to face up to this problem," he said.

Questioning Beller were Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF THERE is any industry in the United States that has shown itself incapable of moving with the times—from the development of safety programs to its relations with the traveling public or with its workers—it surely must be the railroad industry.

It has engaged in a running fight with the men and women who work for it, producing a bitter feud that has made labor-management relations in the industry an eternal battle. The American public should not be too surprised at what has been happening because the history of the industry is a shocking one.

In the 19th Century and well into the 20th, the railroad industry was notorious for its arrogance and venality. Lack of safety provisions, rate discrimination and corrupt financial manipulation marked it from top to bottom. The Interstate Commerce Commission, established in 1887, was the congressional answer, feeble though it was.

The story on this level is told simply in the names of laws that Congress found necessary to protect the public and railroad workers. The Safety Appliance Act of 1893; the Accident Reports Act of 1910; the Hours & Service Act of 1907 which forbade the employment of operating workers for more than 16 hours; the Ash Pan Act of 1908 for the safe cleaning of fire boxes, the acts of 1910 and, as late as 1920, requiring simple safety precautions.

Nor were the railroads any more responsible in their labor relations. Bloody railroad strikes marked the 1870's and the 1880's—a period that historians have called the "jungle" for railroad workers. Shoddy operating practices, shoddy equipment, shoddy and murderous bridges and trestles, were equally responsible with miserably low wages and hours that exploded the violent strikes of the period. Indeed, today's railroad unions were largely founded as death benefit associations to bury the victims of railroading rather than as labor unions in the modern sense.

As late as 1916 it took a congressional battle and the urgency of World War I days to compel the railroads to grant their workers the 8-hour day, although it was common in numerous other industries. Even then, when the United States entered the war in 1917, there was deep unrest on the roads as living costs shot up and railroad workers were held to low wages. So desperate was the situation that the federal government took over the roads and ran them.

During this period, wages were brought more in line with the rest of the country. Freed of "blacklists" and "yellow dog" contracts, the railroad unions made giant strides.

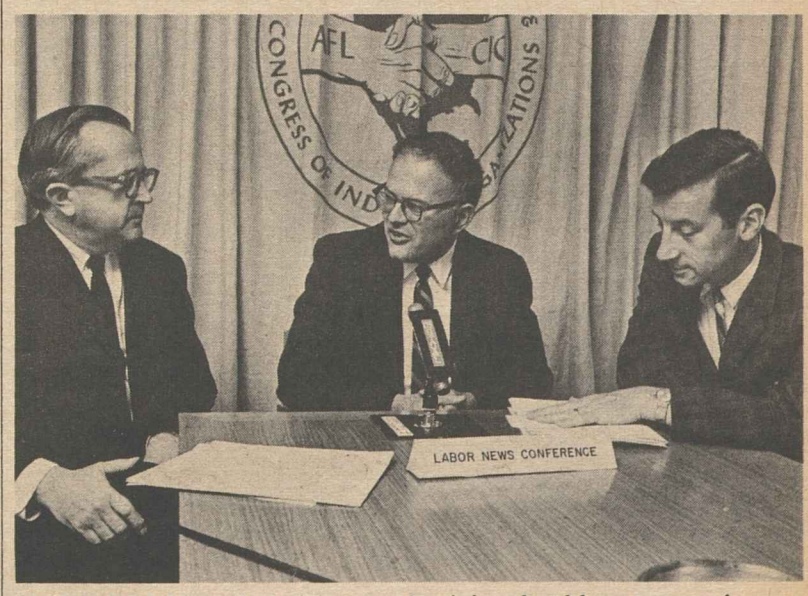
RAILROAD MANAGEMENT, which finally got back control of the roads after the war was over, never forgot—or forgave—the experience. It is at the heart of its opposition to any suggestion of federal "seizure" every time a major strike threatens federal intervention.

From World War I on, the story has been equally sorry. No sooner had management gotten control of the roads again than labor tensions resumed. The shopmen's strike of 1922 resulting from unilateral rules changes that hurt them deeply, was broken without mercy. The "Great Depression" saw a 10 percent wage cut.

World War II produced a 20-day period of government control that saw slight gains for railroad workers. But then came a time of railroad "seizures" that were "seizures" only in name. Management, in reserve officers uniforms, ran the roads, the corporations pocketed the profits and the men worked willy-nilly.

When the period was over railroad workers bluntly asked whether they had lost the right to strike. They are awaiting an answer.

Instead of seizures, we now have "mediation to finality" or as the unions and the AFL-CIO call it by its right name "compulsory arbitration." Seizure in the World War I sense of the term is not in the cards now. Yet, as the history of the past half century has clearly proved, it may be the only measure that can balance the scales between a management irresponsible both to the public and its workers for a century and union men whose right to use economic weapons in defense of their rights has been steadily whittled away.



MORE BENEFITS of rising productivity should go to meeting national social needs instead of higher profits, AFL-CIO Economist Irving Beller (center) said on Labor News Conference. Reporters Sam Sharkey (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine questioned Beller on the AFL-CIO produced weekly interview on the Mutual Radio Network.

How to Buy:

Industry Renews Fight to Bar Curbs on Fabric Flammability

By Sidney Margolius

CONTINUING incidents of children and adults burned when clothes burst into flames have increased demands for stronger laws governing fabric flammability.

In one case a 10-year-old girl suffered severe burns when her nightgown caught fire in front of a heater. Betty Furness, the President's consumer assistant, told a recent credit union convention about a letter from a man who wrote: "My sister was burned to death in a fire. A simple fire from a pack of matches caused her housecoat to explode." A mother wrote to the White House consumer office that her little girl was badly scarred from burns she got when her housecoat "seemed to explode."

There are thousands of such incidents every year. The Agriculture Dept. has reported that of the 6,300 deaths in homes caused by fires in 1964, about 2,000 occurred when clothing caught fire.

Curtains, drapes, blankets, rugs and other household textiles are similar fire hazards. Thermal blankets are especially flammable.

The most dangerous fabrics, like the brushed rayon "torch sweaters" and kids' cowboy suits with highly-inflammable chaps, are banned from interstate commerce. "Torch sweaters" led to partial protection in 1954.

At that time the Federal Trade Commission urged Congress to also include blankets, spreads, draperies, stuffed toys, rugs and household textiles in general. But Congress, under pressure from the textile industry and especially the cotton industry, refused to.

The Administration now has asked Congress to strengthen the law by covering other clothing articles that tend to quickly burst into flames, and also household drapes, carpets, upholstery material and baby blankets.

A special irony is that material which cannot be made into a shirt because it does not pass the present test still can be sold as drapes or blankets.

Labor unions are supporting the proposed strengthening of the law. At a conference of safety experts, doctors and others a few months ago, the Trainmen's counsel, Arnold Elkind, urged recognition for the right of consumers to be clothed with fabrics which do not unreasonably expose them to the tortures of flame.

But a number of business associations again are opposing a stronger flammability law. The American Textile Manufacturers Institute has urged that a voluntary approach be tried to encourage industry cooperation. The retailers association has asked that if a law is passed, goods already in the stores be excluded from the regulations so they have a chance to sell them off.

The National Cotton Council has opposed any extension of the regulations to non-clothing items. But the Variety Stores Association does want household fabrics included.

GIVEN some public support, the proposed safeguards have a chance of enactment. Meanwhile you need to protect your family. It is noteworthy that a number of the reported incidents involve such garments as nightgowns, pajamas and housecoats which often have a napped or pile surface, like flannelette, or are quilted. The reports often use the word "exploded" to describe what happened.

Among upholstery fabrics, industry sources themselves indicate that foam-backed fabrics especially may need flame retarding. Long-napped fleecy blankets also are an extra hazard. Play costumes may be dangerous.

Unless cotton and rayon garments with a nappy or pile surface and many filmy curtains and drapes are flame-retarded they are always a hazard. Wool, silk, synthetic fibers in general (with the possible exception of acrylic) offer no flammability hazard.

You can have curtains and slipcovers flameproofed by your dry cleaner. Or you can flameproof these and any cotton or rayon (but not acetate) garments about which you may be in doubt, with this home method suggested by the Agriculture Dept.:

Dissolve three ounces of boric acid by making a paste with a small amount of water. Add this and seven ounces of borax to two quarts of hot water. Soak fabric in this solution. The finish has to be renewed after laundering.

For rayons and resin-treated cottons (wash and wear), use a solution of 12 ounces of diamonium phosphate in two quarts of water.

You also can treat fabrics by spraying or thoroughly sprinkling with these solutions before ironing. If the fabric resists wetting, add about a teaspoon of liquid detergent to each gallon.

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PORTRAIT of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is featured on the 1967 calendar of CUNA Mutual Life Insurance Co., affiliated with the international credit union movement. It was presented to him by Paul D. Deaton (left), the firm's board chairman, and William White (right), assistant managing director of the District of Columbia Credit Union League. Meany was one of 13 distinguished Americans whose endorsements of credit unions appeared on the calendar.

New Book Outlines Problems:

Bargaining Health Grows in Complexity

THE GOALS of organized labor in health and welfare bargaining may have become well known to the public during World War II but "trade union interest in welfare goals started with the beginning of unionism itself."

It has been in recent years, though, that labor has reached a full confrontation with the complexities of the problems of adequate health and welfare protection.

Raymond Munts, economist and former head of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has authored a new book dealing with these problems and providing insight for not only the professional dealing with health insurance but the union member who should benefit from it.

The Munts study, "Bargaining for Health," has just been published by the University of Wisconsin Press. He is currently on the faculty of the university.

"More health care for more people seemed, in the late 1940s, to be a simple matter of removing the dollar sign from between the patient and the medical service he needed," writes Munts.

"That was the age of innocence, because the kind and extent of services needed raise a whole series of problems."

One of the reasons that negotiating health insurance is so complex, Munts believes, is because the "marketing of medical services lacks uniformity in quality or prices. The standards for good medicine, let alone its financing, are not readily recognizable to the consumer."

Munts details the early fight for health protection in the needle trades, among miners, auto and steelworkers which, he said, "helped raise the medical standard of living for the entire nation."

Now, he adds, "labor feels increasingly pressed by the problems on the supply side—inefficient use of facilities, shortage of good quality medical centers and inflated costs."

The author then poses this question: "How far can prepayment be extended without cost and quality controls over disbursements of medical care? If these controls provide the answer, what is labor's role in their establishment."

MUNTS RELATES the various ways in which unions prepare for bargaining and the costs and benefits of programs and administration. He provides welcomed understanding of some of the economics of the insurance business.

A major contribution is Munts' chapter on bargaining with doctors, particularly in the area of fees and quality of medicine.

"Organized labor," he writes, "and organized medicine have grappled for generations over a wide range of subjects. When the fights are about health legislation, they are well publicized. But what escapes public notice is the hand-to-hand combat in local communities over the organization and economics of medical practice."

He lists example after example of the rigid refusal of the medical profession to submit to any meaningful guidelines or controls in either fees for service or quality of service.

Concludes Munts:

"The union has to get in a position to use its economic strength, not only with the employer, but also with organized doctors and hospitals for reform in prevailing practice."

He points out that many unions, today, are moving to community health bargaining.

"So long as a union does not confuse its security needs with the medical needs of its members," says Munts, "it will find that the health interests of its members are best served in terms of the health resources of the entire community." **(PAI)**

Bargaining for Health, by Raymond Munts. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wis., 320 pp. $7.50.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Those Feathered So-and-Sos Can Drive a Bird-Watcher Mad

By Jane Goodsell

BEFORE I go any further, I'd best make it clear where I stand on birds. While I am a dues-paying member of the Audubon Society, I cannot honestly say that I consider our little feathered friends my friends. I think of them as birds.

In short, my attitude is that of any sane, well-balanced human being. I think birds have their rights just like anybody else, but I don't get terribly worked up about them. Anyway, that's how I usually feel.

I'm telling you this so you'll understand that I'm not against birds on principle. If I sound hysterical, it's not because I'm prejudiced but because I'm hysterical. Anyone who is roused at daybreak every morning is bound to be a bit edgy. Especially if she happens to be a lifelong Democrat, awakened by a shrill soprano repeating over and over, "Reagan for President! Yessiree, yessiree, yessiree!"

That deluded bird not only wakes me up, she wakes up the other birds, all of whom have messages to deliver. One down-in-the-mouth malcontent reiterates, "Dearie me, dearie me! Tsk, tsk, tsk, tsk, tsk!" while a peremptory executive type keeps rapping out orders to "Take a memo! Take a memo!"

At least that's what it sounds like to me, although my husband insists it's saying, "Get to the point! Get to the point!" Either way, that bird isn't getting any cooperation and it is clearly reaching the end of its patience.

WHICH GOES for me, too. It's not the noise that bothers me. I could tune out the hubbub if those birds would simply chirp, cheep, twitter or make incomprehensible bird sounds like "P'chee, p'chee! or "Witherspoon, Witherspoon!" I mean, I wouldn't feel compelled to listen.

But how can I roll over and go back to sleep when right outside my window, a poor befuddled creature asks over and over, "Whosoever am I? Whosoever am I?" Clearly, that bird is undergoing an identity crisis, and she needs psychiatric help.

I guess my least favorite of all, though, is the cruise director who asks over and over in a high falsetto, "Is everybody happy? Is everybody happy?"

No. Everybody isn't.

By HEW Task Force:

10-Point Plan Urged To Fight Pollution

Man in America must end his biological and chemical warfare against himself before it is too late to reverse the pollution of his environment, a federal task force has warned.

As a starter, the panel proposed a 10-point, $2.5 billion action program for a five-year fight on air and water pollution, waste disposal, urban noise, smells and overcrowding, and the growing use of new products that may add to the lengthening list of hazards.

The report and recommendations were filed by the Task Force on Environmental Health & Related Problems, of which Roy M. Linton, former staff director of the Senate Committee on Public Health, is chairman and Anne Draper, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is a member.

"At the two-thirds point of the 20th Century, man has discovered that he cannot act toward his surroundings with the abandon of a caveman," the report noted.

'Nature Has Rebelled'

"For generations it was assumed nature had the ability to absorb an increasing number and variety of environmental insults. And for a while it did. Now nature has rebelled."

The task force held that man needs protection not only from the rate and direction of pollution, but also from the aggregate of environmental health threats.

"An individually-acceptable amount of water pollution, added to a tolerable amount of air pollution, added to a bearable amount of noise and congestion can produce an unacceptable environment for health and well-being," the report said.

"It is entirely possible that the biological effects of these environmental hazards, some of which may reach man slowly and silently over decades or generations, will first begin to reveal themselves only after their impact has become irreversible."

The task force came to "one paramount conclusion: an effective, coordinated environmental health protection system is mandatory."

The panel, named by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner, was critical of him for relying on aides at lower policy levels in determining department goals. It also criticized the department for allegedly working at cross purposes in trying to deal with environmental health issues.

The recommendations were:

- Initiation by 1970 of plans to cut industrial air pollution by 95 percent in 75 interstate areas and to establish motor vehicle exhaust standards.
- Development by the same date of "meaningful" drinking water standards, including HEW testing, to provide approved drinking water for 100 percent of the population.
- Beginning by 1973 a grant-in-aid program for solid waste disposal by communities.
- Determining by next year the effects of population trends on anti-pollution goals.
- Determination by 1973 of tolerance levels for congestion, noise, smells and other related urban area problems.
- Establishment by 1970 of human safety levels for synthetics, trace metals and chemicals current in use and requiring U.S. approval for new materials for general use.
- Initiation by 1970 of a comprehensive program for identifying health and safety standards associated with consumer items.
- Extension of job-site health and safety standards to all places of employment by 1970.
- Development by 1970 of research and enforcement programs to protect the public and workers from radiation hazards.
- Institution by 1969 of uniform health standards U.S. agencies can use in administering programs involving state and local governments.

NEW YORK LOOKED LIKE THIS at 8:30 a.m. last Nov. 24, thanks to a temperature inversion that trapped air pollutants at ground level. Estimates are that 80 persons died because of the heavy smog.

Need to Solve Air Pollution Crisis Seen Enlisting Growing Support

The federal government, the states and the cities at long last are tentatively beginning to face up to the air pollution crisis, George Taylor writes hopefully in the current issue of the American Federationist.

"Uniform standards, equitably applied, would enable industries to become socially responsible and also to retain their positions in the marketplace," he notes. "This is what is provided for in the proposed Clean Air Act of 1967 now before Congress.

"Without such standards, industries would be enticed to relocate in a more lenient regulatory climate. . . .

"The battle lines are now being manned in the halls of Congress. But where the fight will be finally won or lost is in the cities, towns and villages of this nation, when the citizens have decided that they have had enough and, as Pres. Johnson has said, '. . . through their elected representatives, demand the right to air that they and their children can breathe without fear'."

Taylor, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, warns that air pollution is taking its toll of health every day in every city in the country. Most people are now aware of the problem and "seem to be adapting" to it, he says, adding that unfortunately it may take a major disaster to crystallize support for strong regulatory action.

He points out that the "superficial aspects" of the problem are "widely evident," but that the dangers are "far broader and more insidious" than stenches, corrosion, lack of visibility on roads and deposits of dirt.

"The long-term effects of air pollution begin to work on the human organs from the day of birth," he explains. "Increasing numbers of Americans are becoming afflicted with respiratory conditions—everything from the common cold to lung cancer—which are aggravated by polluted air.

"One of the fastest growing causes of death in the U.S. is emphysema, a progressive breakdown of air sacs in the lungs caused by chronic infection of the bronchial tubes. In 1962, over 12,000 persons died of emphysema. Each month, 1,000 or more workers are forced to retire prematurely because of this disease.

"Other diseases of the lungs and air passages which are worsened by breathing polluted air include bronchial asthma, chronic restrictive ventilatory disease and even the common cold.

"The death rate from lung cancer has been rising. Research points to a variety of causes. However, the incidence of cancer is twice as high in urban as in rural areas and appears to be related to population density as well. This is the basis for speculation that air pollution may be a contributing cause of lung cancer."

People do not die immediately from bad air, Taylor writes, though chronic pollution may affect their health adversely. But sometimes a smog disaster strikes when there is a prolonged temperature inversion and normally cool layers of upper air become warmer than the polluted ground air, trapping it in place. The death rate may jump sharply.

The major befoulers of the atmosphere, Taylor writes, are internal combustion engines, which account for about 60 percent of all air pollution; electric power plants that burn coal or oil, and industry, which contributes a constantly increasing variety of pollutants the effects of which are not yet known.

U.S. Role Broadened in 1963

He reviews the fight against air pollution, which really started before the turn of the last century as cities enacted smoke control ordinances. The federal government did not move until 1955 and was responsible for most of the basic research.

The Clean Air Act of 1963 broadened the scope of the federal program, authorized grants-in-aid to state and local control agencies and expanded the role of the U.S. Public Health Service. Further amendments bolstering the attack were enacted in 1965 and 1966. Federal appropriations have increased from $2 million in 1955 to $35 million in 1966, with $46 million authorized for fiscal 1967.

"The U.S. Public Health Service estimates that at least a four-fold expansion of programs is required to do a reasonably good job in terms of money and staff," Taylor writes.

"Moreover, there is a lack of definition of the full range of pollutants to be monitored and controlled. There is less than adequate support by local officials for a sustained all-out air cleanup effort. As with the states, regulations are too permissive, enforcement is weak or lacking and long-range planning is neglected."

The AFL-CIO has consistently supported stronger enforcement of clean air laws, he recalls, and has agreed with Pres. Johnson's proposal to establish federal air-shed commissions that may or may not cross state lines.

The Executive Council also has endorsed the President's proposal to authorize the establishment of quality criteria for all sources of pollution by the secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Taylor notes, and has urged research into the development of an economically feasible electric-powered auto.

AFM Strings Congress Expands to 2 Sections

New York—Richard Burgin, internationally-known concertmaster and professor of music at Florida State University, and Walter Ducloux, head of the Opera Dept. of the University of Southern California, will direct the ninth annual Congress of Strings sponsored by the Musicians, AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin announced.

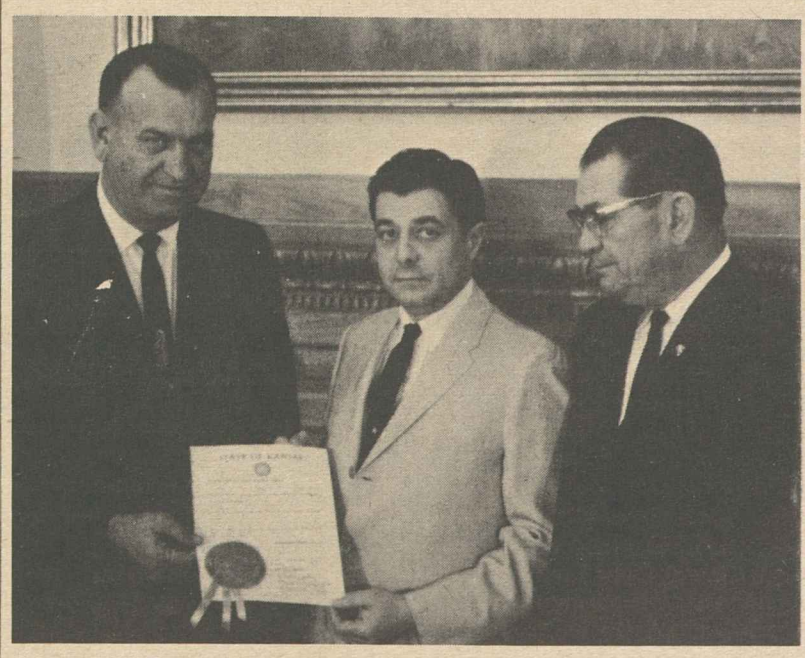
The congress this year for the first time is scheduled to be held in two sections because of a $60,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. One for the East Coast will be held at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., from July 2 to Aug 25, under Burgin; the other will be held at USC and will be directed by Ducloux, running from June 18 to Aug. 12.

Sixty string instrumentalists between the ages of 16 and 23 will receive advanced training at each center. In previous years, when one school was conducted, enrollment was limited to 100 students. There is no tuition charge, and the AFM provides transportation, housing and meals.

AFM Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard, the project director, noted that at least one Congress of Strings graduate is playing in nearly every major U.S. symphonic orchestra. Although the instrumental requirements of each of this year's centers must be considered, he said, students will be assigned as far as possible on a basis of geographical convenience.

The faculty at Saratoga Springs will include Ruth Posselt, concert artist; Concertmaster Leonard Posner, Dallas Symphony; John A. DiJanni, principal violist, Metropolitan Opera Orchestra; Theodore Salzman, formerly principal cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony, and Warren Benfield of the Chicago Symphony.

Instructors at USC will include Concertmaster Hyman Goodman, Toronto Symphony; Concertmaster Henry Siegel, Seattle Symphony; Milton Thomas, solo violist, Festival Casals, Inc.; Joseph Schuster, soloist and formerly principal cellist, New York Philharmonic, and Gary Karr, Univerisity of Wisconsin.



COMMISSION as Kansas State labor commissioner is presented by Gov. Robert Docking (D), center, to Delno Bass (left), business representative of Hoisting & Operating Engineers Local 128, Parsons, and a member of the State AFL-CIO executive board. Witnessing the ceremony is Exec. Sec. F. E. Black of the Kansas AFL-CIO.

CHATTING WITH CHILDREN at the Giuseppina Saragat Foundation for handicapped youngsters in Anzio, Italy, is Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini (with flowing tie) of the Ladies' Garment Workers, who had just presented a gift of $25,000 from the ILGWU. The institution honors the late wife of Pres. Giuseppe Saragat of Italy. Their daughter, Mrs. Ernestina Santacatterina, is in the back at Antonini's right.

Screen Actors Seek Stronger TV Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has opened negotiations seeking major improvements in contract terms covering members in filmed television programs.

In proposals for a new agreement to replace the three-year pact expiring June 30, the Guild cites the television industry's continuing growth at a "remarkable" pace and its revenue increases—136 percent for the 10-year period ending in 1965 and 35 percent for the term covered by the expiring contract—1964 through 1966. The Guild wants actors to share that growth.

The major contract issues, SAG says, are rates, residual payments—foreign and domestic—length of the work day, overtime rates, pension and welfare funds and safety measures.

Minimum rates, the union points out, have not been increased for years and are "now obsolete by Guild standards." It proposes increasing the rate for TV film actors from $100 per day to $130, and the weekly "free lance" rate from $350 a week to $455.

The three-day contract, still common in TV, would be raised from $255 to $335. The rate for 13 episodes in a series guaranteed to run for half an hour will rise from $355 to $455 per episode, and on one-hour programs from $420 to $546 under the Guild's proposals.

On film reruns, the Guild wants payment for every repeat run of a TV film at a rate of at least 25 percent of the applicable total minimum. Calling for an end of the present payment limit of six reruns, the union said it sees no reason to "subsidize the sponsors' advertising campaigns by rendering free service."

The current formula for foreign film replays provides for a total payment of 25 percent of the applicable minimum in three steps. The Guild proposes to raise the first step from 15 percent to 25, the second from 5 percent to 15 and the third from 5 to 10 percent. The new formula would total 50 percent of minimum.

Other Major Proposals

Other major SAG proposals include:

- Abolition of the cumulative 44-hour week for free-lance players and establishment of an eight-hour day for all players, with overtime payable at time and a half for the ninth and 10th hours and at double time thereafter.
- An extensive program of employer-paid accident insurance to supplement the present "inadequate" workmen's compensation coverage.
- A more effective safety program and more adequate first aid facilities at studios and on location.
- A boost in the employer contribution for pension and welfare funds from the present 5 percent to 7.5 percent.

SAG's negotiating committee is headed by Pres. Charlton Heston. Talks are scheduled with the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers, and the TV networks.

IAM District To Train 100 In Job Skills

Kansas City, Mo.—Five groups of 20 young men each will be trained as apprentice-entry machinists and tool and die makers by Machinists District 71 under a Labor Dept. on-the-job training contract.

The district will seek recruits from Neighborhood Youth Corps graduates who have high school diplomas or state certificates of equivalency.

They will be given 12 weeks of pre-apprenticeship classroom instruction coordinated by the IAM Joint Apprenticeship Committee and the State Vocational Educational Office, followed by 20 weeks of apprentice-entry on-the-job training in shops in the Kansas City area.

The Labor Dept. has made a grant of $59,276 in Manpower Development & Training Act funds to pay instructors and the cost of materials. The Dept of Health, Education & Welfare has earmarked $81,767 additional for the 12 weeks of vacational school.

Business Rep. William C. Seiger of District 71 said the program will help ease a shortage of all-round machinists and tool and die makers.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Social Security Benefit Level Up $1.7 Billion

Cash social security benefits totaling a record-breaking $20 billion were paid out to 22.8 million men, women and children during 1966, Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball reported.

The total was $1.7 billion higher than in 1965, and the number of recipients was 1.9 million more, he said. The benefit rolls, he added, passed the 23 million level early this year.

Ball said that about 17.6 million of those receiving benefits at the end of the year were 62 years or older and that an additional 1.7 million recipients were disabled workers under that age and their young dependents.

Despite the widespread belief that social security is "just for old people," Ball said, some 2.7 million surviving widows and their children received benefits in 1966 totaling about $2.2 billion—about $170 million in December alone.

He put a face value of about $730 billion on social security survivors insurance protection.

He also noted that under a 1965 amendment to the Social Security Act the child of a dead worker who was covered can collect benefits after age 18 up to 22 if he or she continues in school. As of the end of the year, he reported, 270,000 children were receiving such benefits at the rate of about $19.3 million a month.

109 Countries Represented:

ILO Leaders Urge Accent on Freedom

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's 51st conference was reminded of its duty to "uphold the values of human freedom and dignity" when it met here as war raged in the Middle East.

This duty was recalled by Morio Aoki of Japan, chairman of the ILO's executive council, when he welcomed the nearly 1,200 worker, government and employer delegates of 109 countries present at the opening session.

"We have a special duty of responsibility at this grave juncture in world affairs," Aoki said. He urged the delegates to make certain that the three-week conference "circumscribes rather than extends the area of international tension."

A similar appeal was sounded by Getahoun Tesemma, Ethiopian minister of social affiairs, when he addressed the conference after his unanimous election as president.

The minister called on the delegates to avoid "all political considerations which have no direct bearing on the agenda."

Several Arab delegates made passing charges of Israeli "aggression" when the general discussion began two days later. But they were quickly called to order by the president with the suggestion that they observe the "spirit of the ceasefire" that had been decreed meanwhile by the United Nations.

Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, leader of the U.S. labor delegation, was elected by the conference's worker delegates to their steering group. He was assigned to the key conference committees on resolutions and working arrangements. The eight members of the AFL-CIO advisory team also were assigned to major committees.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers is on the group drafting guidelines for handling workers grievances at the shop level.

Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers is serving on the committee preparing improvements in the social security standards set by the ILO.

On the committee drafting international regulations on the maximum weight a worker can be asked to carry is David P. McSweeney of the IAM.

Pres. Ralph Reiser of the Glass & Ceramic Workers is on the committee exploring the problems of farmers who do not own the land they cultivate.

Vice Pres. W. Vernie Reed of the Laborers and Pres. William E. Fredenberger of the Firemen & Oilers are working together on the committee preparing recommendations on how the ILO can best assist the less advanced countries.

Legal expert Edward J. Hickey, Jr., is on the group that examines each year how ILO working and social standards are observed by the 119 member nations.

Bert Seidman, who now heads the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security after being its economic representative in Europe, will be working with Faupl in the resolutions committee.

Resolutions placed by the workers before the conference stress the problem of health protection.

One would have the ILO "give careful consideration" to occupational causes of cancer, while another would revise the list of diseases that can result from working conditions to include those that have come to light as the result of modern research.

Membership Gains Cited To Flint Glass Delegates

St. Louis—Steady organizing gains by the Flint Glass Workers have added 25 new plants in the past two years and built membership to a new high, Pres. George M. Parker told convention delegates here.

Parker's report to the union's 410 delegates noted that the current membership of 34,200 represents an increase of 1,000 members per year since 1962.

The convention, in one of its early actions, approved the election of two additional international representatives, for a total of 11, to assist locals in contract negotiations and press the union's organizing work.

Parker called for development of strong leadership at all levels of the union. He pointed out that the work force is changing, becoming "more youthful, more energetic, more aggressive and less patient than ever before."

"The young worker of today," he observed, "has few ties with labor's early struggles and long battle for proper recognition. Few understand the strong forces at work. They are there and they are troublesome, but on balance we believe their long-range result will be good."

He said that the disturbing and unsettled conditions will result in "a better America today instead of the day after tomorrow."

Of particular concern, he said, is the growing shortage of skilled glass workers in the "hand plants."

"If we are to avoid the importation of glass workers from abroad," Parker declared, "we must step up and improve upon existing learning and apprentice programs in our hand production plants."

He reported that since the 1965 convention the AFGWU had negotiated three-year contracts for the first time in its history, making gains in wages, pensions, insurance, vacation and holiday benefits.

The report of Sec.-Treas. Rufus K. Ritchie showed that total resources of the union on April 30 amounted to $2,022,102 in the general treasury and to $87,212 in the retirement account.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP programs sponsored by unions were discussed at AFL-CIO headquarters by Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger and Education Dir. Walter G. Davis with Mary Drew of the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J. The service administers college board examinations and is used by a number of unions in their scholarship programs.

Double Standard Hit:

Draft Law Extension Approved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

and others training for vocations.

"Both groups are learning to become productive citizens," he told the Senate. "But one group—the less privileged—has no protection from exposure to the draft."

The legislation, however, would not interfere with the President's authority to direct the induction of a younger age group first—a policy urged by a presidential study commission and by the AFL-CIO.

On another bill, however, Kennedy was successful in persuading the Senate to upset the recommendations of its Judiciary Committee and take a strong stand for immediate one man, one vote apportionment of congressional districts.

Postponement Defeated

He led a revolt against a weak House-passed bill that had been further watered down by the Senate committee. The legislation would have in effect postponed one man, one vote requirements for House districts until 1972.

The Senate voted by a 44-39 margin to limit the population spread between the largest and smallest congressional district in a state to 10 percent, effective in the 1968 elections.

As passed by the House, the 10 percent test would not apply until 1972. In the interim, states could have a spread of up to 30 percent in population of districts.

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted to raise the allowable spread in the next two elections to 35 percent.

Congressional action would not prevent courts from requiring stricter population standards, but supporters of the House bill hoped the courts would relax their one man, one vote mandates because of the congressional action.

The two bills now go to a House-Senate conference committee which will attempt to work out a compromise.

Allied with Kennedy in the move to reduce the spread recommended by the Judiciary Committee was Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.), who helped swing 12 GOP votes for the substitute bill.

The House had approved its 30 percent measure by a one-sided 289-63 vote. The Senate action marked one of the few times that body has changed a measure affecting only the House.

Still before the Senate as the AFL-CIO News went to press was the resolution to censure Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) proposed by the Senate Ethics Committee. He is charged with having diverted political contributions to his personal use and having billed both the Senate and private groups for the same travel expenses.

The first round in a major battle over the future of the anti-poverty program got under way with the opening of House hearings.

GOP leaders have made dismemberment of the program a major issue and Administration Democrats will need support from liberal and moderate Republicans to keep the anti-poverty legislation from being gutted.

HISTADRUT LEADERS meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Washington to discuss the future role of the Israeli Federation of Labor. On the left is Yehoshua Levi, secretary-treasurer of Histadrut; on the right is the organization's U.S. representative, Zeev Barash.

Youth Corps to Provide 350,000 Summer Jobs

The Neighborhood Youth Corps expects to find summer jobs for nearly 350,000 young people from disadvantaged families, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has announced.

The program is a major element in Pres. Johnson's Youth Opportunity Campaign, which is seeking to place as many as it can of the 13 million 16-to-21 year olds scheduled to hunt jobs.

The number of available jobs jumped by about 100,000 when Congress recently appropriated an additional $75 million for summer poverty programs and earmarked $47 million for the NYC. Earlier Wirtz had announced that about 250,000 jobs would be opened up.

Wirtz said that about 175,000 of the NYC jobs will go to high school students whose first contact with the organization was as in-school enrollees. More than 66,000 additional jobs are earmarked for dropouts who will continue work-training experience and who are being encouraged to return to their classes next fall.

The summer program is unlike the nine-month projects for youths attending school and those operated the year round for young people not in school, Wirtz said. Instead, he explained, it is a program of limited duration which aims at providing experience in the world of work, preferably outside a school.

It runs for 12 weeks and offers an average of 26 hours work a week, thus allowing time for normal teen-age summertime activities.

Stress will be placed this year, Wirtz said, on upgrading and offering supporting services which NYC personnel normally provide. He said experience has taught that more intensive remedial education, vocational guidance and counseling, and additional medical and dental advice are required if enrollees are to receive maximum benefits.

U.S. Pays 90% of Cost

The federal government bears about 90 percent of the cost of employing young men and women through the NYC. The summer program will cost an estimated $139 million. Most earnings of low-income families are spent promptly for essentials such as food, clothing and shelter, so local economies as well as the youths directly involved are benefitted by the program, Wirtz pointed out.

Much of the work the summer enrollees will do will involve the physical improvement of public properties, ranging from parks and recreational areas to streets and public buildings. All of it will be needed work which might not have been done because of shortages of manpower or money.

The program will extend into all 50 states plus Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam. Mainland allotments range from 284 jobs in Idaho to 22,939 in New York State.

Molders' Staffer Joins Apprenticeship Bureau

Cleveland, O.—James E. White, former international representative of the Molders, has been appointed a field representative of the Labor Dept's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. His assignment includes development of voluntary apprenticeship and retraining programs in the building trades and on-the-job training programs under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

State-County Program to Train Nurses

New York—Some 300 nurses' aides in New York City hospitals will be trained as licensed practical nurses under a new labor-management program funded by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Designed to meet a shortage of skilled licensed nurses, the program was developed by State, County & Municipal Employes Local 420 of District Council 37 and approved by the city Dept. of Hospitals.

The training program is an experimental one requiring the cooperation of several other agencies including the New York City Board of Education and the Medical & Health Research Assn.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced that $1.8 million in Manpower Development & Training Act funds have been provided for the two-year project. It will serve, he said, as a model for other areas with a "critical need for personnel in the health services."

The city and the union have set up a joint committee to coordinate the selection, guidance and work scheduling of trainees. Representing the union in the planning are SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf, District Council Dir. Victor Gotbaum and Education Dir. Sumner Rosen.

Training will be arranged so that the nursing aides can continue to work part-time at their regular jobs. School Board instructors will give classroom and clinical training.

Many hospital jobs are "dead-end" jobs and nursing aides usually have limited promotional opportunities, the Labor Dept. said in a statement. An employe would have to leave her job to become a practical nurse through the average program, it noted.

It called the AFSCME-city program a "new approach to upgrading nurse's aides" that will open up job opportunities for others also.

Public Health Group Cites Louis Simon

New York — Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Louis Simon has received a 1967 merit award from the Public Health Association of New York City for "distinguished service to public health."

Simon, manager of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board, was cited for establishing the Joint Board health center and for his 11-year campaign to get a day off for members at full pay to get a complete physical examination at the center.

Arkansas Labor Pushes Fight for Key Legislation

Hot Springs, Ark.—Delegates to the Arkansas State AFL-CIO convention instructed their officers to consider launching an initiative petition to put on the ballot labor's proposals for improvements in workmen's compensation and enactment of a state collective bargaining law.

The convention called also for passage of a state minimum wage law, legislation to enable Arkansas to participate in the federal medicaid program and a prevailing wage for construction workers.

Delegates adopted a strong civil rights resolution, declaring: "We in the labor movement must not retreat from our commitment to racial justice. It is a simple fact that those who would deny the Negro his civil rights would likewise deny us in the labor movement our goals of better wages, hours and working conditions."

Speakers included Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller (R), Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Workers, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers, Dir. Al Barkan of COPE and Dir. William L. Kircher of the Dept. of Organization.

A dramatic highlight to the convention came when one of the original nine students who braved hostile mobs to desegregate Little Rock's Central High School in 1957 spoke of his current work in a cooperative program preparing Negro and Puerto Rican youngsters for apprenticeship in New York building trades unions.

Ernest Green, the first Negro to graduate from Central High, went on to receive a graduate degree from Michigan State University and is currently director of the apprenticeship training program of the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

He talked of the cooperative relationship with the New York Building Trades Council and the city's Central Labor Council, the help given by other unions in finding interim jobs for youngsters while they receive tutoring for apprenticeship tests, and the placement of more than 200 apprentices with skilled crafts.

If Negroes and unions "stand divided and separated," Green warned, "big business and big industry will triumph again in the South, while the white poor and black poor are left to fight against each other."

All officers of the State AFL-CIO, headed by Pres. J. Bill Becker and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Jacobs, were re-elected by acclamation.

A number of delegates journeyed to Little Rock to join the picket line of the Ladies' Garment Workers in an 8-month-long strike of 1,000 workers against the Ottenheimer dress manufacturing firm.

Dog Food Firm Scraps Right-Winger Dan Smoot

Radical right commentator Dan Smoot is running into rough going since the death of his dog food benefactor and radio-TV sponsor.

Smoot recently filed suit in Los Angeles against Lewis Food Co., claiming that the pet food firm cancelled his contract to sponsor weekly programs on 50 radio and 36 television stations.

Smoot was also cut down recently in a Dallas News editorial which suggested that his super-patriotism has a profit motive.

The right-winger's radio-TV cancellations came four months after the death of D. B. Lewis, president of Lewis Food and a long-time supporter of right wing causes. Lewis' widow, apparently unconvinced of Smoot's value or by his philosophies, was instrumental in his firing. Mrs. Yolanda Lewis has also challenged her husband's will which bequeathed Smoot $1 million to "further his work in publishing and broadcasting." Another $1 million was left to the John Birch Society.

The Dallas News in an editorial attacked hometowner Smoot's tirades against civil rights and raised the question of "whether a man is out to make a fast buck or to serve the country."

4,200 at Washington Parley:

Building Crafts Push Site Picketing Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

matter of racial discrimination at the building trades."

While the record is not unblemished, Wirtz noted, there has been recently "as complete, as honest, as sincere and as potentially effective a movement to meet this problem in the building trades as in any other American institution in the labor movement or outside it."

There have been "front page headlines" about charges of racial discrimination but virtually nothing about the many cooperative projects involving local building trades councils, civil rights groups and the government. Wirtz cited major programs in a dozen cities throughout the nation which have received little attention.

There remains much to be done, Wirtz said, but the problem "has been distorted out of all reasonable perspective."

Wirtz told the delegates that he personally opposes any draft deferments, but since college students are entitled to deferments the same policy should be applied to youngsters in apprenticeship and other job-training programs.

Delegates heard House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.) promise to help move the on-site picketing bill towards passage. House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) gave qualified support to the principle of the bill but endorsed restrictive amendments proposed by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.).

Louis Sherman, BCTD general counsel, told the conference that efforts are under way to work out language that would resolve the differences. "If not, I suppose it will have to come to a floor fight."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted that "in contrast to last year," the site picketing bill has "the full backing of the chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee." In the last Congress, the bill died when then-chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) refused to call it up on the House floor.

The present committee chairman, Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), reiterated his solid support of the bill as did other opening day conference speakers: Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), majority whip; Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), GOP whip and a sponsor of the bill; Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.).

Yarborough pledged that "the minute it passes the House," the Senate Labor subcommittee which he chairs "will give it priority and immediately schedule hearings." His subcommittee, Yarborough added, "is not a bottle-up committee; it is a pro-labor committee."

Other congressional speakers are scheduled at the windup report session.

PRES. JOHNSON came to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. legislative conference to express his thanks for labor's support in every crisis the nation has faced. Welcoming him is BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty.

Johnson Hails Labor Support During Crises

(Continued from Page 1)

ence to a world shaken by the Middle East conflict.

America "seeks no dominion," he stressed, but only the establishment of conditions permitting men to "live together in peace and harmony."

From the Bible, he quoted the Prophet Micah, "Every man under his vine and fig tree, and none shall make them afraid."

And to the American people, Johnson said, "the future is even more exciting than the past."

He spoke of the vast building programs—more than 80 percent constructed by union labor—which have changed the face of America, with new schools, hospitals, highways and housing.

But, the President also stressed: "Our schools must not only be newer, but must also be better. Our people must be trained for the jobs of the future, not the jobs of the past. Our elderly must have the wherewithal not only for subsistence, but for dignity. Americans of all racial and ethnic backgrounds must receive equality that other Americans have taken for granted for centuries."

Johnson acknowledged that as the nation strives to meet its problems, "there will be mistakes."

"Show me a man that never made a mistake," he challenged, "and I'll show you a man that never did anything."

Labor and its leadership, Johnson said, "always put your country first. . . . Free men everywhere ought to be thankful for the job of building that you have done for America and other free nations, and I, on behalf of all the American people, want you to know that we do appreciate what you have done."

Because of the support of "most of our fellow Americans," the President said, "the Dominican Republic flourishes under a free and democratically chosen government . . . We persevere militarily in Viet Nam, always hoping and working for a negotiated settlement that will bring peace."

He said America would be only "a hollow echo of itself if it exists in a world of chaos, and a world of tyranny, and a world of cruelty. And so we strive for a better world."

6-17-67

Simkin Cites Growth Of 'Preventive' Talks

The collective bargaining problems of today cannot all be resolved at the bargaining table once every two or three years, Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service declared in his annual report to Congress.

"Some form of continuing dialogue is often required," Simkin observed.

"This is so even when the grievance procedure and grievance arbitration are reasonably effective during the intervening period. It is even more so when grievance procedure and grievance arrangements are inadequate."

The service's activity in helping unions and employers to create non-crisis problem-solving mechanisms, or "preventive" mediation, nearly doubled in fiscal 1966 over 1965, Simkin reported —922 against 494 cases.

It is becoming more evident, he said, that each effort in the field of "continuing dialogue" must be designed by labor and management to meet their specific needs.

"The service has never suggested," he added, "that any program developed as part of the preventive mediation concept is a panacea. We do believe that this aspect of collective bargaining is a developing and vital ingredient of the collective bargaining process and deserves service support."

Simkin pointed out to Congress that in the fiscal year ending last June 30, time lost due to strikes dropped from the previous year despite the increasing pressure of production for the war in Viet Nam. The lost time averaged 17 one-hundredths of 1 percent, compared with two-tenths of 1 percent in fiscal 1965.

Not a single dispute or strike had "actual serious effect" on production or delivery of arms and other materials for Viet Nam, he noted, although production is so widely dispersed by subcontracts that a dispute at a small or medium-sized plant "can be extremely critical to the war effort at any given moment."

"The fact that settlements are reached before irreparable harm has been done to the war effort is the highest tribute to labor and management at these establishments and does great credit to the institution of collective bargaining," he said.

All-Time High

"This overall record needs to be emphasized for proper perspective. It tends to be ignored at times of widespread pre-occupation with some particularly annoying dispute."

The service's disputes caseload, involving direct mediator assistance in joint meetings, reached an all-time high of 7,836 cases, he reported. Mediators closely followed another 11,348 cases which required only informal mediation and no joint conferences, he added.

The number of arbitration panels submitted in labor-management disputes rose to 6,255 during the year, or 15 percent more than in fiscal 1965. It is apparent, Simkin commented, that arbitration has "ever-increasing acceptability" for settling disputes during the life of a contract between an employer and a union.

Direct U.S. Financing Urged in Top Elections

The AFL-CIO supports a proposal to finance presidential election campaigns through direct appropriations by Congress, but opposes as "wholly indefensible" the alternative method of raising the money through tax deductions.

The federation gave its position on the various campaign financing bills now before the Senate Finance Committee in a letter from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), committee chairman.

Of the four major subsidy plans that have been suggested, Biemiller said, direct appropriations by Congress would have three advantages —equitable distribution of the cost among all taxpayers, advance notice to prospective recipients of the amount they could receive, and easy, low-cost administration.

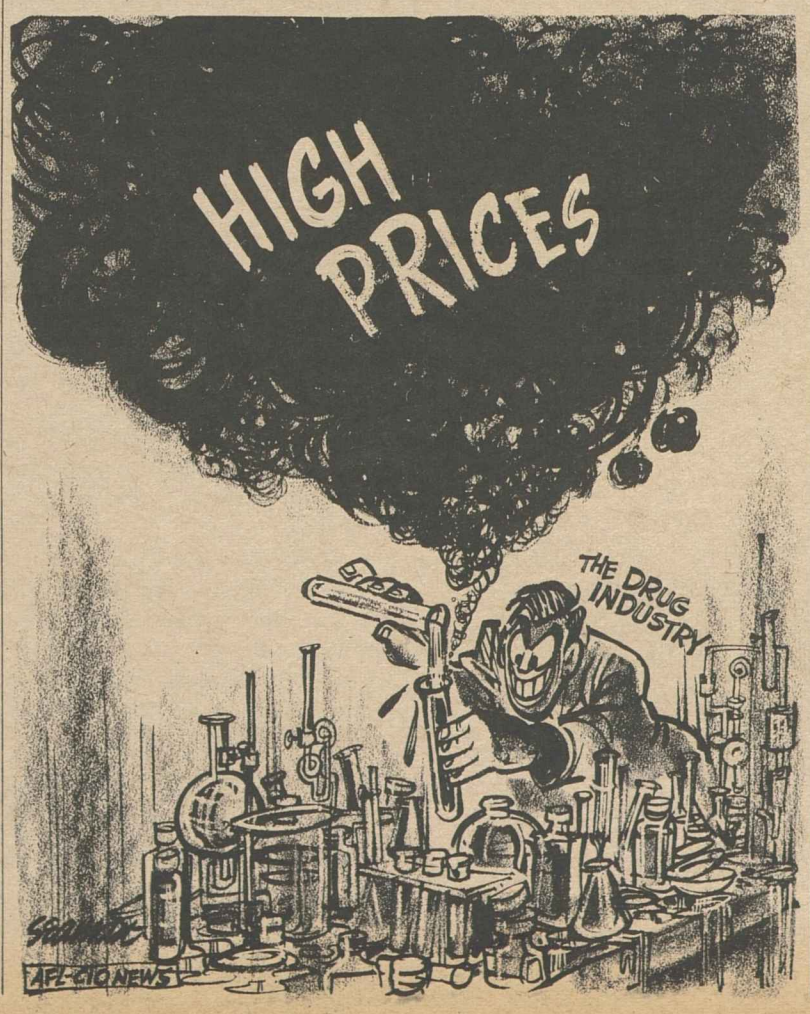
However, a tax credit of $10 or less would be "acceptable," he added, and a system of individual vouchers endorsed over to candidates and redeemable by the Treasury also has "substantial merit," though neither is viewed by the AFL-CIO as equal to direct appropriations.

The tax deduction proposal, on the other hand, "is weighted in favor of taxpayers in the higher income tax brackets," Biemiller charged. "It would be utterly unjust to make it cheaper for wealthy than for not-so-wealthy taxpayers to contribute."

On other aspects of campaign financing, the AFL-CIO letter:

- Endorsed Pres. Johnson's proposal on the allocation of the total campaign fund.
- Agreed in principle with the idea of extending public campaign funds to congressional candidates, but suggested that this be deferred until after some experience with the plan in presidential campaigns.
- Opposed extending public financing to primary campaigns of any sort.
- Welcomed the idea of making public funds available only from Sept. 1 on, to encourage shorter campaigns.
- Urged caution in raising present "outmoded" campaign expenditure ceilings, because of the "great difficulties involved in any enforcement of expenditure ceilings," and suggested more effective reporting of expenditures may be the best hope.

Formula No. 1



Trowbridge Confirmed As Commerce Secretary

Pres. Johnson's appointment of Alexander B. Trowbridge as secretary of commerce, filling a Cabinet post that has been vacant since January, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Trowbridge, 37-year-old former oil company executive, had been an assistant secretary and served as acting secretary since the resignation of John T. Connor.

CLC's Jodoin Ill, Officers in Charge

Ottawa, Ont. — Profound regret at the serious illness of Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress was expressed by the CLC executive council in a resolution, also voicing hope for his speedy recovery, which was sent Mrs. Jodoin.

The CLC president suffered a stroke and has been confined to the hospital. In his absence, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald is senior officer and is conducting CLC affairs in consultation with Exec. Vice Presidents William Dodge and Joseph Morris.

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Texas Rights Unit Assails Rangers' Anti-Strike Use

Meany Asks Firm Stand On Rail Bill

The AFL-CIO urged the House to "stand firm" on its rejection of compulsory arbitration of the railroad shopcraft dispute and Federation Pres. George Meany warned that "all of American labor" is threatened by the Senate-passed bill.

Meany reiterated "with all the force I can command" labor's opposition to the compulsory arbitration bill which, he declared, "strikes at the heart of the trade union movement" and would be a "step towards the destruction of collective bargaining."

He spoke at the Seafarers convention in Washington as Senate and House conferees prepared to meet on conflicting versions of the railroad strike ban bill.

Both bills would bar a strike during 90 days of further mediation and fact-finding, but the Senate bill concludes with imposition of terms dictated by the mediation panel if the two sides can't agree.

Senate Majority Leader Mansfield told newsmen that he would like to see the Senate stick to its position and force the bill back to the House for a rollcall on compulsory arbitration. The House knocked out the compulsory arbitration feature on a non-record 189-105 vote and only a handful of congressmen —far fewer than the required 100 members—requested a rollcall on the issue.

House Bill 'Superior'

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all congressmen, termed the House-passed bill "superior" to the Senate version and urged the House to stand by it.

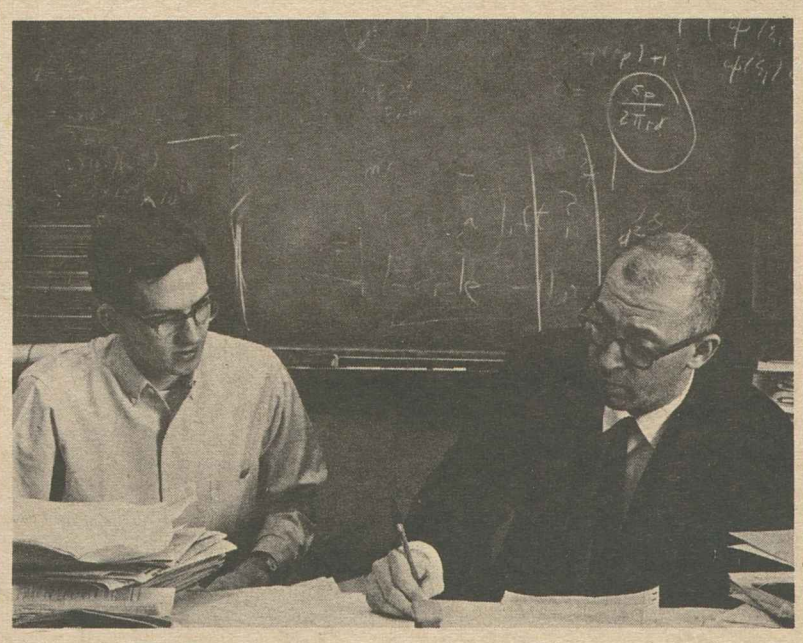
Meany told reporters after his speech to the Seafarers that under the House bill, "maybe somewhere along the line railroad management will get the idea to bargain. So far they haven't bargained."

Earlier he had told the SIU delegates that compulsory arbitration would destroy one of the chief distinctions between a free trade union movement and the totalitarian control of labor of Hitler Germany and Communist Russia.

He scoffed at the claim of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) that the Senate rail bill is comparable to the War Labor Board procedure during World War II. American labor voluntarily agreed not to strike during the war, Meany stressed.

The six rail shopcraft unions have been legally free to strike since June 19, when the last temporary strike ban imposed by Congress expired. They voluntarily agreed, however, to stay on the job while the legislation was being considered in conference.

(Continued on Page 8)



GRADUATING AFL-CIO merit scholars this year include John C. Riordan (left), Hazardville, Conn., who received his degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was awarded a National Defense Graduate Fellowship at the University of California. Riordan, shown with Dr. Jerome I. Friedman of the MIT faculty, was one of seven AFL-CIO scholarship recipients to receive degrees in 1967. **(See story Page 6.)**

Simkin Calls Session:

URW Widens Strike, Joint Mediation Set

Pittsburgh—Negotiators for the Rubber Workers and the Big Five rubber companies have moved into a full scale joint mediation session following extension of the URW strike to a fourth firm.

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who served 11 years as umpire in grievances between the URW and Goodyear, called the mediation meeting at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel here.

Top negotiators for the five companies—Goodyear, Firestone, Uniroyal, General Tire and B. F. Goodrich—were lined up on one side of the table, and the URW bargaining coordinators for each of the companies were on the other.

Previously, the union had been negotiating with Goodyear and Uniroyal at two different hotels in Cincinnati, with Goodrich in Columbus, and with Firestone and General Tire in Cleveland.

The URW has been on strike against Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich since Apr. 20 and struck June 14 at General Tire plants in Akron and Waco, Tex.—the only two plants involved in present negotiations. Goodyear employes are working on a day-to-day basis.

In calling the Pittsburgh meeting, Simkin said the "continuation of the dispute . . . [is] having an

(Continued on Page 3)

Hits Harassment Of Farm Workers

San Antonio—The Texas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission charged that members and supporters of a farm workers union in the Rio Grande Valley have been denied their legal rights by Texas Rangers and other law enforcement officials.

The report, based on a subcommittee investigation of the activities of Texas Rangers in connection with the year-long strike by members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, was issued at the opening session of a "Conference on Federal Programs and Mexican-Americans."

The report declared that testimony developed in hearings May 25 and 26 in Rio Grande City led to the conclusion that "members of the UFWOC and other citizens active in the organizing campaign have been denied their legal rights in Starr County."

The report specified these denials of rights:

- Physical and verbal abuse by Texas Rangers.
- Failure to bring promptly to trial members and union organizers against whom criminal charges have been alleged.
- Holding of union organizers for many hours before they were released on bond.
- Arrest of UFWOC members and organizers on the complaints of growers and packers without full investigation of the allegations in the complaints.
- Encouragement of farm workers by Rangers to cross picket lines.
- Intimidation by law enforcement officers of farm workers taking part in representation elections.
- Harassment by Rangers of UFWOC members, organizers, and a representative of the Migrant Ministry of the Texas Council of Churches which gave the appearance of their being in sympathy with the growers and packers rather than the impartiality expected of law enforcement officers.

The committee said it was recommending to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights that the information be forwarded to the Dept. of Justice with a request for an immediate investigation of the situation.

It asked that if the Justice Dept. corroborates information secured by the Texas advisory group, immediate steps be taken "to secure injunctive relief in federal district court."

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, meanwhile, took issue with the use of the Rangers in a conference with Texas Gov. John Connally, who under state law has supreme command of the special police force.

Accompanied by Texas AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans, Kircher told the governor in a 2.5-hour interview that the Rangers are siding with management officials in the labor dispute and should be removed promptly.

The governor replied that the

(Continued on Page 3)

Baltimore Teachers Win Vote

Baltimore — The Baltimore Teachers Union whipped the numerically larger Public School Teachers Association for the exclusive right to represent 7,800 public school teachers here.

AFT Local 340 won by a tally of 3,664 to 3,330 for the local affiliate of the National Education Association, with 231 preferring neither. The NEA group, long dominant teacher spokesman here, had a 4-1 membership edge which vanished in the secret ballot vote conducted by the American Arbitration Assn.

AFT Pres. Charles Cogen sent a message calling the result a "great triumph" and offering further help when contract proposals are drafted and negotiations start next fall. He cited recent AFT victories in Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit and other major school districts where the union has defeated NEA units for representation rights.

The Baltimore union has been adding members and campaigning for an election for more than a year. It staged a two-day protest strike which ended May 12 when city leaders promised to change

(Continued on Page 3)

$3 Billion Paid Out in Benefits During First Year of Medicare

The Social Security Administration will have paid out more than $3 billion dollars in medicare benefits by completion of the program's first year at the end of June, Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball reported.

However, 43 percent of the country's physicians still insist on billing their patients for services instead of taking assignments for direct payment by the government, he added.

The program paid a total of $2.4 billion for hospital care and services for more than 5 million admissions involving about 4 million patients, Ball said, and some $640 million for medical services, primarily those of physicians, under the voluntary medical insurance phase of the program.

"Older people have received from 5 to 20 percent more inpatient hospital services during this period," he said.

"The lives of some elderly people have been improved, and in many cases prolonged, because of this program. It is hard for me to measure the great improvement in the quality of life for an older person brought about by the removal of a cataract, the repair of a hernia, or other surgery or corrective therapy, but it is there and in a substantial amount, and it is attributable to medicare. . . .

"Because of this program many more elderly Americans have been able to get hospital care with the dignity that goes with the ability to pay. For many the choice of hospital has, for the first time, been broadened to include the best."

Ball pointed out that when a physician agrees to take an assignment for his fee, he agrees also to accept as full payment the "reasonable charge" determined by the dis-

(Continued on Page 8)

Pennsylvania Kills Attack on 1 Man, 1 Vote

Harrisburg, Pa.—Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen's drive to overturn one man, one vote standards by an amendment to the U.S. Constitution was smashed in Pennsylvania—with labor leading the fight.

The State Senate voted 43-0 to send back to committee a resolution that would have added Pennsylvania to the list of states petitioning for a constitutional convention to initiate the Dirksen Amendment.

The resolution had been on the calendar, awaiting a third reading and a vote on passage. In effect, the recommittal killed it.

(Continued on Page 2)

BETTY FURNESS, Pres. Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs, was introduced to an audience of labor editors by an old friend, Sidney Margolius, consumer columnist for many union newspapers. The occasion was an Intl. Labor Press Association luncheon in Washington.

Betty Furness Admits Bias for the Consumer

Betty Furness, the President's special assistant for consumer affairs, met editors and writers of union publications at a reception and luncheon sponsored by the Intl. Labor Press Association.

As an ice-breaker, it was a smashing success.

First came an introduction by an old friend, Sidney Margolius, whose consumer column is syndicated in the labor press. He introduced her as "a very liberal, very dedicated person." And she called him her "private encyclopedia" on consumer problems.

Miss Furness brought along some credentials of her own—membership cards in three AFL-CIO unions, backed up by time on the picket line as well as dues.

Would she be "prejudiced" in favor of business and advertising because of her past associations?

"I admit to prejudice," Miss Furness said. "I am prejudiced in favor of the consumer. I am prejudiced in favor of the woman or man in the market place who is bewildered and confused. And I hope to be able to make some of the consumer's decisions easier."

She was somewhat awed, she commented, to read a recent news story that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has set up a 45-man committee as "its answer to Betty Furness."

Union Role Hailed

But she expressed confidence that the trade union movement would provide the backing for Pres. Johnson's consumer legislative program despite the CofC's opposition "because no group has fought harder or more successfully for consumer benefits than the labor people in this country."

And she plans to get out of her office as much as possible to "talk with the man in the factory, the homemaker in the store, and the teenager at the record shop."

Pennsylvania Kills Attack on 1 Man, 1 Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Dirksen, the Republican leader of the U.S. Senate, claims 32 states have adopted similar resolutions—only two short of the number needed to summon a convention. While his claim has been challenged, the addition of Pennsylvania would have put Congress under heavy pressure to go along.

This is what Pennsylvania unions had to overcome in their fight against the Dirksen amendment resolution, the State AFL-CIO reports:

- At the start of the session, 23 of the 27 Republican state senators joined in co-sponsoring the resolution.
- Pennsylvania's Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, a Republican dealing with a Republican-controlled legislature, openly supported the resolution and actively lobbied for it.
- Dirksen sent telegrams to all GOP state senators urging them to pass the resolution and reportedly phoned key Republican county chairmen urging them to add their influence.

In response, the State AFL-CIO, affiliated unions and local central bodies spurred a massive protest and letters opposing the Dirksen Amendment poured in on the state capital. A number of original sponsors had second thoughts and withdrew their names. Finally, a GOP caucus decided the resolution was doomed to defeat and threw in the towel.

The victory was doubly sweet to labor since it was the State AFL-CIO which had initiated the first court challenge to the malapportioned legislature. The present legislature was elected from districts drawn up by the State Supreme Court after the legislature itself was unable to agree on a valid reapportionment bill.

Employes Want 'More,' Beirne Declares:

CWA Delegates Look Ahead To Bell Contract Reopening

By John M. Barry

Kansas City, Mo.—The Communications Workers served notice on the Bell Telephone System that the union will go to the bargaining table next March seeking "more than we got the last time."

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, addressing the union's 29th annual convention, stressed the need for "a very healthy improvement in wages over the last increase."

Bell System management, he said, must be aware that its 250,000 employes represented by CWA are "restive and uneasy because so many inequities remain."

"So, at this convention," Beirne declared, "we're saying to the industry, you'd better have a lot of change in that big pocketbook of yours, because the members of CWA are going to want more. And we say in advance: thank you."

Beirne's keynote address highlighted opening sessions of the convention, which drew some 2,500 delegates, alternates and guests. The CWA's 800 locals cover more than 420,000 workers in the communications industry. Later sessions were to include a major address by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and action on a score of policy resolutions and statements.

The delegates re-elected Beirne and Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood by acclamation, along with Executive Vice Presidents J. M. Massey and Glenn Watts. The third executive vice president, George E. Gill, defeated Roger Speck of Atlanta, Ga., for a full two-year term. Gill was first elected by the executive board to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of John L. Crull.

Other Results

Also re-elected were Vice Presidents George M. Miller, District 1; W. K. Edwards, District 2; Walter Schaar, District 4; Arthur B. LeFevre, District 5; D. L. McCowen, District 6; D. K. Gordon, District 7; John C. Carroll, District 8, and Richard W. Hackler, District 9; and National Directors P. J. Morgan, Western Electric Installation; Frank J. Novotny, Western Electric Sales, and J. Curtis Fletcher, non-Bell.

Newly elected were Ben Porch as District 3 vice president, who defeated the incumbent, W. W. Brown, and Robert Minnery of Cincinnati, who was chosen national long lines director over the incumbent, Elaine T. Gleason.

Beirne reviewed the last round of negotiations with the Bell System, which produced a wage-fringe package totaling 22.4 cents an hour with a reopener on wages and other money items in March 1968. The bargaining year, he noted, was a difficult one covering nearly 10 months before every unit achieved a settlement based on the pattern set by the Western Electric installers.

The CWA president said the union's difficulties with Bell also were reflected in a "fantastic total" of more than 52,000 formal grievances filed during 1966. The fact that the union won nearly 32,000 of these, he observed, shows that they were not "idle complaints or exaggerated beefs."

Beirne charged that the "pile of grievances" reveals "serious weaknesses" in telephone company management.

"If they were doing their job right," he said, "we wouldn't have so many cases at the second stage level. . . . Is it slipshod management that produces so many grievances—or is it a deliberate effort to make life hard for CWA?"

He also assailed Bell management for its practice of monitoring the conversations of subscribers and operators. This practice, Beirne charged, is used not only as a quality control measure, but as a disciplinary device as well.

"I hope that the passage of tough legislation and new company policy will abolish this evil practice once and for all," he said.

The convention itself, in an early resolution, condemned "all forms of eavesdropping, wiretapping, and telephone monitoring." It endorsed pending federal legislation to outlaw such practices except in cases involving national security.

"And even this one exception," the resolution said, "must be very closely and zealously guarded."

In other resolutions, the delegates:

- Gave strong endorsement to the proposal for a non-profit public broadcasting corporation to set up a new non-commercial radio and television network.
- Reaffirmed support for such legislation as "truth-in-lending," stronger social security, pollution control, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b), and a federal minimum wage of $2 an hour.
- Renewed support of the concept of federated fund raising by voluntary community health and welfare agencies, and offered the union's services to help coordinate their efforts with those of public agencies.
- Called on the Senate to restore funds cut by the House from appropriations requests for aid to education and repeated the call for free, high-quality education through the doctorate level.
- Urged all levels of governmen to "re-assess their role not only in the control of crime, but in the prevention of crime," including the social conditions that lead to crime.

IBEW Strike Holds At Nine RCA Plants

Picket lines of 30,000 striking members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers held steady at nine plants of the Radio Corp. of America in a contract dispute that started June 5.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, 20,000 members of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers at 12 other RCA locations awaited the results of balloting on a tentative settlement reached earlier in the week. The outcome apparently depended on a re-vote at the largest IUE local union in the RCA chain—Camden, N.J., Local 103, with about 6,500 members.

IBEW members struck after rejecting the company's "final" offer as deficient in two areas—wages and allowances for hospital room and board in case of illness.

The impasses continued at a meeting of both sides called June 16 by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Meetings were recessed, subject to the call of the mediator.

The strike was the first for IBEW-RCA employes in 30 years. It followed a "final" management offer of a 4 percent wage hike in the first year of a three-year contract, plus 3 percent in each of the next two years without any provision for cost-of-living rises.

Company representatives were called "adamant" in refusing to recognize that living costs have eaten up all but 1.3 percent of the 7.5 percent the IBEW won for its RCA members three years ago.

"We don't think the cost of living is going to stop going up," said Lawson Wimberly of the union negotiating committee, an assistant to IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman. He said RCA workers in IBEW decided that the time has come to get protection in the form of an escalator tied to the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index.

RCA plants where the IBEW is on strike are at Bloomington, Indianapolis and Marion, Ind.; West Palm Beach, Fla., Findlay, O.; Meadowlands and Lancaster, Pa.; Rockaway, N.J., and Hollywood, Calif. The plants produce radio, TV and phonographic equipment.

IUE members work on other civilian and defense products in plants in Camden, Moorestown and Somerville, N.J.; Mountain Top and Scranton, Pa.; Lewiston, Me.; Cincinnati, O.; Memphis, Tenn.; Plymouth, Mich., and Burbank, Los Angeles and Van Nuys, Calif.

VIETNAMESE union delegation, among foreign visitors to the Communications Workers convention in Kansas City, presents CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne with their union lapel emblem. From the left are Nguyen Van Tinh; Nguyen Quang Nghiem; Miss Nguyen Thi Hoang Tam, interpreter; Beirne; Mrs. Phan Thi Hoai of the Vietnam Confederation of Labor Women's Activities Dept.; Bui Bo; Vuong Van Binh and Trinh Van Phuoc.

Harassment Charged:

Rights Panel Assails Rangers' Strike Use

(Continued from Page 1)

Rangers were assigned to Starr County at the request of local officials to assist in upholding the law. Connally said he saw no reason to recall them at that time.

Shortly after Kircher left the governor's office, however, an aide to the governor reported that most of the Rangers, including the detachment commander, Capt. A. Y. Allee, had decided on their own that the situation no longer required their presence. The Ranger force in Starr County was reduced from 15, one-fourth of the total force, to 4.

Allee, a gruff veteran whose father and grandfather were Texas Rangers and whose, son, also a Ranger, joined him in Starr County, has evoked many of the union complaints. News photographers have charged that he threatened them to prevent their taking pictures during a mass arrest of pickets. The Texas Advisory Committee report said he had turned down an invitation to appear privately before its investigators to answer union complaints.

Shortly before meeting with the governor, Kircher flew to Mexico City with David T. Lopez, AFL-CIO representative in Texas who formerly was press officer for the Inter-American Regional Organization of workers (ORIT) at the Mexico City headquarters.

CTM, ORIT Consulted

They met with Gen. Sec. Fidel Velazquez of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) and Raul Valdivia, assistant general secretary of ORIT.

As a result of the meeting, Velazquez announced that he is sending a national representative to the border area adjoining Starr County with instructions to local union leaders to continue, and if possible increase, their joint efforts with Texas trade unionists to control the flow of Mexican strikebreakers to the Texas fields.

Valdivia said ORIT would suggest a meeting late in July of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee. The meeting would bring together national representatives of the CTM and the AFL-CIO to discuss problems of organizing farm workers in Texas and to ratify and develop joint projects by international committees at the local level.

In Austin, State Senators Oscar Mauzy of Dallas, A. R. Schwartz of Galveston and Don Kennard of Fort Worth recommended that the Texas Rangers and local officials be instructed not to take sides in labor disputes and to use only such force as permitted by law. They also recommended that county and district attorneys be prohibited from prosecuting cases against union members when they are on retainers to companies involved in a labor dispute.

Also issued last week was a detailed report by the Social Action Dept. of the Texas Catholic Conference, urging support by the church of the organization of farm workers.

Protection Asked

The Catholic group recommended that "large corporate growers be urged to seriously consider joining voluntarily in the growing American awareness of the need to recognize the right of farm workers to organize," that a minimum wage be enacted for the state and that Congress extend NLRB coverage to farm workers.

Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, has announced that the committee will hold hearings in Starr County June 28-30, and will receive testimony on pending legislation to extend federal labor law coverage to the farm workers.

The civil rights advisory committee also asked that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights request proper federal authorities to re-examine the "regulations and policies which permit and encourage persons residing in Mexico to cross the border and engage in agricultural labor in the United States on a daily basis to the detriment of citizens or other persons permanently residing in the United States." The committee noted it had collected information "indicating that many Mexican nationals who possess alien-resident receipt cards (green cards) but who are living in Mexico, are being utilized as a source of labor on farms which are being picketed."

The conference at which the report was read featured workshops on various areas of concern to Mexican-Americans in which federal officials outlined programs that might be of assistance. Labor leaders, educators, clergymen, and Mexican-American leaders across Texas took part in the conference.

Henry Munoz Jr., equal opportunities director of the Texas AFL-CIO, is a member of the advisory committee.

COORDINATED bargaining committee representing 17 unions with contracts at the Anaconda Co.'s four Montana properties presented proposals for new agreements to company officials at a meeting in Butte. Arthur W. Stuart (standing), Steelworkers' researcher assigned to the committee, is spelling out the justification for the unions' claims—noting that Anaconda's net profits for the three years ended last December were more than $269 million, or double those of the previous triennium.

U.S. Employe Shop Steward Guide Issued

A good union begins with a good shop steward, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany writes in an introduction to a new pamphlet, "AFL-CIO Manual for Federal Employes," published to help local union stewards and officers do the best job for their members.

Meany recalls that the late Pres. Kennedy's executive order—the text of which is included—opened a new era in federal labor-management relations by giving the workers "a voice in the determination of their own working conditions."

"But much remains to be done," he adds. "Federal employes are still denied rights and procedures which are taken for granted in private enterprise—final and binding arbitration of grievances, an independent government 'labor board' to decide unfair labor practice charges, and effective machinery to break deadlocks in negotiations."

Union leadership also must be prepared to do its part, Meany declares, with a shop steward "who knows the contract, who knows how it should be administered, who knows how to handle grievances, who knows the importance of keeping the membership alert and informed."

Single copies of the pamphlet, AFL-CIO Publication No. 138, may be had free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006; in greater numbers, 20 cents per copy, $15 per 100.

17-Union Team Opens Anaconda Bargaining

Butte, Mont. — Labor history was made in this mining town when 96 local union and staff representatives from 17 different international unions, the Montana Metal and Building Trades Councils, and the Industrial Union Dept. met with officials of the Anaconda Company to negotiate new contracts.

While the negotiations covered only the contracts at the company's Montana operations in Great Falls, Anaconda, East Helena, and here in Butte, the bargaining committee consisted of representatives from every international union holding bargaining rights at all 25 operations of the Anaconda Co. and its subsidiaries—Anaconda American Brass Co., Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., and the International Smelting & Refining Co.

The bargaining team was developed as the result of the merger of the Steelworkers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

A conference in March in Salt Lake City hammered out the bargaining program for this year's negotiations with the major nonferrous companies. All unions representing workers in the Anaconda Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., and the other major companies, were invited to participate.

It was this effort to unify copper, lead and zinc workers in the U.S. and Canada which resulted in the Anaconda coordinated negotiating committee.

Major demands for the renewal of the Montana contracts, most of which expire on June 30, include substantial wage increases, wage equalization with pay scales comparable to those which prevail in other major non-ferrous companies, a cost-of-living escalator clause, pension benefits, increased health and welfare coverage, adequate job and income security, better vacations and holidays, and improved working conditions.

In addition to the Steelworkers, the Anaconda bargaining committee is made up of representatives from the Operating Engineers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, Ironworkers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Molders, Pipefitters, Bricklayers, Plumbers, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, and the Montana Metal and Building Trades Councils.

Rubber Union Strikes Fourth Tire Company

(Continued from Page 1)

unhealthy effect on the communities affected and the parties involved."

The chief federal mediator had been in Cleveland for two days last week. He conferred at that time with URW President Peter Bommarito and Firestone's chief negotiator, Joseph Cairns.

URW negotiators said that while the union has agreed to the five-day meeting, there will be no retreat from their proposal for a "true" 5 percent contract.

Talks Snarled

The union and companies have been stalled the last two weeks in a dispute over what the companies' latest offers really are worth.

The URW estimates them at 60 cents an hour for three years, including 38 cents in wages for tire plant employes. Workers at non-tire plants would get only 31 cents.

The remaining 22 cents would go for improvements in the pension program, hospitalization and other fringe benefits.

The companies claimed their offers would cost them 73.5 cents an hour. The difference, they said, is in the cost of some of the fringe benefits plus roll-up, an added-on percentage they said covers such hidden costs as overtime premium pay.

Union officials have indicated it would take an offer of 75 to 80 cents, using their figures, to bring a settlement and then only if several working condition problems are ironed out.

The strikes against Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich were 59 days old on June 18, making them the longest strikes in Big Five rubber history. The previous record was 58 days against Firestone in 1959. That same year Goodrich was struck for 55 days and Uniroyal for 22 days.

Baltimore Teachers Union Wins Sole Bargaining Rights for 7,800

(Continued from Page 1)

city laws to permit a bargaining election. The ordinance was approved June 5, and June 16 was chosen for the voting.

To make the balloting easier, the AAA arranged for 36 buses, each with a ballot box and election official, to visit all 215 Baltimore schools according to a carefully-worked-out schedule. The ballots were taken to Herring Run Junior High School and mixed together to make it impossible for anyone to know how individual schools voted.

When a preliminary count showed no majority for either organization, Lewis Gill, the election director, began hearing protests on 177 challenged ballots. The final tally gave Local 340 a majority of the 7,277 valid votes cast.

The local is headed by Pres. Dennis Crosby and Executive Sec. Charles Laubheim. Richard Avnet led the union campaign committee. AFT Dir. of Organization James Mundy and others addressed a June 12 pre-election rally.

Crosby said contract proposals will be based on the expressed desires of teachers for improvements in wages and classroom conditions. Size of classes and adequacy of teaching aids will be given major attention when talks open with Supt. Laurence Paquin and other representatives of the Baltimore School Board, the union has announced.

Besides classroom teachers, the union represents psychologists, social workers, student counselors, department heads, home and demonstration teachers, hospital teachers and others.

Before union members walked out in May, the School Board turned down the union's request for an election on the basis of a ruling by the city solicitor that it would be illegal. The board changed its mind after consultation with City Council leaders and Mayor Theodore McKeldin (R).

In other AFT developments, announced at union headquarters in Chicago:

- End-of-semester strikes won contract settlements for 217 school employes in the Chicago suburbs of Maywood, Melrose Park and Broadview, and for 115 teachers at Gibraltar, Mich., a Detroit suburb.

- AFT members voted 16,790 to 11,540 in a national referendum to move the union headquarters from Cyrus McCormick's former "castle" in Chicago to the Continental Building, 1012 Fourteenth St. N.W., Washington, D. C., in mid-**August.**

Arlo Strohpaul Dies; AFL-CIO Staff Member

Grand Rapids, Mich. — AFL-CIO Staff Rep. Arlo Strohpaul died here two days before his 58th birthday following a long illness.

A member of Grand Rapids Division 836, Amalgamated Transit Union, he joined the staff of the former AFL in 1954 after seven terms as secretary of the Grand Rapids AFL, and remained on the AFL-CIO regional staff after the merger in 1955.

He is survived by his widow, Florence, and a daughter, Nola.

The Class of 1967

THE CLASS OF 1967 carries the great hope of the nation. It has been more richly endowed than any of its predecessors. It is more qualified to cope with the struggles and problems that the nation and the world face.

Yet in that class are those who received something less than the best education the country has to offer. They are the victims of inadequate school budgets, poorly trained teachers using outmoded techniques, inferior school plants short of equipment, books and the other tools of education.

There are also those who started with the class but didn't make it—the dropouts, the disadvantaged who couldn't keep up, the impoverished who were forced to substitute meager wages for hours in the classroom.

The Class of 1967, as it moves out into the world of work or higher education and takes its place among the voting citizenry of the nation, must ponder these problems and their solutions.

Equal opportunity for a decent education is basic to a democratic system. Where it falls short or does not exist the system itself is impaired. A great deal has been done in the past few years in the form of federal programs, but more is needed—especially more funds—to assure every youngster a chance to get the best education he is capable of absorbing.

Equal opportunity in education is part of the overall struggle to make equal rights for all a reality. This struggle the Class of 1967 must join if its years in the school system are to be meaningful.

It must join also in the never-ending war to eliminate poverty in the greatest and wealthiest nation in the world, to make a reality, available to all, their own years of learning and living in a prosperous and affluent society.

If the next generation is to be the possessor of a good education in an atmosphere of freedom and liberty, the Class of 1967 must dedicate itself also to protect that freedom and expand its horizons so that there will be finally a world at peace.

On The Right Track

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES struck a blow for free collective bargaining when it removed from the Administration's bill on the rail shopcraft dispute the compulsory arbitration provision, described by its supporters as "mediation to finality."

The House-Senate conference committee called to compose the differences between the measures passed by the two chambers can strike another blow for free bargaining by quickly adopting the House bill.

The bill passed by the Senate would mean that 130,000 rail shopcraft workers would be compelled to work, without the right to strike, until Jan. 1, 1969, if the dispute is not settled. The House bill contains no such provision. It provides for a 90-day no-strike period to allow further mediation.

The unions, as a token of good faith, have voluntarily pledged not to strike—although they are legally entitled to walk off the job—until the conference committee completes its deliberations.

The choice before the conferees is clear: free collective bargaining, not compulsion, is the hallmark of a democratic society.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Don't Forget Us'

Hits 'Totally Unfair' Attacks:

Wirtz Praises Building Trades For Earnest Drive on Job Bias

The following is excerpted from a speech by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz before the 12th National Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

THE PAST, and by the past I mean the past three or four years, has been characterized by the pointing of a finger on the matter of racial discrimination at the building trades which is totally unfair.

There is no question about two things: First, that there has been a differentiation on the basis of race as the product of history in the building trades, of most building trades, which is not characteristic of others.

The second truth, that there is today, there has been recently, as far as my fairest appraisal of it is concerned, as complete, as honest, as sincere and as potentially effective a movement to meet this problem in the building trades as in any other American institution in the labor movement or outside it.

Unfortunately, this may be a period in which every single case of there being no minority member in an apprenticeship program has been the subject of front page attention and headlines. And there has been no comparable attention to all of the things which have been done to meet that problem. I wish that there were some way of getting just not equal time but 10 percent time for the kind of thing that is going on.

I wish there could have been just a little attention when the leaders of the Building Trades Council of Baltimore sat down with the president of the National Urban League and the local Urban League to work out a program there for meeting this problem.

I wish there could be a little attention to the fact that the same thing is going on in Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Portland, Atlanta.

I wish there could be just a little attention to what the building trades have done with the government and with the civil rights groups here in the city of Washington so that you can stand today and say, with complete fairness, that the matter of the color of a boy's skin when he comes to an apprenticeship in Washington, D.C., doesn't make one single bit of difference. I say it that way.

I WOULD LIKE to call to your attention two recent reports on this subject. The facts are pretty thoroughly assembled. The first document to which I call your attention is the report of the New York City Commission on Human Rights of about two weeks ago, which as far as I am concerned represents zero contribution to the understanding of this problem because it deals with all of the stereotypes of five to 10 years ago, purports to be a study of what is being done about minority participation in apprenticeship programs in New York City.

It says almost nothing about what Pete Brennan and Harry Van Arsdale and their colleagues have done, and takes eight unions which had the hardest time and leaves out of account the unions which have moved rapidly ahead in this particular area and comes up with the kind of report which attracts front page headlines.

Then I would like you to know about a report entitled "Negro Participation in Apprenticeship Programs" which has been prepared by the Manpower Administration of the Dept. of Labor.

. . . We can get no newspaper attention to it at all because it is as fair-minded a document as I have ever seen. It criticizes you, it criticizes me, it points out the inadequacies in meeting the problems of discrimination. But it then goes to point out, very deliberately, and very carefully and in detail, the problem of bringing qualified minority group members to the apprenticeship program.

It says to you and says to us, you have some things left to do as far as eliminating discrimination is concerned.

But the problem here is central today, the problem is being sure that there are people of all races qualified for these programs and it concentrates on the problem of the disadvantaged.

I ask for your cooperation, your confidence now, and your understanding. I offer you our complete cooperation and confidence and our understanding of this situation.

Meany: 'We Are Very Proud'

The AFL-CIO "commercial" on the last Edward P. Morgan broadcast was given by Federation Pres. George Meany. Here is what he said:

Tonight marks the end of a long and happy association. Mr. Morgan is leaving this network to embark on a new venture—a large-scale experiment in educational broadcasting. It is an exciting challenge, and we can understand why he could not resist it.

For that reason, and for that reason only, Edward P. Morgan and the News will no longer be brought to you by the AFL-CIO.

I say this sadly, for we in the AFL-CIO are very proud of our long association with Mr. Morgan. We are proud of the many honors he has earned—and of the reflected glory that has been our share as his sponsor.

But we are proudest of all for having made Mr. Morgan available to you, his listeners, without strings or taboos—free to speak his mind, to give his views, not ours, without censorship of any kind at any time.

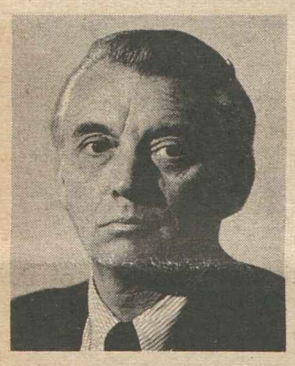
So tonight we come to the end of the 12½ rewarding years—rewarding, we believe, not just to the AFL-CIO, but to the cause of a better-informed America. This is a cause we know Mr. Morgan will continue to serve with the wisdom and the mature judgment we all admire.

He goes to his new assignment with our thanks for a job well done and with our warmest best wishes for the future.

Morgan: 'A Rare Experience'

By Edward P. Morgan

WELL, THE TIME HAS COME. A few urgent matters are on my mind. First I want to try to describe how it feels to be free. Not that I am being liberated tonight. I am afraid I can say, without fear of contradiction, that never in the history of broadcasting has a journalist been so free to speak his mind, to exercise his own editorial judgments, to make his own mistakes, as I have been in the 12½ years of this gorgeous assignment which ends, or at least is interrupted, with this broadcast.



Morgan

Never in all the 35 years I have plied the reporter's trade have I enjoyed such a rare experience. So this might be an occasion for personal celebration. But I am not jubilant. I will be everlastingly grateful to my sponsor, the AFL-CIO, for its patience and record longevity of sponsorship despite my repeated biting of the hand that helped feed me, by criticizing organized labor, its leaders and its policies, when I felt such criticism warranted.

I am grateful, too, for the tolerant flexibility of my employer, ABC News, which with unthreatening grace not only absorbed my public complaints here of the irresponsibility of broadcasting in general and, on occasion, ABC in particular, but which also absorbed threatening protests from affiliated stations, and others, about my broadcast comments.

So why don't I bubble like a just-opened bottle of champagne in personal triumph? Precisely because I feel so alone and disturbed out here in the rarefied atmosphere.

Don't kid yourself, Morgan. There are others who could have fulfilled this or similar assignments better than you. The painful point is they have not had the similar opportunity. I have detected, through these years, envious looks from respected colleagues and I am certain I have interpreted their glances correctly. They were not saying "Boy, what a Pulitzer-Prize-winning piece you did last night!" They were saying silently, "Boy, what we could do if we had the same unfettered freedom on our beats." This is a terrifying condition for the freest press in the world.

I am deeply concerned about the conditions and moods now rampant in this, my native land. Amid the most incredible riches and the most terrifying power any nation has ever accumulated in the history of man, we are plunged into divisive turmoil. Instead of trying to solve our problems we organize hate groups to blame the other fellow. Or we flee to the beaches of frantic leisure only to be sunburned by the guilt of our wanton negligence.

There is no miracle drug or magic ointment to cure or quiet this situation. But there is an instrument of devastating effectiveness which we have only superficially, often hypocritically, employed. It is called the power of the press.

There is enough wrong in this republic to merit a full-scale expose daily, if not every hour on the hour. But newspapers run prize contests to lure readers or keep the ones they have. Broadcasting is driving thoughtful citizens away in droves by fertilizing the wastelands of the airwaves with the manure of utter mediocrity.

Why? I think I know why. Nothing in life is free. But in our obeisance before the altar of profit and free enterprise we have let the lust for material things get the better of us. Nothing is so important as people. But instead of the sacred dignity of the individual human being, too many of us worship dividends and private property more.

It is not the policy of General Motors to kill or maim people. But that became its operating policy in order "to protect its investment", when instead of correcting flaws it knew its cars had, it set a gumshoe detective on the trail of Ralph Nader. And where were the Detroit reporters, incidentally, before Nader came along?

IT IS NOT the policy of the newspapers and broadcasting stations of Connecticut to suppress vital news. Yet where was the press of that state when the shocking revelations about Sen. Thomas Dodd were coming out? Has it occurred to an editor or broadcaster, in Connecticut or out, that the senator's tortured employes might not have passed the incriminating documents over the transom to Drew Pearson if they had believed the Connecticut press would have responded to any first friendly tips with the enterprising courage Pearson did? Where were the press and the rest of the power structure, including labor leaders, in the disgraced and bleeding city of Cincinnati before its black citizens exploded their frustration?

I go now to a Ford-Foundation-financed experiment in non-commercial broadcasting where I may execute the biggest pratfall in the history of journalism. That's my problem.

The nation's situation is not hopeless. It simply begs for responsible sustained attention. My most painful duty tonight is to take leave of a loyal, thoughtful listening audience. If I have been emboldened to speak out it is because I know I have not been talking to myself.

The honestly concerned citizens, right, left and center, are the nuclei, not of black power or white power but positive power, which can make representative government work. But their power has not been sufficiently turned on because the press has been too busy neuterizing the news to clear comfortable, non-controversial space for the full-page ad and the singing commercial.

This "thank you" note from Edward P. Morgan was engraved on a silver tray he presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:

"To George Meany and the AFL-CIO, for doing what no other sponsor has ever done in the history of broadcasting—even though it should come naturally to every sponsor interested in free speech and freedom of the press: allowing a journalist to speak his critical mind; for that, thanks."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH ATTENTION riveted on the disadvantages faced by Negro Americans in all parts of our country, the nation has only recently become aware of the plight faced by Mexican Americans.

More than 5 million Mexican Americans represent the second largest minority group in the country. In the western and southwestern areas of our country, where they have their largest concentrations, they have felt the sting of discrimination almost as much as has the Negro.

Several years ago Mexican American groups, which had not been too vocal in presenting their problems in national forums, decided the time had come for them to turn to the federal government to protect their rights and to work with them to enhance opportunities.

Recently, four cabinet officers and Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, made a report to the President in which they declared:

"The Mexican American was an American long before this land became the United States.

"He embodies traditions, language and culture which predated our own by hundreds of years.

"Yet, in many respects, the Mexican American has been a neglected American. He continues to face severe handicaps in language, jobs, education, health and housing opportunities.

"He has sought, but has often been denied, the dignity and fruit of well-paid labor. He has sought, but has often been denied, the proper tools of education for his children. He has sought — but has often been denied because of it — to maintain his own proud traditions in a free society where differences should be respected and cultural diversity encouraged."

OTHER AMERICANS, particularly those who live in the East and Middle West, have many misconceptions about Mexican Americans.

They believe, for example, that most Mexican Americans live in rural areas and seek to eke out a living from the soil or as migratory laborers.

In fact, proportionally more Mexican Americans live in cities than do all Americans as a group.

Almost 20 percent of all Mexican Americans, however, are migrant farm workers. Until recently, these have been the forgotten Americans.

There has been help coming in the anti-poverty program. The Office of Economic Opportunity has devoted some $41 million to aiding migrant workers this year and $25 million has been used in programs to help Mexican American migrants.

Since 1964 extensive programs have been set up through the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Job Corps Centers through OEO and the Dept. of Labor to assist young Mexican Americans.

The U.S. Office of Education has established a completely new unit which will concentrate on educational programs for Spanish-speaking children, and has appointed a group of distinguished laymen, mostly Mexican Americans, to an Advisory Council on Mexican American Education.

One of the more hopeful developments was undertaken by Pres. Johnson when he named a top-level inter-agency committee on Mexican American Affairs. Its chairman is Commissioner Vicente Ximenes of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Its purposes are to:

- Assure that federal programs are reaching Mexican Americans and providing the assistance they need, and
- Seek out new programs that may be necessary to handle problems that are unique to the Mexican American community.

Probably the greatest power in the hands of the Mexican Americans has rarely, if ever been used. That is the ballot.

Public Aid Average Put At $13.50 a Week

WIDESPREAD misinformation, "some of it quite deliberate," hampers efforts to up-date lagging public assistance programs, Dir. Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said in a network radio interview.

"Most needy people don't get any public assistance at all," said Seidman, noting that only 22 percent of those at the poverty level are helped by assistance programs.

His statements were made on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO produced public affairs program aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

HE NOTED that while the total cost of public aid has risen, proportionate costs have fallen far behind the growth of national income or gross national product. He said that public assistance payments average about $13.50 a week.

"So, it is wrong to say that public assistance costs have been mushrooming," Seidman said, "they haven't." In fact, public assistance is actually going to too few people, and "the payments themselves have been very, very inadequate, in terms of meeting human needs," he asserted.

Questioning Seidman were James Deakin, White House correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Stanley Levey, labor reporter for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

NOT ALL of the 2,500 delegates to the legislative conference of the American Federation of Government Employes could crowd into this Senate hearing room where Pres. John F. Griner called for major reforms in the pay-setting mechanism for the government's blue collar workers. The overflow moved on to the offices of their home-state senators and congressmen to urge congressional action on the union's program, including a substantial pay hike for salaried employes and a strong labor relations law covering federal employes.

Public Employe Union Bargaining Here to Stay, Wurf Tells Mayors

Honolulu—Public employes and collective bargaining, having engaged in "sporadic flirtations" for decades, are now bound in a marriage that "will endure," Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes declared in a speech before the U.S. Conference of Mayors here.

"Collective bargaining is more than simply an additional holiday, or a pay increase, or an improved pension plan, or a grievance procedure," Wurf said.

"It is, of course, all of these, and their importance can hardly be over-estimated. But it is, in its most profound sense, a process.

"It is a process which transforms pleading to negotiation. It is a process which permits employes dignity as they participate in the formulation of their terms and conditions of employment. It is a process which embraces the democratic ideal and applies it concretely, specifically, effectively at the place of work."

Wurf asserted that the "traditional distinctions" between the public and private sectors of the economy have disappeared as public ownership spread and resulted in "overlapping functions, parallel efforts, incredibly complex relationships."

Most of the expansion in public employment, he continued, has been at the state and local levels.

"We are, therefore, considering one of the fastest growing sectors in our society," he added. "Most certainly we are considering the fastest growing sector in the American labor movement. More specifically, I am here as a representative of what has been termed, by others, the fastest growing union.

"I say this with considerable pride but without, I hope, boastfulness. On the contrary, it is offered with genuine gratitude. All that we are, we owe to you.

"You represent our best organizers, our most persuasive reason for existence, our defense against membership apathy and indifference, our perpetual prod to militancy, and our assurance of continued growth."

Some observers, Wurf said, have concluded that union membership has crested in industry and that labor, "hungry for per capita dues," has turned toward public workers.

"Whether or not this is true, the important thing is that it is irrelevant," he declared.

Organizing Success Cited

"Unions would be unable to sign up a single employe if he were satisfied, if his dignity were not offended, if he were treated with justice. What is important is not the motives of union officials in organizing public employes, but the astonishing rapidity and success of their efforts. Barren ground yields poor crops. But here, the ground was fertile beyond belief."

Wurf told the mayors that public employe strike prohibitions not only are ineffectual but "warp" the "vital process" of collective bargaining because they "create the very tensions, exacerbate the very situations, provoke the very strikes they were allegedly formulated to prevent."

"It is time we learned from experience and applied its rich lessons," he concluded. "The democracy of our political life deserves full extension into the labor relations of our public life. Public employes will not have it otherwise."

7 AFL-CIO Scholars Graduate with Honors

Seven winners of AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships were graduated from college this year with the same kinds of scholastic records that won them the awards as high school students.

Since the program was inaugurated in 1959, scholarships worth up to $6,000 have been presented to 54 outstanding high school graduates. The commitment of nearly $325,000, however, represents only a small part of organized labor's investment in higher education.

This year the AFL-CIO and its international union affiliates, central bodies and local unions are spending an estimated $1.5 million to help approximately 1,400 young men and women through college.

This year's graduates include one honorary AFL-CIO scholarship holder—John C. Riordan, Hazardville, Conn., who was graduated as a physics major from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has been awarded a three-year National Defense Graduate Fellowship which will enable him to complete work for his doctor of philosophy degree at the University of California.

Dad a Postal Clerk

Riordan, son of Edward Riordan, a member of Postal Clerks Local 497-8, Springfield, Mass., accepted an AFL-CIO scholarship in 1963 but withdrew after receiving a more opulent award which included summer employment. However, he has kept in touch with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and is listed as an honorary merit scholar.

The other merit scholars graduated were:

Judy White Armstrong, Tulsa, Okla., who received her degree from the University of Tulsa after three years at the University of Oklahoma. The daughter of Neville E. White of Operating Engineers Local 948, she amassed an outstanding scholastic record and expects to teach college English. She is married to Thomas L. Armstrong.

Paul C. Jefferson, Chicago, was graduated from Harvard University with highest honors, was on the Dean's List for all four years and has received a Fulbright award for study next fall at the Sorbonne in Paris. His mother, Mrs. Helen C. Jefferson, is a member of Teachers Local 1.

William S. Jacobs, Decatur, Ga., was graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa member by Swarthmore College and has won a Keasbey Award, comparable to a Rhodes Scholarship, which will permit him to study for his master's degree at St. John's College, Cambridge University, England.

Craig A. Peterson, Mason City, Ia., received the degree of bachelor of science in aerospace engineering from Iowa State University, where he played the trumpet in school musical organizations and also in the Mason City and Clear Lake Municipal bands.

Renee Stern, New York City, was graduated from Barnard College. She is the daughter of the late Carl Stern, refugee from Hitler Germany who was a long-time member of Local 1790, Textile Workers Union of America.

Allen Blacker Thomson, Tucson, Ariz., who got his degree in nuclear physics from the University of Arizona, where he expects to work for a master's degree in mathematics. His late father, Captain Thomson, was a member of the Railroad Signalmen for 35 years.

At ILO Conference:

Swiss Union Leader Blasts Attack on U.S.

Geneva—Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss trade union leader, angrily denounced at the current Intl. Labor Organization conference a Communist-mounted campaign to villify the United States.

Moeri rose on a point of order to interrupt a Ukranian government delegate who was continuing the series of Soviet propaganda attacks on American policy.

"To attack the United States is fashionable nowadays," the respected Swiss worker delegate reminded the conference of 1,200 labor, government and employer spokesmen of 109 nations and their advisers.

"We hear," he continued with visible emotion, "that the Americans are responsible for all the evils which burden humanity. But nobody talks about the fine things the United States is doing."

Moeri, chairman of the conference's worker delegates, appealed to the president of the three-week session, Ethiopian Social Affairs Minister Getahun Tesemma, to silence the Communist propaganda.

The Communist and Arab delegates had played it soft during the initial stage of the conference when the United Nations was still seeking to assure an effective cease-fire between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

Tactics Shifted

But once all fighting had ended they increasingly injected into the general debate charges of American collusion with Israel and U.S. "aggression" in Viet Nam.

Rudolph Faupl, the U.S. worker delegate, strongly protested against the Communist refusal to abide by the rule that statements in the debate should be confined to the non-political problems of concern to workers.

"Obviously," Faupl told the conference, "this is not acceptable to a minority who represent what they call socialist countries. They come to this rostrum to spread propaganda and villify other member states."

The American government delegates, assistant secretary of labor George L-P Weaver and George P. Delaney, a special assistant to the secretary of state, also rose to denounce the Communist maneuvers, as did Edwin P. Neilan, the American employer representative.

Tesemma aroused the ire of the Communists when he ordered expunged from the conference's record an attack on the United States and Israel by a Bulgarian delegate who ignored calls to order.

The president denied the floor to a Cuban delegate because of his irresponsible attacks on other Latin American countries and what he called "Yankee imperialism."

First "Drastic" Action

It was the first time that the president took such drastic action to enforce the conference's rules. He acted after five Latin American government delegates had strongly objected to the insults the Cuban was hurling at their countries.

Meanwhile, in the conference resolutions committee Faupl called for the ILO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, to take action in favor of workers in the entertainment industry.

He stressed the "grave human problems arising from the unstable nature of industry" when he introduced a resolution asking for an examination of these at the "international level."

The American entertainment unions, Faupl assured, "are willing to work with all other groups dedicated to the improvement of working conditions" in their field.

Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the United Nations Development Program, praised the ILO in a speech to the conference for what he termed the "unique place" it held "among the peace builders."

Noting that the ILO carries the "major load" in the developing of training facilities in the underprivileged countries, Hoffman said:

"You are in a key position in this global war on poverty because what you are striking at is poverty of opportunity. None of us should rest too easily until everyone on this globe has an opportunity for a life of decency and dignity."

Situs Picketing Victory Predicted by Haggerty

Building trades leaders are ready for a House vote on the on-site picketing bill. Their immediate concern is to get the bill to a vote.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the final session of the department's annual legislative conference: "I am satisfied the votes are there."

He said reports from the 4,200 delegates indicated that some House members, under heavy pressure by employers, would be happier if they didn't have to vote on the bill—but would support it in a showdown.

The legislation, to permit picketing at a multi-employer construction project, was a major goal of delegates to the four-day conference.

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) told the closing session that "such outfits as the National Right to Work Committee and the Farm Bureau" have been working side by side with contractors in lobbying against the site picketing bill.

They've been saying, O'Hara reported, that the legislation "would destroy the construction industry, destroy freedom, and indeed destroy America."

O'Hara commented that "these arguments are ridiculous" since the bill merely gives construction unions the same rights as workers in other industries. But, he warned, "We shouldn't underrate our opponents. . . . They have an awful lot of money to spend to defeat this bill and this is not a friendly Congress to legislate for the working man."

In a follow-up to the conference, the BCTD administrative committee met with top Labor Dept. officials in a joint effort to eliminate misunderstandings on apprenticeship programs and other issues.

During the conference, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters charged in a speech to 500 delegates from his union that "government agencies are using the racial issue to crack the whip on the building trades."

Earlier, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz had described as "totally unfair" the "pointing of a finger on the matter of racial discrimination at the building trades."

For Radio, TV Stations:

'Fairness Doctrine' Upheld In Landmark Court Ruling

Radio and television stations must give individuals and organizations the free opportunity to reply when attacked, a federal appeals court has ruled in the first legal test of the Federal Communications Commission's "fairness doctrine."

The landmark decision upholds the constitutionality of the doctrine, which had been challenged by a Pennsylvania radio station.

In a 2-0 decision, the District of Columbia court rejected the station's contention that the doctrine was an unconstitutional delegation of Congress' legislative function and that it violated the first, fifth, ninth and tenth amendments to the constitution.

Judge Edward Allen Tamm overruled the station's claim that the doctrine interfered with its freedom of speech, saying that it is not prohibited from broadcasting any program which it thinks suitable. The latitude of a station's operation is limited only by its "discretion and good faith judgment," he declared.

The doctrine, rather than limiting the station's right of free speech, the judge said, "recognizes and enforces the free speech right of the victim of any personal attack made during the broadcast. Such an attack," he declared, "necessitates the petitioners' affording the maligned victim an opportunity to respond."

The doctrine also provides that time be given for recognized groups or individuals to present alternative views on controversial issues of public importance that a station has chosen to broadcast.

The judge reminded the station that "the American people own the broadcast frequencies." Through Congress, he said, "they have established a program of licensing the temporary use of allocated frequencies to broadcasters who meet the standards established by Congress."

The broadcasters, then, he declared, "acquire no ownership of assigned channels but are authorized to use them for the service of the public interest, convenience, or necessity."

WGCB AM-FM of Red Lion, Pa. had instituted the lawsuit as the outgrowth of a broadcast made in 1964 over its facilities by radical right preacher Billy James Hargis.

In the broadcast Hargis attacked Fred J. Cook, author of a book critical of Barry Goldwater. Cook asked the station for the opportunity to reply and was told he would have to pay for the time or sign a statement that he was unable to pay.

Cook refused and complained to the FCC, which ordered that free time be given without any demonstration of inability to pay. The station filed suit, the first direct test of the FCC's 18-year-old compilation of station directives.

In upholding the right of individuals and organizations to reply, without cost, to an attack, the court also rejected the argument that the FCC should determine the truth or falsity of charges made against an individual before ordering that answering time be given.

"The basic concept of free speech is unfettered by any requirement that it be expressed only by those with a 'right' viewpoint," Judge Tamm said.

"I find in the fairness doctrine," he concluded, "a vehicle completely legal in its origin which implements by the use of modern technology the 'free and general discussion of public matters (which) seems absolutely essential for an intelligent exercise of their rights as citizens.'"

The fairness doctrine has been used with increasing frequency in recent years by liberal, labor, church and consumer groups in reaction to station editorials and radical right broadcasters.

The results prior to the court decision had been uneven, though AFL-CIO organizations have successfully invoked the doctrine in response to broadcasts made by stations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Virginia and Montana.

AN OLD FRIEND gave his picture to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—Paul Carter Hawkins, Dillon, Mont., the national poster child of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations for an unprecedented third year. Meany urged AFL-CIO affiliates to support the group's drive for funds to prevent and treat "this dread disease."

Flint Glass Convention Revises Contract Policy

St. Louis—The mold-making department of the American Flint Glass Workers Union voted at the union's convention here to revise its policy on ratification of contracts.

The union's mold-making section, which represents about 4,500 mold makers and apprentices employed in the glass container and other segments of the glass industry, adopted a proposal providing for ratification of contracts by the membership of the local unions affected.

This is the first time that ratification by the membership has been a part of the constitution or by-laws of any division of the union, George M. Parker, union president, explained. "In the past all negotiating committees of the union have had full power to settle at the bargaining table," he said.

Parker, who was re-elected to the union's top post without opposition, said that the union's various contracts committees approved proposals calling for "substantial increases in all wages and in all areas of fringe benefits."

Parker pointed out that each of the union's 11 departments in its two divisions adopted contract proposals to suit individual situations.

In the union's major contested election, Virgil Ostendorf of Local 43, Alton, Ill., and Jack Smoogen of Local 1000, Corning, N. Y., were named international representatives. They defeated 22 other candidates for the two posts in secret balloting. Earlier in the convention, delegates voted to add two representatives, bringing the total staff to 11.

Officers re-elected without opposition were Parker, president; Albert Vottero, first vice president; Robert W. Newell, second vice president; Harold Gibbons, third vice president; R. K. Ritchie, secretary treasurer, and Ivan T. Uncapher, assistant secretary.

Delegates voted to hold their next convention, the union's 87th, in Chicago in June 1969.

Daniel Jordan Named TWUA General Counsel

New York—Daniel B. Jordan has been appointed general counsel of the Textile Workers Union of America, Pres. William Pollock announced.

Jordan has been TWUA assistant general counsel since 1964 and succeeds Irving Abramson, who resigned to devote full time as general counsel for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Before becoming a lawyer, Jordan was an organizer for the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Utility Union Delegates Hail Johnson Policies

San Francisco—The Utility Workers' 15th constitutional convention praised Pres. Johnson's domestic achievements and his "strong and courageous foreign policy that will ultimately bring about a just and lasting peace."

The convention pledged in a resolution "wholehearted support to [the President] and the objectives he has set forth for the betterment of all mankind." It supported also the Johnson policy of refusing unilaterally to end bombing of North Viet Nam military targets until the Communists indicate reciprocal de-escalation.

The Viet Nam resolution reaffirmed the AFL-CIO position of supporting the President's readiness for negotiations to end the war on an equitable basis.

The convention re-elected Pres. William J. Pachler and Vice Pres. William R. Munger. Leonard Knapp, formerly executive board member from Region 4, was named to succeed Sec.-Treas. Andrew J. McMahon who is retiring. No successor was named for retiring Vice Pres.-Organizational Director Harold J. Straub. His duties are to be divided among Pachler and others.

Succeeding Knapp on the executive board is Marshall Hicks, of Monroe, Mich. Other new board members are Valentine Murphy, of Boston, and Joseph Luciano, of New York. Board members re-elected were Michael Sampson, Reginald Brown, William Comer, Edward Shedlock and Harold Rigley.

The convention heard AFL-CIO Director of Organization William Kircher urge support to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. It responded by asking local unions to give all possible assistance to the farm workers, "the most exploited group in the American labor force." The executive board will donate financially to UFWOC, Pachler said.

A resolution aimed at protecting jobs and enhancing the creation of new jobs opposed proposals for importation of natural gas and electrical energy from Canada. The convention blamed "so-called conservationists" for proposing importation rather than enlargement of domestic production and transmission facilities.

The delegates also approved construction of thermonuclear power generating stations under Atomic Energy Commission safeguards.

All the union's locals were urged to launch COPE dollar drives early this year to aid in recouping in 1968 the losses of the 1966 congressional election.

Support for Pres. Johnson's call for further civil rights legislation, backing for the "one-man, one-vote" principle applied to local as well as wider government areas, and support for national health insurance were contained in other convention resolutions.

Reapportioned Legislature Enacts Bulk of Connecticut Labor Program

Hartford, Conn.—A reapportioned Connecticut Legislature—the second in 90 years with a Democratic majority in both houses—enacted most of labor's legislative program before adjourning this month.

So many bills long urged by the State AFL-CIO became law that union leaders are hard put to identify the highlights of the session. But the accomplishments include these:

- Major improvements in both unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.
- An increase in the state minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.40 this year and to $1.60 next year.
- A big consumer legislative package.
- A ban on the use of lie detectors in employment.
- Extension of collective bargaining rights to employes of hospitals, colleges and other non-profit institutions.
- Outlawing of the use of professional strikebreakers in a labor dispute.
- Legislative authorization for a community group health center sponsored by the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council.

The ceiling on unemployment benefits had been $50, plus a $5 allowance for each child up to 16, with the one-week waiting period customary in nearly all states.

Under the new law, the ceiling on basic benefits goes to $60 this year, to $70 next year, $76 in 1969 and to 60 percent of the state's average production wage thereafter. In addition the one week waiting period is abolished, making workers eligible for benefits from the first day of unemployment.

The dependents' allowance is broadened to include a dependent wife and children up to 18. The payroll tax paid by employers is applied to the first $3,600 of earnings instead of the first $3,000, and will go to $3,900 if the tax rate drops.

Injury Benefits

Workmen's compensation benefits—now 60 percent of wages up to a maximum of 55 percent of the state average—go to two-thirds of lost wages up to a ceiling of 60 percent of the average production wage, plus for the first time a $5 dependents' allowance for each child.

The consumer package includes:

- Truth-in-lending, applying to transactions between $100 and $25,000 other than real estate mortgages. Revolving credit is included. Interest charges must be stated both in dollars and cents and as a percentage rate.
- A one-day "cooling off period" in which persons who sign contracts at home under inducement by door-to-door salesmen can cancel the contract.
- Truth-in-packaging applying to intrastate commerce the standards set by the federal law. A separate bill requires retailers offering goods marked "—cents off" to show both the customary retail price and the sales price.
- Licensing of "debt poolers," other than attorneys or lending institutions, with a ceiling on fees that can be charged.
- A ban on discharge of a worker for having his pay garnisheed unless he has more than seven garnishments in a year. The amount of wages exempt from garnishment was raised from $50 to $65 a week.

Legislation authorizing a labor-sponsored community health center in New Haven was enacted over strong opposition from the Connecticut State Medical Society.

The comprehensive group health program to be undertaken by the Greater New Haven AFL-CIO is similar to cooperative prepaid group practice plans in other parts of the country. But the medical lobby went all-out to beat the legislation. Some modifications were made in the bill and it won final passage minutes before adjournment.

Compromise Wins:

House Unit Clears Teacher Corps Bill

A compromise bill extending the life of the Teacher Corps won 26-2 approval of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Last month, the House conservative coalition forced deletion of a Teacher Corps extension from the elementary and secondary school bill. This would have killed the program after June 30, when the present law expires.

The compromise bill would continue the program under which teams of experienced and novice teachers are trained to work in slum schools requesting their services. But it would shift most of the program from federal to state supervision. Teacher Corps volunteers would be recruited by local school officials and trained in universities in the area.

The strong bipartisan support for the "states' rights" compromise indicated that the legislation should pass the House, and possibly receive final congressional approval before the June 30 deadline.

It would continue the Teacher Corps for an additional three years, with a spending ceiling of $33 million in the year starting July 1, going up to $56 million the third year.

Education 'Package'

The extension is part of a $1.1 billion, three-year package of grants for recruitment and training of educational personnel.

For the second time in two weeks, the House battled over a bill raising the national debt ceiling, but this time Democratic ranks held reasonably firm and the measure was passed, 217-196.

On the first go-around on June 7, a bill to raise the ceiling from a temporary level of $336 billion to a permanent level of $365 billion was beaten, 211-197.

The new bill would bring the ceiling to $358 billion over two years.

Despite the modification, it was politics which determined the voting lineup. On the June 7 vote, 35 Democrats joined a solid bloc of Republicans to embarrass the Administration.

The new bill was passed June 21 with all Republicans voting against it. But Democratic ranks closed and only 20 of the party's conservative bloc bolted to vote with the Republicans.

Democrats and Republicans were able to join, however, in supporting an extension and expansion of the 1965 Older Americans Act, which established an Administration on Aging in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. It has provided grants to states for projects involving counselling, recreation, health services, training and adult education for persons over 65. The federal agency has also carried on research and provided technical assistance to state and local programs.

The bill extending the program and increasing its funding was passed on a 331-0 rollcall. It will enable states to finance about 250 additional community projects during the coming year in addition to continuing programs already started.

The House also passed a bill making it a federal crime to mutilate the American flag. It supplements laws already on the books in all 50 states.

While the House moved through its legislative program, the Senate was engrossed in debating the censure of Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) on a report by a special Ethics Committee that he had improperly used funds from political testimonials for personal expenses and had billed both the Senate and private organizations for the same travel expenses.

"LONG AND HAPPY ASSOCIATION" was over when Edward P. Morgan ended his ABC radio broadcasts, sponsored by the AFL-CIO for more than 12 years, to join an experiment in educational broadcasting. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany paid tribute to Morgan on his final broadcast, and at a luncheon presented him with a scroll marking the occasion. From left are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and Joseph D. Keenan, Morgan, Meany, and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Peter T. Schoemann, Hunter P. Wharton and Harry C. Bates. **(Stories Page 5.)**

AFL-CIO Hits Federal Wage Board Plan

The AFL-CIO reiterated its opposition to a proposed "central wage board" to set pay scales for the federal government's blue collar workers.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee that the local area prevailing wage policy is sound and should be strengthened by giving unions a greater voice in all steps of the wage-setting procedure.

The goal, he said, should be to "approach collective bargaining practices in private industry as closely as possible."

Biemiller, who spoke also as chairman of a multi-union AFL-CIO committee on wage board procedures, opposed legislation introduced by Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D.-Md.) to establish a Federal Departmental Wage Board designed to bring uniformity in pay-setting and job evaluation procedures among government agencies.

"It would destroy the system of local area wage board rate-setting," Biemiller warned, "and it would weaken and destroy meaningful participation of employe labor organizations in the wage-setting process."

He told the Senate panel that the AFL-CIO committee is currently working with the U.S. Civil Service Commission in an effort to eliminate local pay inequities in the wage board system "and we hope that we will have an opportunity to achieve our goals through this procedure."

$3 Billion Paid Out In Medicare's 1st Year

(Continued from Page 1)

bursing agency. Some physicians have refused to accept assignments from medicare patients under any circumstances, he said, even when the patient has to borrow to pay the physician before he can be reimbursed under the program.

About 57 percent of all physicians accept assignments "at least part of the time," Ball said, conceding there can be "a serious problem" for the patients of the remaining 43 percent. The picture varies in different parts of the country, he added, but is worst in Ohio, where 77 percent of all physicians bill the patient.

"We are studying whether there are ways in which the patient can be relieved of the hardship," he said, "without increasing inflationary pressures on the size of the physicians' fees."

Since extended care services for convalescents after an illness became available last Jan. 1, Ball reported, some 200,000 men and women have gone into nursing homes and 230,000 more received insured home health services.

Time Lag Cut

He also said that the time lag between billing and payment under the voluntary part of the program has been reduced in 51 of the 59 service areas to less than 21 days and in all but two — Maryland outside suburban Washington and Iowa — to less than 30 days. The rate is 35 days in the Maryland area and 50 days in Iowa.

"We hope that eventually all carriers will reach the processing time that 14 have already attained — that is, an average rate of 10 days or less," Ball said.

"It should be kept in mind that the volume of these bills was without precedent — some 25 million in a 12-month period and now running at the rate of 700,000 a week. It is not surprising that the carriers needed some time and experience to get on top of the load."

Ball said that at the end of the first year the administration of inpatient hospital benefits is "going well" with hospitals reimbursed on a "timely basis" and administrative problems "not substantial."

But in the area of out-patient benefits and to some extent in provisions governing diagnostic X-ray and laboratory procedures for inpatients, "we have the major source" of administrative problems.

Pres. Johnson, Ball added, has recommended major simplifications to Congress.

Ball stressed the upgrading of health care to the benefit of all Americans which he said was taking place as a result of the quality standards established by medicare. All but 2 to 3 percent of the nation's hospitals participate in the program and have accepted the standards, he said, as have more than 4,000 extended care facilities, 1,800 home health agencies and 2,450 independent laboratories.

"Another important way in which medicare has improved the quality of health care," Ball said, "is that in conformity with the Civil Rights Act . . . in many communities . . . minority group members for the first time now have access to high-quality care."

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Meany Asks Firm Stand Against Senate Rail Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

In a few scattered locations, groups of workers walked out but returned to work within a few hours at the urging of union leaders.

In addition to his strong statement on the railroad dispute, Meany told the SIU:

• Some officials who supported Landrum-Griffin Act provisions that were supposed to "protect" rank-and-file union members from their leaders are now shedding "crocodile tears" when the rank-and-file rejects contracts negotiated by their leaders.

• The "credibility gap" applies more aptly to the press, radio and television when legislative conferences of thousands of union members, including government workers, receive no coverage but there are front page stories and hourly news bulletins when a handful of youngsters lies down in the Pentagon. He also charged the news media with ignoring responsible Negro leaders and organizations to play up "those who preach violence . . . who have no standing in the Negro community."

• Soviet Premier Kosygin gave an "incredible performance" at the United Nations. Terming his charges against Israel "bunk," Meany asked:

"Who was it who ordered the United Nations peacekeeping force out of the Gaza strip?

"Who closed the Gulf of Aqaba?

"What nations received $3 billion in military hardware from the Soviet Union?

"Which country has a national policy calling for extermination of its neighbor?"

• The "Rebuild America's Merchant Marine Now" banner in the SIU convention hall, Meany declared, is what he was saying back in 1940 and expresses his sentiments today.

Matthew Burns, 79, Led Paper Union

Albany, N.Y. — Matthew J. Burns, retired president of the former Paper Makers, now part of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, died in St. Peter's Hospital here following a minor operation. He was 79.

A native of Appleton, Wis., he joined Local 20 in Kaukauna, Wis., in 1903, became an international organizer in 1920 and the following year was elected secretary-treasurer, holding the office for six years. He was elected president in 1930, served until 1939, and was elected again in 1943, retiring after four years.

Surviving are two sons and a daughter. The UPP executive board attended the funeral here in a body.

Washington Labor Expands Staff

Seattle, Wash.—Pres. Sam Kinville of the Washington Council of County & City Employes has been appointed to the new post of government affairs specialist in the Washington State AFL-CIO.

At the same time Pres. Joe Davis of the state council announced the appointment of Harold G. Tipton, executive director of the Committee for Washington Tax Reform, as research director.

Kinville, a former social worker and a State, County & Municipal Employes staff member since 1957, will take over Aug. 1. Tipton, a member of Office & Professional Employes Local 8, has had a varied career in public service.

The new positions are part of "Project '66," a program of expanded operation adopted at the state council's 1966 convention by delegates representing some 200,000 AFL-CIO members.

Tobacco Union Sets Goals for New Contracts

Atlanta, Ga. — Contract goals highlighted by a substantial wage increase were spelled out by 100 delegates to a conference here called by the Tobacco Workers in anticipation of negotiations with five major employers.

The delegates, representing more than 22,000 members covered by the contracts, also voted to push for the elimination of wage inequities and the improvement of fringe benefits.

They expressed strong opposition to long-term agreements unless they have built-in safeguards to protect purchasing power.

International officers reported that the cigarette companies' profits during the past year contrasted sharply with the drop in purchasing power many of their workers had suffered because of shorter hours and rising living costs.

TWUI Vice Pres. Howard W. Vogt conducted the conference assisted by Vice Presidents Rene Rondou and Homer Cole.

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Compulsion Splits Rail Bill Conferees

Editorial

Who Is The Aggressor?

For the last two months, irresponsible denunciations have marred the UN sessions on the crisis in the Middle East. Our country and to an even greater extent, Israel, have been the targets of bitter abuse and slanders by Soviet spokesmen and their Nasserite proxies. In such an atmosphere, the UN cannot serve as an instrument for fostering honorable and harmonious relations among its member states.

In these UN sessions, the technique of the Big Lie, fanatically applied by Hitler and Goebbels against the Jewish people more than thirty years ago, has been perfected by Federenko and Kosygin. Though the outrageous charges of Nazism against Israel and the nations friendly to it are reprehensible frauds, they are not surprising.

It is, however, shocking and distressing that the spokesmen of the democracies sat idly by in stony silence in the face of these diatribes. That such tolerance only encourages Communist arrogance and aggressivenesss was subsequently demonstrated in the tone and substance of Kosygin's remarks at the press conference before his departure for Moscow.

It is an old trick of the Communists to charge others with the crimes of which they themselves are guilty. We need but recall that the Soviet government hailed the Nazis as "blood brothers." In partnership with Hitler, the USSR butchered Poland and snuffed out the independence of the Baltic republics. The Kremlin congratulated Hitler on his capture of Paris, while denouncing the Allies for resisting Nazi aggression. Nor has the world forgotten that Communist Russia waged two cruel wars against the small heroic republic of Finland, while denouncing it as an aggressor against the Soviet Union.

And the world can never forgive the Soviet government for crushing by force of arms Hungarian democracy. For years, this same Soviet government—whose representatives now so hypocritically insist on instantaneous compliance with UN decisions—has flagrantly violated 13 UN resolutions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the restoration of Hungarian independence. Eighty-five thousand Soviet troops still occupy Hungary. In fact, the circulation of the UN reports and resolutions condemning the massive armed Soviet intervention in the 1956 Hungarian Revolution is still prohibited in all Communist countries on the pain of severe prison penalties.

The Kremlin and its Middle East clients have launched their assaults on truth and decency as a poisonous smokescreen for hiding the humiliating political and military defeat they have suffered at the hands of the overwhelmingly outnumbered Israeli forces, who were fighting for the very life of their country.

The Soviet government is primarily responsible for the dangerous crisis in the Middle East. It equipped Nasser and goaded him on to rally the reactionary Arab rulers for the destruction of Israel. Since the UN cease-fire, the USSR has resumed sowing the seeds of future war by stepping up its shipment of weapons for aggression to the discredited Nasser regime and its Syrian accomplice. The Soviet dictatorship should be sternly condemned and unequivocally repudiated for this war-breeding policy. In this situation, Israel deserves the commendation and support of all people devoted to peace and freedom.

Support Pres. Johnson's Middle East Program

We appeal to our government to mobilize all its influence and resources for UN support of Pres. Johnson's five point program. It provides a just and sound basis for a peace settlement and joint efforts by all the nations in the Middle East for the social and economic reconstruction they so urgently need. We urge our free trade union colleagues overseas to lose no time in having their governments give prompt and energetic support to this program.

We urge all AFL-CIO organizations and ICFTU affiliates to provide generous assistance to the Histadrut in its efforts to meet the vital tasks of social and economic reconstruction in peace and freedom. In view of its practical experience, Histadrut can make valuable contributions towards helping Arab and Israeli workers alike enhance their well-being, human dignity and self-respect.

We appeal to the workers of the Arab lands to help their countries strike out in a new direction and cooperate with the people of Israel in building a peaceful, free and prosperous Middle East.

George Meany

Mill Shut to 'Chill' Unionism:

NLRB Reaffirms Darlington Order

By Eugene A. Kelly

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board in a 4-0 vote ruled that Deering Milliken & Co., Inc., closed a newly-unionized textile mill in Darlington, S. C., and discharged 500 workers for the purpose, at least in part, of discouraging union organization in its 26 other U. S. textile plants.

The board made new findings in the 11-year-old dispute involving the right of an employer to go out of business when his workers have chosen a union to represent them in collective bargaining.

The Supreme Court earlier had ruled that an employer has no right to close part of his business if his purpose is to "chill" unionism in other plants. It returned the case to the NLRB to determine if this was so at Darlington.

The new board ruling in effect reaffirms the NLRB's original decision of Oct. 18, 1962, that the mill closing was an unlawful discriminatory action to discourage union membership.

It also reaffirms the order directing Deering Milliken and Darlington as a single employer to pay the discharged employes lost wage from the date of their layoff until they are offered reinstatement or placed on preferential hiring lists in other mills of the giant textile chain.

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America hailed the decision as confirming "in every respect" the charges brought by the union in behalf of the Darlington workers, 11 years ago.

"It proves that Deering Milliken, like most southern textile manufacturers, is actively engaged in a conspiracy to cancel out the rights of workers to join unions and share in the benefits of collective bargaining," Pollock added.

But above all, he observed the ruling points up "the glaring in-

(Continued on Page 5)

Teacher Corps Voted Three-Year Extension

Congress voted to continue the Teacher Corps for at least three more years but to shift control of recruiting and training from the federal government to the states.

It was one of two "must" bills enacted before a June 30 deadline. The other was an increase in the national debt ceiling. If Congress had not acted before leaving for a 10-day recess, the Teacher Corps would have gone out of existence and the government would have been without money to pay its bills.

The Teacher Corps compromise, reluctantly agreed to by supporters of the program, ended two years of bitter controversy over the use of specially trained teams of novice and experienced teachers in poverty area schools that request their services.

Only token funds for the program had been appropriated in 1965 and 1966 and earlier this year the House voted to drop the Teacher Corps from the Elementary & Secondary School legislation.

Easily Passed

With the states' rights compromise winning over a sizable bloc of former opponents, the new lease on life for the Teacher Corps easily passed as part of a bill authorizing $910 million over three years for teacher training and recruiting programs. The Teacher Corps share of the funds, which still must be appropriated, is $33 million the first year, $46 million the second year and $56 million the third year. Passage of the bill before the June 30th end of the fiscal year also released some already appropriated funds to keep the program from grinding to a halt on July 1.

On the key House vote, a move to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the Teacher Corps section was beaten, 257-146.

The Senate, which has in past

(Continued on Page 12)

Committee Appeals for Bargaining

A House-Senate conference committee on railroad strike legislation remained deadlocked after three meetings and put off further discussions until after July 10, when Congress returns from a 10-day vacation.

Six railroad shopcraft unions agreed to keep their voluntary no strike pledge in effect, although their 135,000 members have been legally free to strike since June 19.

The conference committee called on rail management and unions to use the interval to "negotiate with a view to settling their dispute through free collective bargaining."

Both the House and Senate bills provide for 90 days of further mediation and negotiation. But the similarity ends there.

The Senate bill would impose the terms recommended by the special mediation board if the two sides couldn't agree on a contract during the 90-day period.

The House had knocked out this compulsory arbitration feature by a 189-105 vote after the AFL-CIO and Pres. George Meany had denounced the Senate bill as a threat to all labor and to collective bargaining.

The chairmen of both the House and Senate conferees are personally opposed to the forced arbitration provision of the Senate bill. Both must be guided, however, by the decision of a majority of their committees. And while Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) has the support of a majority of House conferees, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) is in the minority among the Senate conferees.

Crux of the dispute is the insistence of the six shopcraft unions on a substantial narrowing of the

(Continued on Page 12)

WHEN PUBLIC SCHOOL 100 in New York City planned its annual art festival, young Ricky Eddy, left, sent an invitation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Although Meany couldn't make it, he sent AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann, along with a U.S. Savings Bond to be awarded for overall excellence in school. Terry Tolan, the happy winner, accepts the bond from Mann.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS of the Aluminum Workers, including new Pres. Henry Olsen (second from right, front row) repeat the oath of obligation from outgoing Pres. Eddie R. Stahl (left). Olsen, former executive assistant to Stahl, will serve the last two years of Stahl's term. Stahl was named president emeritus and collective bargaining consultant to his former aide.

Olsen Elected Head Of Aluminum Union

Evansville, Ind.—The Aluminum Workers elected a new president to succeed Eddie R. Stahl, resigning at the age of 61, and endorsed continuance of bargaining and organizing policies that officers called the most successful in AWIU history.

More than 135 delegates from 43 locals, voting at the biennial convention here, elected Henry S. Olsen president for the remaining two years of Stahl's term. They retained Stahl, the union's first president, as president emeritus and consultant to Olsen in major contract negotiations next year.

Stahl surprised the delegates on the opening day by announcing that he was presiding at his last convention. After 11 years as head of the international AWIU council and 14 years as president, Stahl said he hoped to devote more time to his farm at Columbia, Mo., after a lifetime with the union and as a worker in the Alcoa ore refining plant in East St. Louis, Ill.

Olsen has been an AWIU officer for 20 years—as director of organization, executive assistant to the president and as secretary-treasurer, all by appointment. He participated in his first election for high office, he said, when his name was placed in nomination for Stahl's job at the convention here.

The delegates returned Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Reilly for another four-year term commencing Aug. 1. Other changes, confirmed by the executive board, will put Vernon Kelley in Olsen's post as assistant to the president and organizational director, and Lawrence Holley as research director succeeding Kelley.

Two new vice presidents were elected — John Robertson, Baton Rouge, La., and Harold Miller, Evansville, Ind.

By unanimous vote the convention approved U.S. policies in Viet Nam and authorized officers to send Pres. Johnson a message voicing "full support" for his efforts to keep armed forces in the field until an honorable peace can be negotiated.

The officers reported that the union sustained an average membership increase of about 20 percent since the 1965 convention, and added several thousand members in new and enlarged locals. Also the union won 15 representation elections for an average of 72 percent, they said.

Dir. Alexander Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education made a strong plea for involvement of union members in political education, including registration and get-out-the-vote drives. "Quit voting your emotions and start voting the facts—the voting records of the candidates," he advised.

MDTA Training Boosts Earnings

Higher earnings have been achieved by 54 percent of the trainees completing Manpower Development & Training Act programs, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz reported.

A study of 12,000 recent MDTA program graduates shows that 3,400 were earning at least 50 cents an hour more after training, according to Wirtz. In manufacturing industries, earnings rose from the $1.25 minimum wage to as much as $3 an hour.

The report, "Earnings Mobility of MDTA Trainees," shows that job opportunities for MDTA graduates lie principally in manufacturing (40 percent), the service industries (14 percent), wholesale and retail trade, 15 percent.

Patternmaking Craft Readies Contract Goals

Cleveland—The Pattern Makers League wrapped up its 25th convention here after setting a goal of "substantial" wage increases in 1967 negotiations in the auto and farm implement industries.

The 116 delegates called for increases that will preserve their traditional differential above the rates of other skilled trades in auto plants.

The 14,000 members of the union, one of the smallest in the AFL-CIO, make patterns from wood, plaster, plastic and metal for castings for machine tools, auto and aircraft engines and thousand of other items.

Pres. Gunnar Hallstrom, who was elected without opposition to another five-year term, said the average rate for pattern makers in the Great Lakes area, where many of the auto plants are located, is $5 per hour, exclusive of fringe benefits.

Five executive board members, including one from Canada, also were elected at the convention, which celebrated the 80th anniversary of the union.

Delegates approved a 35-cent increase in the per capita payment to the international, raising it from $2.25 a month to $2.60. The additional 35 cents will be used for general operations. Minimum local dues were raised from $3.50 a month to $5. Most locals already had been collecting $5 a month.

New President Heads Idaho Federation

McCall, Ida.—Robert W. Macfarlane of Pocatello won a runoff election and the presidency of the Idaho State AFL-CIO at the federation's convention here.

Macfarlane, a member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, defeated Darrell Dorman, who had served as president of the State AFL-CIO for the past 10 years.

Dorman, a member of the Carpenters from Boise, had led on the first ballot—a three-man contest including Earl Stoddard, of the Idaho Falls local of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. When the field was reduced to two, however, Macfarlane came out ahead, 6,009 to 5,120.

William C. Hoop of the Woodworkers won re-election as vice president and Paul Mais of the Meat Cutters was unopposed for secretary-treasurer.

In the legislative area, delegates called for a state gross profits tax on business, protested national wage-hour law exemptions for potato processors, urged a state investigation of auto insurance abuses, called for appointment of qualified union members to state commissions and boards, and strongly opposed compulsory arbitration legislation in the railroad dispute.

Speakers addressing the three-day convention included Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), who held a question-and-answer session after his talk; Montana AFL-CIO Pres. Joe Crosswhite and Oregon AFL-CIO Pres. J. D. McDonald; regional AFL-CIO and COPE directors and state officials.

ACWA Welfare Benefits Pass $500 Million Mark

Montreal, Que.—Insurance and retirement programs of the Clothing Workers have distributed more than $500 million since their institution, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky reported to the executive board at a meeting here.

Since the health and welfare fund was set up in 1940, Potofsky reported, $277.3 million has been paid out under more than 2 million claims.

The retirement program, started in 1947, has distributed $226.4 million to a total of 57,308 pensioners of whom 35,842 were on the rolls last Dec. 31. Nearly 2,000 retirees began to receive benefits last year, Potofsky said.

Soviet Bloc Rebuked:

Build Stronger ILO, Faupl Urges Nations

Geneva—U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl urged at the Intl. Labor Organization conference here that the ILO be given the means "to pursue its time-honored goal of advancing human welfare and securing human freedom."

The appeal at the close of Faupl's major address at the three-week session of the United Nations specialized agency sparked loud applause from most of the worker, government and employer delegates of the 109 countries represented.

The unresponsive few were the Communist representatives. The leader of the AFL-CIO delegation had berated them for their "flagrant disregard of the letter, spirit and purpose" of the rules banning the use of the ILO as a political propaganda forum.

The Communists, Faupl recalled, had "unmistakably demonstrated a rather brazen insistence on operating under a code of their own making."

The Soviet bloc spokesmen had been repeatedly rebuked by Conference Pres. Getahun Tesemma of Ethiopia for what the U. S. worker delegate termed "abusive diatribes against member states of opposite political persuasion."

The issue raised was of "overriding importance not only to this conference but perhaps even to the salvation of the ILO," Faupl warned.

Discord Rapped

"Either," he continued "we accept the principle of law and order in the conduct of our affairs as civilized men and women and join hands here in the noblest of endeavors—the pursuit of human dignity for our fellow men—or we shall surely perish as an institution through the erosion of interminable dissension, discord and disruption."

Faupl said his ten years with the ILO made him more than ever convinced of the crucial role it played in "improving the lives of people all over the world." Yet most of mankind, he recalled, is "still caught in the mire of misery, deprivation and oppression."

The ILO's 119 member governments must be prevailed upon to provide the money the organization needs "to carry out its task of helping to eliminate poverty and enhance freedom," he stressed.

The mobilization of support for the ILO was listed by the conference's resolutions committee as one of the major objectives of the special events to be held in 1969 to mark the agency's 50th anniversary. The ILO was founded under the Versailles Treaty ending World War I with the aim of contributing to peace by promoting social justice.

As the conference entered its final stage, it completed the drafting of international standards to require that no worker may be asked to lift or carry a load that could "jeopardize his health or safety."

The maximum permissible weight for a man to carry was fixed at 121 pounds. The maximum, it was stipulated, should be "substantially less" for women and young workers. But the provisions also specify that "as far as possible" neither women nor young workers under 18 should be assigned to load-carrying jobs.

Another committee considering the question of how to deal with dissatisfaction on the job recommended that every worker be able to present his grievances without fear of reprisal. The worker should also be assured that his complaints will be examined under an "appropriate procedure," the report said.

A committee reviewing the ILO's role in aiding development of countries stressed the need to assure that such aid promotes "conditions of labor leading to social justice."

Philadelphian Named To Head LPIU Fund

New York—Financial Sec.-Treas. Frank H. Lee of Philadelphia Local 14L has been named administrator of the Lithographers & Photoengravers early retirement fund, which provides benefits at age 60 for members wishing to retire.

NLRB Replaces Jargon With Straight Talk Notice

Orders of the National Labor Relations Board should be written in "simple and readily understandable language," the board ruled in adopting a trial examiner's findings of unfair labor practices by a Nebraska paving contractor.

Three NLRB members showed what they meant by revising the customary legal jargon of an order finding Harry F. Berggren & Sons, Inc., fired five employes of the Scottsbluff firm to discourage an organizing attempt by Laborers' Local 880.

The traditional order has the management promising "we will not coercively interrogate or poll our employes with respect to their union desires" and "we will not discourage membership" in the union by firing employes or discriminating "in regard to their hire or tenure of employment" and agreeing to offer "immediate and full reinstatement to their former or substantially equivalent positions" to five fired pavers.

Members Gerald A. Brown, Howard Jenkins, Jr., and Sam Zagoria substituted this language suggested by the NLRB general counsel and gave the employer 20 days to sign it:

"After a trial in which both sides had the opportunity to present their evidence, the NLRB has found that we violated the law and has ordered us to post this notice and to keep our word about what we say in this notice.

"We violated the law when we had you vote on the union. We will not do this again. Since the board found that we violated the law when we fired Joseph Perez, Isidro and Pedro Rodriguez, Tiofilo Ramirez and Tony Lopez over the union, we will offer them their old jobs back and give them backpay.

"We will not fire anyone over the union again. You are all free to become or remain members of Local 880, and we won't punish you in any way if you do."

In Convention Action:

Seafarers Step Up Campaign For Strong Merchant Fleet

The Seafarers' 13th biennial convention voted to step up the union's vigorous campaign for a strong and healthy American merchant marine and to strengthen the SIU's internal structure through closer coordination of affiliates and an expanded organizing program.

Delegates from 20 SIU unions and departments re-elected Pres. Paul Hall and Sec.-Treas. Alexander Kerr for two-year terms by unanimous vote. They enlarged the executive board to 20 members by adding five new vice presidents, and changed the union constitution by increasing per capita payments $1 a month per member effective Oct. 1 for an expanded organizing and political action program.

The convention adopted in its entirety the American merchant marine and maritime policy enunciated by the AFL-CIO at its San Francisco convention for revitalization of the American shipping industry.

A major portion of convention time was devoted to a review of maritime policies, with more than 50 congressmen and several senators speaking on the subject. Many lauded Hall for his leadership in the battle for a strong merchant fleet and for an independent Maritime Administration.

Hall, who is president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., testified during the convention at merchant marine hearings before a Senate Commerce subcommittee headed by Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska).

In his testimony Hall gave details of a 20-point program he submitted to the White House in March at the invitation of the President. The program calls for:

- Government assistance for construction of 60 new merchant ships a year for the next five years.
- Continuance of restraints against the building of any U.S.-flag vessels in foreign shipyards.
- Expansion of the preference given American ships in carrying government-sponsored cargo.
- Creation of an independent Maritime Administration to "effectively deal with the revitalization and expansion" of the merchant fleet.

The American-flag fleet has declined over the years from 5,000 ships to 900; from 40 percent of American-carried cargoes to 8 percent; from 80,000 merchant sailors to 50,000, the SIU reported in the convention resolution reaffirming Hall's position and that of the AFL-CIO.

"Today, when 98 percent of the men and materiel being moved to Viet Nam are being carried by ship," the convention related, "and when a strong American merchant marine offers a fruitful opportunity to improve our international balance of payments, the vital U.S. maritime industry continues to receive second-class treatment from our government."

The U.S.-flag fleet has declined because "budgetary expediencies, rather than national need, have been allowed to dominate our maritime programs," the resolution said.

The convention also urged protection for passengers and crews from hazardous conditions on "runaway" flag ships like the Yarmouth Castle, which sank with many lives lost; called for protection of the fishing industry and the "complete scrapping" of the concept that foreign-flag ships can be considered under "effective control" of the U.S.

The convention resolved that the SIU should continue to pursue its "vigorous and aggressive policies" and its dedication to the rebuilding of American shipping and shipbuilding to the "levels clearly required by our position as a major maritime nation."

In other action, the delegates voted full endorsement of the call of the Maritime Trades Dept. for a complete study and analysis of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the "broad investigatory powers" given the Labor Dept. to delve into union affairs.

Policy Backed

They reaffirmed SIU policy on the Middle East, particularly as to free transit of the seas and waterways by ships of all nations.

They voted support for Israel and urged SIU affiliates to buy $100,00 in Israel bonds. They backed the AFL-CIO position on the Middle East conflict and supported the Johnson Administration on Viet Nam.

The convention elected as new vice presidents Earl Shepard, New York; Lindsey Williams, New Orleans; Keith Terpe, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Everett C. Clark, Chicago, and Raoul Vincillione, Seattle. Joseph Leal, San Francisco, was elected to fill a vacancy.

Convention speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the heads of a number of federation departments.

Hall reported to the convention that the SIU is "constantly growing" but that a vigorous organizing program, especially in the industrial and inland boatmen's fields, would permit even greater growth. The union "no longer stands alone, as we did for many years," and is increasingly "an integral part of the labor movement," he declared.

BREAKING GROUND for the new Child Day-Care Center of the Clothing Workers Baltimore Regional Joint Board required the combined efforts of (from left) Exec. Vice Pres. Ted S. Decker of L. Greif & Co., Baltimore clothing manufacturers; ACWA Vice Pres. Sam Nocella, joint board manager, and ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. Decker and Nocella are trustees of the Joint Board Health & Welfare Fund, sponsor of the center.

Union Breaks Ground For Day Care Center

Baltimore—The Baltimore Regional Joint Board of the Clothing Workers broke ground at special ceremonies here for the first child day care center in the nation established by a labor union.

The day care facilities for the children of working mothers will be the first of three to be established by the joint board, it was announced by ACWA Vice Pres. Sam Nocella, joint board manager.

Similar centers will be erected in Hanover and Chambersburg, Pa., and the three will care for nearly 1,000 children, Nocella said.

The groundbreaking ceremony was in conjunction with an all-day conference on the problem of "Day Care in America." The program was coordinated with the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky congratulated the joint board for its pioneering step and predicted that the growing problem of child day care would eventually have to be solved by government assistance on a nationwide basis.

"The Amalgamated knew that government involvement was the final answer when we set up our first unemployment insurance plan for our members in 1923," Potofsky recalled. "As you all know, 12 years later unemployment insurance became part of the first Social Security Act.

"Today, as we inaugurate this first union-industry sponsored day care center, we have the same hope that government will assume the responsibility throughout the land of creating proper facilities for the young children of working mothers. They are the future of our country."

Nocella said the union had become aware of the need for day care centers a few years ago and had negotiated with the employers for an increase in the Health and Wefare Fund, earmarking it for centers where needed.

"Absenteeism was plaguing our industry," he told the conference. "We made a study of this problem and found that the reason most women stayed away from work was because of their children."

Industry, he said, encouraged women to come into the labor force in ever-increasing numbers but did very little to solve the problems.

"Through collective bargaining," Nocella said, "our union has made a start that will help the mothers who work in our industry and their children."

Mary Dublin Keyserling, director of the Women's Bureau, described a recent Labor Dept. study of mothers who worked 27 weeks or more in 1964. The study showed that 46 percent of the 12.3 million children under 14 left at home were cared for by some member of the family or someone hired to look after the child at home.

More Centers Needed

Mothers cared for another 28 percent either on the job or by working only during school hours. About 18 percent were cared for away from home in facilities of varying quality—only 2 percent in group care centers.

This study, she said, emphasizes the need for more child care centers, "and the Amalgamated is to be congratulated for once more leading the way."

Featured speaker at the luncheon that followed the groundbreaking was Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, who had served many years with the union in its research department and as legislative representative.

IBEW Members Vote On Coast Shipyard Pact

San Francisco—Shipyard electricians in West Coast yards of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Association were preparing to vote on contract terms designed to end an eight-month-old dispute.

A three-member inquiry board appointed by Pres. Johnson said IBEW negotiators agreed tentatively to a settlement that includes pay increases of 15 cents an hour as of July 1, 1967, for 1,400 shipyard workers; an additional 5 cents an hour next Jan. 1, plus 4 cents an hour added to pensions and health and welfare funds.

In addition, the IBEW members will get a lump sum payment instead of free tools for a period retroactive to June 1, 1966.

The board announced through the Federal Mediation & Conciliation service that contracts of other shipyards crafts will be adjusted upward by Pacific Association yards. When contracts are reopened July 1, 1968, the IBEW will bargain jointly with the other crafts but will execute its own contract, the board said. Members were J. Keith Mann of the Stanford Law School, chairman; Paul Hanlon, Portland, Ore., attorney, and George E. Reedy, vice president of the Struthers Wells Corp. and former presidential assistant.

The electricians walked out last Nov. 3 after what they said was 16 months of frustrated effort to get satisfactory wage agreements. They returned under a Taft-Hartley injunction Mar. 2 and both sides to the dispute agreed May 3 to submit still unresolved issues to the board.

Both made "substantial concessions" which opened the way to collective bargaining, the board chairman said.

Previous settlement terms had been rejected by the shipyard IBEW locals on the ground they did not take into account current living costs. The locals are in San Francisco, Oakland and Pleasant Hill, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

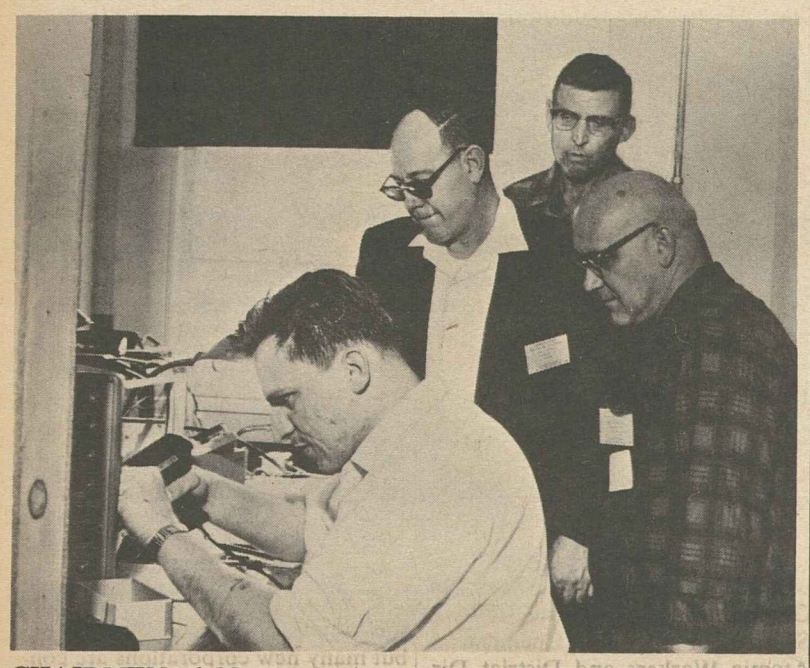
Carney Heads USWA Community Services

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Appointment of John Carney as coordinator of community service activities of the Steelworkers was announced here by USWA Pres. I. W. Abel.

Carney, a representative of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities in New York since 1955, will serve in the USWA Education Dept. He is a former member of USWA Local 4519, Youngstown, O., and worked in the human relations field in Detroit and Youngstown before joining the former CIO-CSA staff in 1950.

SEAFARERS CONVENTION delegates hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany say that compulsory arbitration as proposed in the railroad shopcraft dispute would wipe out one of the main distinctions between a free labor movement and the totalitarian labor control of Hitler Germany and Communist Russia. Seated at Meany's right is SIU Pres. Paul Hall.

MORE THAN 100 LABOR LEADERS from Western Missouri recently toured the Women's Job Corps Training Center at Excelsior Springs, giving Pres. John I. Rollings (shown) of the State AFL-CIO a chance to chat with some of the 400 young women enrolled there. Three Democratic representatives also made the trip —Richard Bolling, William Hull and William J. Randall.



CHAIRMEN of 38 community service committees from Michigan AFL-CIO central bodies visited the Job Corps center at Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich. Watching Corps member James Wiederhold of Columbus, O., work in appliance repair class are (left to right) AFL-CIO-CSA committeemen Ted Scoggins and Don Hoefling, Saginaw, and Clarence Eisenga, Grand Rapids. The union men, who attended the Michigan Community Service summer school, said they were impressed by the interest and high morale of Job Corps trainees.

Kenin Paints Vivid Picture:

Musicians' Delegates Focus On Union Growth, Services

By Gervase N. Love

Miami Beach—A vivid picture of a union growing in strength and services to its members was painted by Pres. Herman D. Kenin at the opening session of the Musicians' 70th convention.

To more than 1,000 delegates from nearly 600 locals in the United States and Canada, Kenin and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard reported the organization of 6,000 members in the past year, with the total climbing to 278,500, and progress in every part of the music field.

Kenin, an AFL-CIO vice president, cited additional benefits for members in new contracts with radio and television networks, expansion of the union-sponsored Congress of Strings public service scholarship program, international union cooperation with locals in winning better contracts with symphony orchestras, and successful defense against the efforts of some orchestra leaders to weaken the protections the union has built up for its members.

He noted that the dissidents recently filed another test of AFM laws and practices in U.S. District Court in Chicago and charged that such litigation "is a not-so-polite form of blackmail."

"It is aimed not at establising legal principles," he declared, "but is an effort to impose a minority will on this federation. This tactic—call it juvenile arrogance or contemptuous cynicism—will not work. . . .

"We will comply with the law; we will listen to requests; we will redress grievances. But we will resist bombast, bludgeoning, bullying and blackmail."

Kenin voiced pride in the creation, growth and performance under his administration of the union's pension fund and gave the convention some statistics which he declared "make sweet music" to musicians' ears.

Millions Invested

He said that 30 locals with 53,000 members enjoyed coverage as of Apr. 1, and that the fund owns investments worth $21.5 million which earned $723,000 in the last fiscal year. Employer contributions amounted to more than $4.5 million in the year ending with March. More than 500 awards have been made, he said, and 66 musicians are receiving monthly pension checks.

The delegates, taking note of the union's sound financial position, voted to increase the salaries of Kenin and Ballard by $10,000 each to $45,000 and $35,000 a year, respectively. Salaries of other officers and executives board members, who serve part time, were hiked from $5,000 to $8,000.

Kenin and Ballard were re-elected without opposition. J. Alan Wood of Toronto Local 149, who has been executive officer for Canada, was unanimously elected to fill the newly-created post of vice president for Canada.

Balloting was set for later in the convention on a contest for the vice presidency, with William A. Seeman of Perth Amboy, N.J., Local 373 challenging the incumbent, Hal Davis of Pittsburgh, Pa., Local 60-471. Also to be elected were five executive board members from among 11 candidates.

Former Vice Pres. William J. Harris of Dallas, Tex., Local 147, who retired recently, was elected vice president-emeritus for life.

Cash Payment

The convention unanimously passed a resolution requiring that scales in locals not under the pension plan include a cash payment to the musician in lieu of the payment the employer would otherwise make to the pension fund.

Other resolutions made minor changes in the union constitution and bylaws.

Former Pres. James C. Petrillo, now directing the AFM Civil Rights Dept., told the delegates that the number of dual white and Negro locals has been cut from 38 to 18 in the 30 months the merger program has been under way, "without demand, without threats but with patience."

Dr. Harold Arberg, Musicians education specialist for the U.S. Office of Education, discussed music education and the union member's role under the Elementary & Secondary education act of 1965 and outlined the opportunities for professional musicians made available in education through funds granted under the act. He touched off a barrage of questions from the floor, with many delegates critical of the uncertainty of standards for projects and of delays in acting on them.

Meany Message

In a message to the convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared the union does more than protect and advance the well-being of its members.

"It not only brings the precious gift of music to the young, to the ill, to men in uniform around the world and to thousands of others," he added. "It also exerts a strong and effective influence in the affairs of the AFL-CIO and in the social progress of this nation."

Other speakers included Pres. Edmund P. Tobin of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., Edward Halbert of the Treasury Dept., who presented a Minute Man award to Kenin in recognition of the union's services to the Treasury; Mayor Chuck Hall of Dade County and City Councilman Leonard O. Weinstein of Miami Beach.

Mediators Press Talks In RCA, Rubber Strikes

Major strikes in the rubber and electrical industries continued as the AFL-CIO News went to press, with negotiators and federal mediators meeting in efforts to break the contract deadlocks.

Separate negotiations were resumed between the Big Five rubber companies and the United Rubber Workers after 30 hours of joint bargaining in Pittsburgh under the eyes of Federal Mediation Dir. William E. Simkin failed to bring an agreement.

Fifty-four thousand URW members are out on strike—at Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich since Apr. 20, and at two General Tire plants since June 14. Union members are continuing work on a day-to-day basis at the fifth big company, Goodyear.

A big, interest-free loan by the Auto Workers replenished the URW's strike fund, the union announced. Benefits, initially $25 a week, had been dropped to $15 in recent weeks.

In another major dispute, intensive negotiations were under way in Washington, D.C., between the Radio Corp. of America and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which has had nearly 30,000 members out at nine RCA plants since June 5. It was the first IBEW strike against RCA in 30 years of bargaining.

Two unions meanwhile reached contract settlements at other RCA plants.

Members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at 12 RCA locations ratified a contract settlement covering 20,000 workers by a margin greater than 4-1. The IUE members, whose contracts had a different expiration date, had not been on strike.

The union said the combination of wage, hospital and pension improvements added up to a first-year package of 7 percent, with an additional 4.5 percent the second year and 4 percent the final year of the contract.

Some 1,300 members of Technical Engineers Local 241 at Camden, N.J., and two nearby RCA facilities ratified a contract reached after a strike of less than 7 hours. The settlement included stronger job security language which was a major goal of the union.

Painters' Volunteers Aid Camp for Palsy Victims

Chicago — Some 225 journeyman members and apprentices of locals affiliated with Painters District Council 14 donated several hundred hours of their own time to redecorate Shady Oaks, summer camp near Lockport, Ill., for children suffering from cerebral palsy.

The volunteers included many union officers. The paint and equipment were donated by several employers with union contracts.

Laborers' Pact Covers New D. C. Transit Plan

A contract covering wages and safe working conditions for construction of a new rapid rail transit system in Washington has been signed by the Laborers' District Council after a year of bargaining with the Construction Contractors Council and the Maryland, Virginia & District of Columbia Heavy Contractors Association.

The project will cost about $400 million and involve jobs for some 600 men. The agreement is aimed at permitting maximum production with minimum delays or work stoppage, and with the least amount of inconvenience to the public, according to Pres. Francis L. Greenfield, Sec.-Treas. Robert L. Glenn and Business Mgr. Ray S. Sutherland of the district council.

The new system will be composed of 13.3 miles of subway structure and 12.6 miles of surface lines, the union and the employers said in a joint announcement.

The subway section will include 7.7 miles of tunnel and 5.6 miles of cut and cover box structure, they said, while the above-ground sector will be made up of 1.4 miles of aerial structure, 3.7 miles of grade track and 7.5 miles of at-grade structure on existing railroad right-of-way.

The union and employers were particularly concerned with providing safe conditions in the tunnel work, under both compressed and free air. Work under compressed air has always been considered dangerous, and the agreement was reached after considering the results of recent research.

It spells out such things as economical shift times, adequate decompression periods, proper work periods under compressed air, standards for operating equipment under compressed air, and other safety factors.

Labor Hits Bill to Relax Federal Utility Controls

The AFL-CIO opposed a special interest bill that would weaken the regulatory authority of the Federal Power Commission by exempting electric utilities indirectly receiving power across state lines.

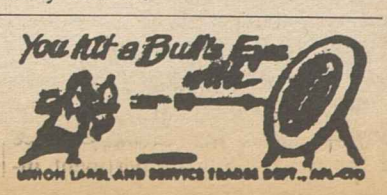
Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the Senate Commerce Committee to reject a bill introduced by the two Florida senators following a ruling of the FPC that the Florida Power & Light and Tampa Electric Companies are subject to federal regulation of their wholesale rate charges.

The FPC ruling, which is being challenged in court, held that a utility is subject to regulation even if its activities are completely within a single state if it is hooked up with another utility in the same state which receives power across state lines.

Biemiller, whose testimony was presented by Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty and George Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said the bill would turn the clock back before 1935, when the Wheeler-Rayburn Act provided for federal regulation of interstate electric utilities.

The AFL-CIO termed the Smathers-Holland bill "simply the latest in a series of attempts made by one or more segments of the private electric utility industry to escape proper regulation. It can best be described as retrogressive, special interest legislation."

One effect, the federation said, would be to perpetuate high rates to the electric consumer in spite of the fact that technological advances are reducing the costs of electric power and should bring about rate decreases.



Hits Mill Closing:

Labor Board Affirms Darlington Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

adequacies" of present labor laws.

"The Darlington workers have had to wait 11 years for some semblance of justice," he noted. "Even now they must submit to further delays while the courts act on this long over-due decision. This outrageous situation clearly demonstrates the urgent need for congressional action to provide new and more effective remedies for the protection of American workers."

The NLRB found that when the TWUA won a 1956 election at the first Deering Milliken mill in South Carolina to be organized in a dozen years, the employer seized the opportunity to create "a graphic example of the hazards of unionism."

The decision was signed by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning, Gerald A. Brown and Sam Zagoria. Member Howard Jenkins, Jr. did not participate.

The board cited the Supreme Court ruling in the Darlington case that an employer could lawfully close his business entirely for any reason, but that closing part of a business may be unlawful discrimination if "motivated by a purpose to chill unionism in any of the remaining plants of the single employer and the employer may reasonably have foreseen that such closing will likely have that effect."

"We find in conclusion," the NLRB said, "that such a chilling purpose, at least in part, lay behind the decision to close the Darlington mill." The board found, in reaching its conclusion, that:

- Those in control of Darlington, especially Roger Milliken, "had other business interests" sufficiently substantial to give promise of their reaping benefits "from the discouragement of unionization in those businesses."
- The relationship of the persons who closed Darlington to the other businesses made it "realistically foreseeable" that other employes would fear that their mills also would be closed if they went union.
- The "persons exercising control over Darlington did in fact foresee and intend this effect, and that a number of these employes were, in all likelihood, so affected."

The board related in its review of the facts that six days after Darlington cotton mill employes voted for TWUA, company directors headed by Milliken "hastily met" and "decided to close the plant and auction its machinery."

Considering evidence presented at four examiners' hearings, the 1962 proceedings of the NLRB, and more than four years of court proceedings since then, the board cited these points:

- In two public speeches by Milliken prior to the union organizing campaign, he warned of impending union efforts and urged South Carolina officials and businessmen to "avert unionism at all costs."
- Milliken spent $400,000 to improve the Darlington mill in the first eight months of 1956 and no serious consideration had been given to closing the mill until the employes went union. Less than a week later the directors decided to shut down.
- Stockholders met Oct. 17, 1956, and with Milliken casting the determinative vote ratified the closing, though 83 percent of Darlington employes had meanwhile signed a petition "disavowing" the union. The board quoted Milliken as having said "as long as there are 17 percent of the hard core crowd here, I refuse to run the mill."
- **Milliken sent a packet of papers to officials of all his other mills after the stockholders' meeting. One was an editorial from a trade publication describing the Milliken "tradition" of closing unionized plants. Another was a Milliken memorandum urging company officials to make sure that community leaders "understand and are sympathetic to what you are trying to do."**
- Workers at other Milliken mills testified that the common opinion of many employes was that their mills would be closed if they moved to organize.

Of Milliken's messages to his mills, the board declared that "clearly implicit in the material about plant closing was a simple message: if your local mill goes union it will, like Darlington, be closed down."

The Milliken firm has 10 days to notify the NLRB whether it will comply with the order or fight it in the courts.

UNION TEACHERS turned out 5,000 strong at a demonstration rally in New York's City Hall Park for better teaching conditions and "more effective schools." Pres. Albert Shanker of AFT Local 2 told the rally that more than 20,000 teachers signed statements promising to resign from their jobs unless a new contract is negotiated before schools open in September. More than 40,000 of the public school system's 57,000 employes will sign, Shanker predicted.

IUD Using Computers to Keep Tab On Corporation Mergers, Contracts

Coordinated bargaining and data processing are new tools that AFL-CIO unions are using successfully to keep up with the new diversified structure of American corporations, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. reported at a two-day bargaining conference in Washington, D.C.

Corporations are merging and diversifying so rapidly that 75 percent of all major manufacturing company assets may be in the hands of 200 U.S. corporations by 1975, IUD Executive Dir. Jack Conway told 150 delegates from affiliated unions.

77 Committees

To meet the need for information, the IUD has helped set up 77 coordinated bargaining committees in industries where more than one union has bargaining rights.

It has also established a data center which, with the help of a computer service firm, provides up-to-date computerized information on union contracts, corporation policies and the locations of organized and unorganized plants, along with a history of Labor Board election results since 1950.

The department and its affiliates have "made substantial progress in perfecting the techniques of coordinated bargaining" but the new tools will not solve all problems or provide a panacea for union bargainers, Conway warned. The IUD is not a certified bargaining agent and its effectiveness depends on the joint efforts of all the unions involved, said Conway, who presided at the opening session.

The conference featured workshops on bargaining problems; reports on coordinated bargaining at General Electric Co. by Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and David Lasser, IUE director of economics and collective bargaining; and at Union Carbide Co. by Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and District Dir. James P. Griffin of the Steelworkers.

Other conference reports were made by IUD Research Dir. Woodrow Ginsburg and Legal Counsel Leonard Lesser.

Member Sam Zagoria of the National Labor Relation Board urged conferees at a noon luncheon to help solve the problems of city workers.

The conference saw demonstrations of new equipment and heard that the IUD data center has contract information covering 3.6 million workers in more than 4,000 separate plant locations.

Older corporations are essentially the same as they were 30 years ago but many new corporations are conglomerates, speakers reported.

One example cited was Textron Inc., started in 1928 as the Franklin Rayon Corp., strictly a textile firm.

By 1956 it had 16,000 workers in 62 plants and profits of $6.5 million.

Last year Textron had 50,000 employes in 134 plants, and profits of $43 million from 28 separate companies in aerospace, industrial products, consumer goods and metal products fields, reports showed.

IUE Board Acts to Oust Two District 3 Officers

The executive board of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers has initiated action to oust two officers of the union's New Jersey-New York district held by the board to "have put the union's funds to use for their personal benefit."

The board voted 29 to 3 to endorse the report of a committee named to investigate the financial affairs of District 3. The committee's report found that District Pres. Milton Weihrauch and District Treas. Joseph Iozzi "violated the IUE Code of Ethical Practices which provides for strict financial accounting and control of the union's funds."

The committee, appointed May 8 by IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, reported to the board after a 7-week investigation that included interviews with bank officers, local union officers and the District auditor. It noted that Weihrauch and Iozzi had declined to testify.

The committee said its investigation was hampered by "the fact that all of the records for almost eight years had disappeared. . . ."

"While no one will ever know to what extent the dissappearance of the records buried pertinent information," the report said. "the available records reveal a story of recklessness, waste and dissipation of union funds by two district officers," referring to Weihrauch and Iozzi.

The committee recommended, and the board directed, these steps "to protect whatever remains of the district funds and the interests of the membership":

- Notice to the bonding company of a claim on behalf of the district.
- Resignation of the district president and treasurer.
- Recall action by local unions in District 3 under the IUE Constitution if the two officers fail to resign.
- Steps by the District Council to prevent further access to the funds by the district president and treasurer.

Board Rejects Union Carbide Lockout Rule

The National Labor Relations Board, overruling a previous finding by a trial examiner, dismissed a union complaint that the Union Carbide Corp. illegally locked out 1,200 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in July 1966.

Examiner George J. Bott had recommended last October that the NLRB uphold a charge that the company insisted "to the point of impasse" on changes in pension and health plans. Three board members ruled that the employes were locked out after impasse was reached on other issues, and that Carbide used "permissible pressure" in support of its legitimate bargaining position.

The dispute has since been settled.

Screen Actors Reach New TV Film Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has reached agreement with the Association of Motion Picture Television Producers and the three major television networks on a new contract covering acting work in television entertainment films. The four-year agreement was announced jointly by Association Executive Vice Pres. Charles S. Boren and SAG Executive Sec. John L. Dales, national executive secretary of the Guild. Effective date of the agreement is July 1.

Highlights of the agreement, effective July 1, include:

- An increase in minimum rates of 12 percent for the first two years, rising to 20 percent for the second two years. A day player who received the minimum rate of $100 under the old contract will receive $112 until July 1, 1969, and $120 thereafter.
- Residual payments on the second through the sixth runs of a program, totalling 165 percent of minimum, are automatically increased by 12 percent immediately and 8 percent in two years. Residuals also are extended to cover four additional runs, the seventh through the tenth, each at 15 percent of the minimum.
- An increase in the total percentage payable under the foreign rerun residual formula from 25 to 35 percent of the new minimums.
- The producers' contribution to pension and health and welfare funds increased from 5 to 6.5 percent of the salary.
- All new minimums and increased pension and health and welfare payments apply also to the Guild-Producer Theatrical contract, which is extended for a two-year period to expire simultaneously with the new television contract. New minimums in the theatrical contract take effect April 1, 1968. The increase in health and welfare payments starts July 1, 1967.

A number of other improvements in the contract were negotiated in such areas as overtime, trailers, exclusivity, options, policing of residuals and safety provisions.

Agreement was reached four days before the expiration of the old contract, June 30. Active negotiations began June 5, with the SAG bargaining again headed by Dales and Pres. Charlton Heston.

The union noted that this was the first time since the advent of television that it was able to negotiate a new TV contract without taking a strike vote.

A Page from the Past

WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING to farm workers in the Rio Grande Valley is a newly-printed page from a half-forgotten past—a black past which America renounced more than 30 years ago.

Here is a struggle that evokes grim memories to those of the older generation; memories of workers desperately struggling to organize against the unbridled opposition of their employers, the community and those who command the police.

The farm-owners in this Texas valley may not, in fact, be more bitterly opposed to union organization of their workers than many employers in other fields. The commander of the Texas Rangers may not be more hostile to union members (or to Mexican-Americans) than many of his counterparts elsewhere. The difference is this: These other employers and these other police officials must restrain their anti-union zeal to the limits established by federal law.

But farm workers are outside the law. They are not even given the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, limited as that may be. Their right to organize and to bargain collectively is not recognized by statute.

They are still in the jungle, and they must wage jungle warfare to establish a little clearing in which to build some measure of shelter from its perils.

There is no proper place in American society for jungle law. Farm workers should and must have the same rights as other workers.

The exclusion of farm labor from the labor relations law was opposed by unions from the start, and the AFL-CIO is leading a drive to reverse this old injustice. The events in Texas have dramatized the need—a need Congress should promptly meet.

The Darlington Autopsy

MANY YEARS AGO a union leader, describing the pace of justice in labor board complaints, told a Senate committee: "In these cases the NLRB does not hold hearings; it conducts autopsies."

The words are painfully relevant to this week's unanimous decision by the board that Deering Milliken Inc. had indeed closed its Darlington, S.C., unit after the 500 workers there voted for union representation in order to discourage union organization at its 26 other plants.

In accordance with practice, the board directed that back pay (less earnings) be given to the workers from the time the mill was closed until they are hired, or placed on preferential hiring lists, at other Deering Milliken units.

As a legal victory this is welcome, even though it will undoubtedly have another run through the courts. For the workers directly involved, its immediate value is at best dubious.

The Darlington mill was closed in October 1956, nearly 11 years ago. The mill was the only substantial source of employment in the town. What has happened to the 500 workers and their families? Where are they now? Over all these years, of what use to them, in their own lives, was the fact that by legal standards they were absolutely right?

An ancient adage of the legal profession is "justice delayed is justice denied." Darlington has earned a place among the classic proofs.

If the rights and the livelihood of workers are to enjoy the meaningful protection contemplated by the National Labor Relations Act, adequate remedies must be swiftly applied when violations occur. Autopsies are not enough.

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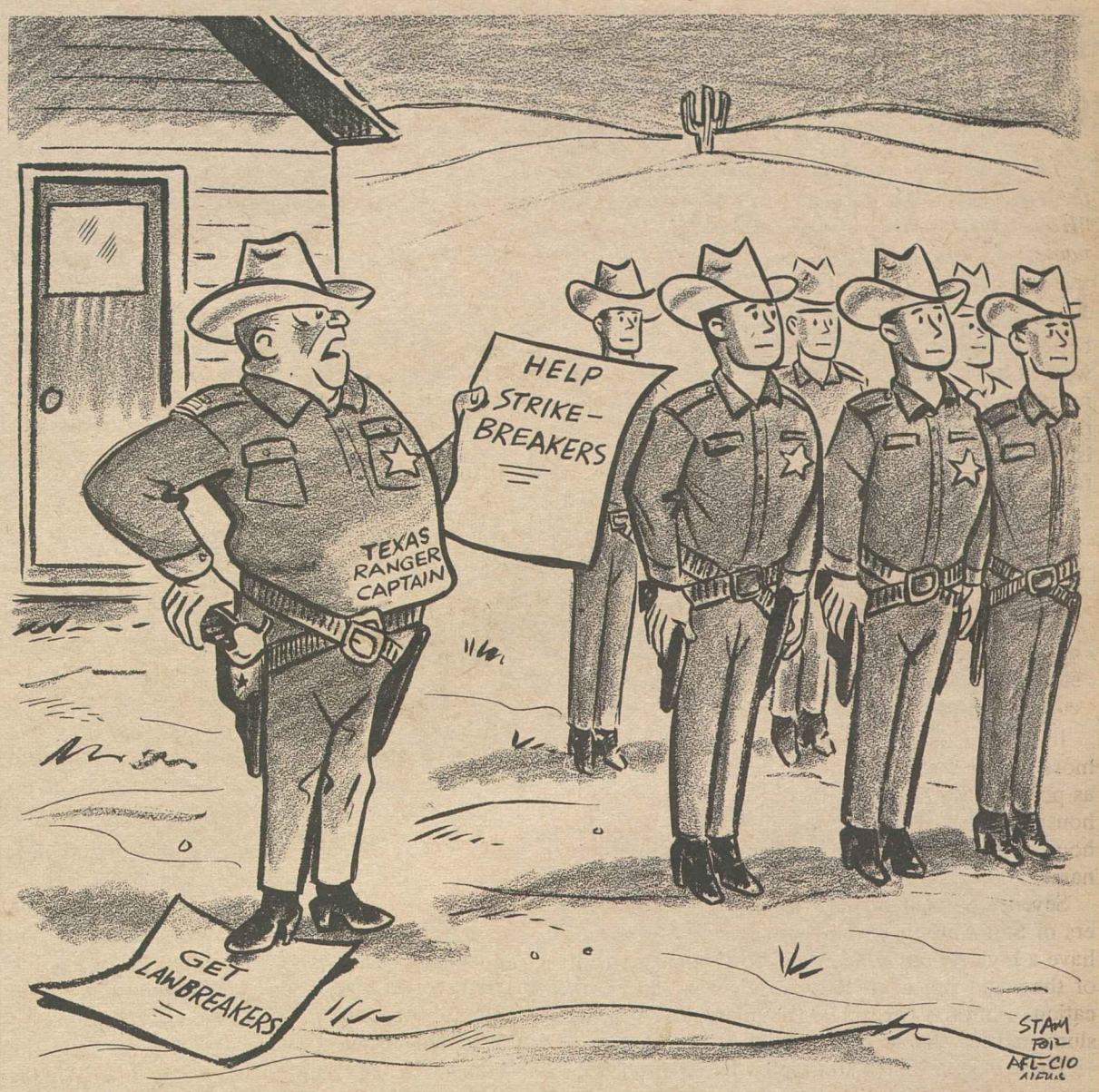
Orders of the Day



Appeals Court Ruling:

FCC 'Fairness Doctrine' Held Safeguard of Free Speech Right

The following is excerpted from the opinion delivered by Judge Edward Allen Tamm of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upholding the constitutionality of the Federal Communications Commission's "fairness doctrine" against a challenge brought by a Pennsylvania radio station.

I FIND in the fairness doctrine a vehicle completely legal in its origin which implements by the use of modern technology the "free and general discussion of public matters (which) seems absolutely essential for an intelligent exercise of their rights as citizens."

* * *

I observe, first of all, that petitioners are not prohibited from broadcasting any program which petitioners think suitable. Moreover, petitioners are not furnished with a mandatory program format, nor does the doctrine define which, if any, controversial issues are to be the subject of broadcasting. The latitude of petitioners' operation of their station insofar as programming is concerned is limited only by petitioners' discretion and good faith judgment.

The fairness doctrine impact arises, then, when in petitioners' exercise of their own judgment, they broadcast a program dealing with controversial issues of public importance.

After having independently selected the controversial issue and having selected the spokesman for the presentation of the issue in accord with their unrestricted programming, the doctrine, rather than limiting the petitioners' right of free speech, recognizes and enforces the free speech right of the victim of any personal attack made during the broadcast.

Such an attack, the doctrine directs, necessitates the petitioners' affording the maligned victim an opportunity to respond. Does such an obligation arising under these conditions deprive petitioners of any right guaranteed by the first amendment? I think not.

The American people own the broadcast frequencies. Speaking through their elected representatives in Congress, they have established a program of licensing the temporary use of allocated frequencies to broadcasters who meet the standards established by Congress.

The broadcasters, then, acquire no ownership of assigned channels but are authorized to use them for the service of the public interest, convenience, or necessity. In keeping with the public interest, I agree with the Commission that:

"It would be inconsistent . . . to assert that, while it is the purpose of the act to maintain the control of the United States over radio channels, but free from any regulation or condition which interferes with the right of free speech, nevertheless persons who are granted limited rights to be licensees of radio stations . . . may themselves make radio unavailable as a medium of free speech."

My conclusion in this regard is uninfluenced by petitioners' contention that the Commission in some manner has an obligation to first ascertain whether the complaint . . . was "in fact true or false." There is, of course, no statutory requirement for such a finding. Additionally, it is my view that any attempt by the Commission to make factual determinations of truth or falsity in controversial issues of public interest would constitute an illegal exercise of a non-existent authority. The basic concept of free speech is unfettered by any requirement that it be exercised only by those with a "right" viewpoint.

* * *

I readily agree that the compulsory granting of free time may, and probably does, impose a burden on the licensees. This burden, however, is not an unreasonable one. The broadcasters' licenses are issued upon a finding by the commission that the public interest will be served thereby, and thus the licensees accept the responsibility of discharging what is in actuality their public trust. There remains to the licensee the right, in the exercise of good faith discretion, of utilizing a paying spokesman to respond to a personal attack if one is available. But:

". . . (W)here the licensee has chosen to broadcast a sponsored program which for the first time presents one side of a controversial issue, has not presented (and does not plan to present) contrasting viewpoints in other programming, and has been unable to obtain paid sponsorship for the appropriate presentation of the contrasting viewpoint or viewpoints, he cannot reject a presentation otherwise suitable to the licensee—and thus leave the public uninformed—on the ground that he cannot obtain paid sponsorship for that presentation."

I conclude that there is no abridgement of petitioners' rights in the application of the fairness doctrine to their activities in this case.

Educational Needs Stressed:

Spanish-Surnamed Poor Seen Confronting Special Problems

The following is excerpted from an article in the June issue of The American Federationist—"Hope and Promise: Americans of Spanish Surname," by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.).

IF YOU ARE HUNGRY, hope itself is a distant thing; and if you are defeated, promises of better things to come ring empty. If yours is a world of dirt floors and tin roofs, tomorrow holds no promises and your greatest ambition is to live through today. For 5 million Americans of Spanish surname, all too many live in such a world, far removed from the American dream.

One of the biggest and least known groups of poor people is concentrated in the Southwest. Only one-sixth of the population of this country lives in the five southwestern states, but one-fourth of America's poor live there. In Texas alone, there are 63 counties—a quarter of the state's total—where half the people live on incomes of less than $3,000 a year.

In Bexar County, which I represent in Congress, more than a fourth of the population is classified as poor; 115,000 people there live in substandard housing. The overwhelming number of these ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-fed people are of Spanish surname.

Seventy percent of the unemployed slumdwellers of San Antonio in November of 1966 did not have a high school education. Forty-eight percent of them did not even have an eighth grade education. And 6.5 percent of the unemployed in the slums never went to school at all.

These people know too well what their handicaps are; they know that even when opportunity comes along they do not have the education or the skills to take advantage of it. They need help and they usually want it. They have not necessarily failed society; society may have failed them.

In the first place, there is the problem of definition. There is not even a generally accepted name for this minority group. I prefer to think of the group as Americans of Spanish surname because, after all, they are Americans and they all have Spanish surnames.

The Spanish-surnamed American group has problems in setting forth cogent goals, just as it does in finding an all-inclusive label. The group possesses no single program, no national goals and has not so far been able to coalesce into a single, meaningful whole, capable of speaking with a united voice. There is no national organization of Spanish-surnamed Americans that could be considered comparable to the NAACP.

Here is a minority drawn between the powerful forces of conflict, the one demanding a preservation of its art, music, culture, language, architecture and dress; and the other telling it to get Anglicized or lose out in the race of life.

The most crucial issue confronting any minority group is whether it should attempt to preserve itself as a cohesive and well-defined culture, or whether it should disband and its members assimilate into the majority, losing their cultural identity. Either a minority lives together, speaks its own language, maintains its own way of life, or it must break up and be absorbed into the community at large. In the case of the Spanish-surnamed American minority, there has been no decision.

The choice facing the Spanish-surnamed American is not an easy one and it is only natural that he is seeking some middle way between maintaining a cultural entity that binds him to remaining outside the pale and rejecting everything in the hope of finding success in a hostile world.

Educators especially must be aware of the problems facing the Spanish-surnamed. For it is the schools which are the first front in the war on poverty. It is the schools which turn out men and women who are either equipped for life or not.

In the case of the Spanish-surnamed, the schools have been failing. Instead of leaving school well-equipped to face life, the Spanish-surnamed have been leaving school in droves because it offers nothing to meet their needs and these children have been finding that the dubious choice of no education at all is better than a meaningless one.

EDUCATORS, happily, are beginning to understand this and do something about it.

Up until now, though, the sad fact is that the schools have been losing the promise of the Spanish-surnamed child somewhere between the first grade and high school graduation; and all too many do not stay around long enough to finish high school because of it.

I do not believe that it is the place of the schools to force a choice of cultures on children or suppress their native heritage. Great injury is done whenever this is attempted and we know this all too well. In our history, the schools have ignored the achievements of the Negro and have presented him as a problem and a blight on society while ignoring his considerable achievements and contributions. Belatedly, this is changing. It is a mistake which should not be repeated with the Spanish-surnamed American, for he also has his heroes and he also has played a part in our history that cannot be overlooked.

I believe the schools must make an effort to capitalize on the special talents and attributes of the Spanish-surnamed American. This will make his education meaningful and will do more than anything else to help him realize his full potential. His special educational problems need to be solved and his assets refined. After all of this is done, he will be ready to decide which way to go and what life to lead.

I believe that, more than anything else, improved educational opportunity will help the Spanish-surnamed American find his place in society and make his best contribution to it. From this will flow hope, ambition and the skill to realize it. Without better education, hopes kindled by the war on poverty will be shortlived and the promises made can never be turned into realities.

Fees Called 'Unconscionable':

High Medical Costs Held Bar To Needed Treatment for Many

HIGH MEDICAL COSTS prevent too many Americans from getting the full benefit of the nation's ability to detect and treat disease, an AFL-CIO spokesman said.

"Doctors' fees have gone up unconscionably," Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, charged on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference. "Doctors and organized medical people need to take into consideration that they are not in business—that they are out to practice medicine—and that they ought to live up to their own ethical standards," he said.

Perlis said that a national health insurance system, coupled with expanded group practice facilities, would be the best long-run solution to the problem. He said that many of those trying to improve the quality and availability of community-level medical services "are convinced that under the present system, voluntary medical care simply does not really work."

What is needed, he declared, is a system that will make it possible for physicians to "provide quality medical care at reasonable costs on a comprehensive basis."

Perlis noted that community action to overcome community health problems was the main theme of the 1967 AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services last April. One such problem is alcoholism, he said, "one of the major diseases in this country—perhaps fourth or fifth . . . after mental illness, cancer and heart."

BOTH UNIONS and employers have a responsibility to help individual alcoholics get proper treatment for their disease by guiding them to clinics and organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous, he said.

He suggested that "union-management committees that are outside the controversial arena of collective bargaining can help the alcoholic rehabilitate himself" and "again become a useful member of society and a useful worker in the plant."

Reporters questioning Perlis on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network, were Alan Adams of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Doctors Air Complaints:

'Hucksters' Assailed In Drug Price Probe

MANY DOCTORS have their complaints about the methods used by drug houses to push brand name products and are adding their testimony to that given by consumers before the Senate Small Business Committee investigating high prices in the drug industry.

Chief object of their wrath is the drug house advance man who plies them with free samples, literature and sometimes pre-written prescription pads all aimed at pushing the salesman's product.

Dr. Richard Burack, a Harvard Medical School professor who has recently written a book on drugs, said the pharmaceutical houses spend as much as $800 million a year on about 200,000 prescribing doctors. This means, he added, "that something in the range of three or four thousand dollars a year is spent on each individual doctor in an effort to influence his prescribing habits."

Burack cited Food & Drug Administration orders that have pulled some products off the market and caused firms to send "Dear Doctor" letters to previously circularized physicians correcting advertising that falsely or erroneously stated side-effects of medication.

Another physician, Dr. Melvin D. Small of Georgetown University Medical School, told how the advance man for the pharmaceutical company ballyhoos his product:

"He masquerades as an educator . . . he does not sell directly. He hopes to ingratiate himself to the physician by providing him with 'scientific information,' albeit somewhat biased, regarding the products of his employer, by leaving samples of his product . . . He will graciously offer to fill the physician's family needs with his employer's product . . . If the physician is busy, as most are, and gets a thumbnail resume of the new product, purportedly better than other similar products he has used, he may well try it. He has the starter samples available so that he can somewhat reduce the cost of the drug to the patient, not to mention the fact that by handing out these samples he gains further good will from the patient, and a prescription for the drug is a natural by-product."

Both doctors attacked the "Physician's Desk Reference," which Small called "nothing but a compendium of advertising . . ." The reference book contains a listing of drugs, including an alphabetical listing by drug brand names. It is given as a "gift" to practicing physicians.

The book, although it includes the generic names of drugs, does not index them in that manner nor does it give an indication as to the frequency of undesirable side effects, said the doctors.

UNION PHARMACISTS in New York City, members of Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, cast additional light on the subject in the June issue of their magazine.

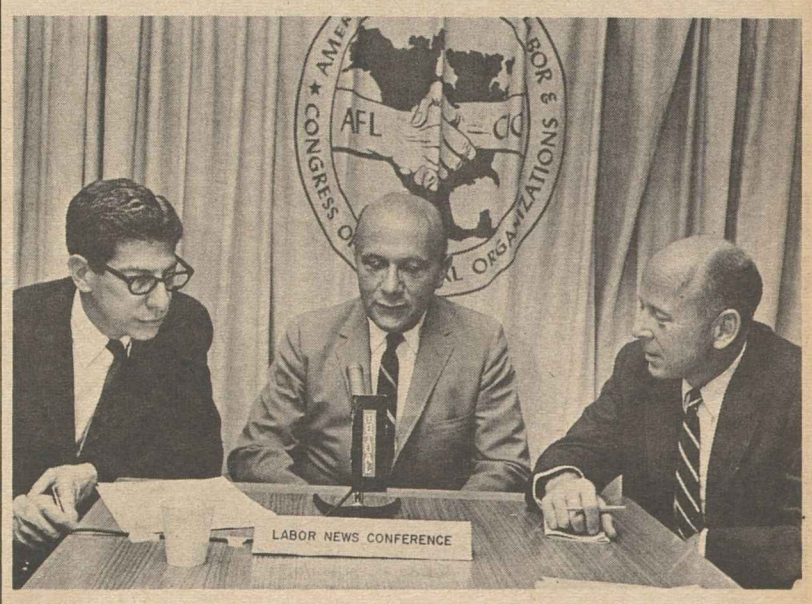
Pharmacists, they say, have become the tools of the big manufacturers. The pharmacist "must dispense the trade-named product if the doctor prescribes it that way. Failure to follow the doctor's prescription can get the pharmacist cited for illegal substitution."

At one time, says the union's vice president, George Glotzer, the pharmacist was only forbidden to substitute a different chemical for one prescribed by the doctor, but the big drug producers have lobbied successfully for an interpretation that means a pharmacist cannot substitute an identical chemical unless it carries the brand name used by the doctor.

Local 1199 also reports on a recent debate between FDA Commissioner James L. Goddard and a Boston University doctor who blamed "government restrictions" for a reduction in the number of new drugs approved by the FDA for marketing.

The union pharmacist noted that this was not necessarily bad; that although fewer drugs reach the pharmacist they are "safer and more effective."

"What was exploited as a scientific explosion of wonder drugs was essentially a superior creativity in the promotional fabrications of the drug hucksters," said the union. **(PAI)**



NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE, coupled with expanded group practice facilities, would be the best long-run solution to the problem of providing comprehensive, quality medical care at reasonable cost to more Americans, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis (center) said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn (left) of Press Associates, Inc., and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on the public service interview, heard weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Summer Food Prices Threaten To Reach All-Time Record High

By Sidney Margolius

FOOD PRICES are threatening to set new high records. Wholesale costs, as shown on the Dun & Bradstreet index, have jumped 5 percent in seven weeks. Moderate-income families are going to have a special problem in relation to protein foods this summer, with meat especially moving up sharply.

Except for food, July is a good buying month and this in particular is as good a July as you're going to see in a while. Because of slack sales, there is much price-cutting at retail levels on furniture, rugs, appliances and clothing. But even while retailers are chopping prices to stimulate business, furniture factories are planning to increase prices this fall by 10 percent and even more, trade reports indicate.

The furniture manufacturers are telling retailers that cutting prices is the wrong way to overcome consumer sales "resistance." Instead they urge that stores stress "fashion." The manufacturers never can get it through their heads that when food, housing and medical prices rise, moderate-income families are forced to curtail other purchases.

Other money-saving opportunities are the semi-annual July shoe sales; summer clothing clearances, including important reductions on men's summer suits and shirts, and clearances of this year's models of refrigerators and other appliances. Price-cutting is especially sharp on vacuum cleaners. Compare values among a number of stores since prices vary considerably.

Here are tips on July buying opportunities:

RUGS: Price cuts by fiber mills have led to reductions on the new polyester rugs (considered to be the coming rug fiber); acrylic, and nylon, (the most widely-bought because of relatively moderate price and durability, although with some disadvantages).

COLOR TV: While manufacturers have just cut prices to try to stimulate lagging sales, concern has been voiced about possible X-ray emission of some sets above "desirable levels." The sets in question are some 90,000 made by General Electric, which has announced that it will call back and modify them. The company says the rays are directed toward the floor and not the viewer, and so are not dangerous. The U. S. Public Health Administration has said that the danger is "potential," rather than actual, which seems to be playing with words.

Meanwhile, manufacturers have reduced prices from $20 to $90 to try to unload their heavy inventories.

WATERED JUICES: As we previously warned, the big cans of fruit "drinks" and "punches" look cheap but some actually have as little as 10 percent real juice.

At present there are no standards. Most such "drinks" are mainly sugar and water "with added vitamin C." Highest percentage of real juice this writer has found is in fruit drinks sold by consumer cooperatives. The new label for Co-op Grape Drink says, "Because the product in this can is at best only one-third straight grape juice, the economical shopper would be wise to compare its cost with undiluted Co-op Grape Juice. You may find that you are paying a high price for the added water and the convenience of a premixed drink."

Meanwhile, prices of frozen orange concentrate and full-strength fruit juices are exceptionally low. Supplies of frozen orange concentrate are 25 percent above average, with the lemon crop also heavy. So add your own water.

FOOD BUYING: All protein foods are getting expensive. Beef, pork and lamb have gone up and will rise further. Even broilers cost more. Two helps for price-harassed consumers are the heavy supplies of frozen turkey, and the still-reasonable prices of eggs, although higher than in the spring.

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PURCHASE of $50,000 in Israel bonds by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes as a "gesture of solidarity" with that country's people was announced by Pres. Ed. S. Miller (right) and Dr. Albert Sabin, developer of the live-virus polio vaccine, who is helping raise funds to strengthen the Israeli economy during the current crisis.

New Pamphlet Issued:

Citizen Action Urged In Fight for Clean Air

POLLUTED AIR attacks living and inanimate objects alike—people, plants, and animals; stone buildings and statues; clothing, tires, metals. The cost in lives can be reckoned in the thousands; property damage in the billions. And it could get worse.

The cause and sources of air pollution, its cost in terms of human discomfort and disease and economic waste, and what can be done about it are outlined in The Battle For Clean Air, by Edward Edelson. The author of this new Public Affairs Pamphlet is a science editor and co-author of the book, Poisons in the Air. The pamphlet is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016.

"Fighting air pollution," Edelson states, "demands new scientific approaches [and] a new kind of political and personal effort: the enlisting of widespread citizen support for control measures that cross traditional community boundaries. Air pollution does not respect these boundaries, and the fight for cleaner air should not."

The basic cause of air pollution sounds simple: the imperfect burning of fuel and other materials, often made worse by weather conditions. But the solution is complex because much of our daily life is dependent on fuel-burning of one kind or another: transportation; electricity; rubbish disposal.

And pollution does not come free. Air pollution causes increased home, laundry, and personal expenses, as well as industrial and agricultural losses. Perhaps more serious is the evidence linking air pollution with bad health and excess deaths.

In spite of a slow start and inadequate budgets for clean air programs, fortunately "equipment and techniques for controlling most sources of pollution either exist or are being developed." Edelson cites the war against automotive pollution as an example of what can be done. Starting in 1963, various devices for reducing hydrocarbon emissions have been installed in new cars. But, "since pollution controls are being installed only in new cars," he explains, "it will take a decade before 85 per cent of the nation's cars have them."

Further reducing the amount of air pollution are control devices being installed on stationary pollution sources, and the substitution of less pollution-prone types of equipment. Some companies do so voluntarily. More often, however, legislation is needed to gain cooperation.

Public pressure in the local community, Edelson stresses, is the most effective stimulus to necessary programs of air pollution control.

FOR MORE than a decade, and more so since the Clean Air Act of 1963, the federal government "has become increasingly important in the battle for cleaner air." Especially significant has been its impetus to regional planning, including the right "for the first time to intervene directly in interstate air pollution problems. Using this authority, the National Center for Air Pollution Control . . . has moved against many conditions where air pollution sources on one side of a state line endanger the health or welfare of people on the other side."

For the future, Edelson sees some hope in the "rapid growth of atomic power to generate electricity." But since fuel-burning is likely to continue to be a major source of electrical power, we must look to the "development of devices that will remove sulfur from smokestack gas and produce a marketable product."

Research on pollution-free, long-lasting sources of power for an electric car indicates another possible answer to the pollution that emanates from the conventional internal combustion engine.

The cost of defeating air pollution may be high, the author agrees, "but the alternative is even greater losses of property and more killer smogs.'

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Twiggy Look Just Won't Fit Gals of the Has-Been Generation

By Jane Goodsell

THE OTHER DAY I watched an attractive fortyish lady viewing herself in a fitting room mirror as she tried on a black and white zigzag print tent dress. For a moment she seemed pleased and then, suddenly, her shoulders slumped and she heaved a sigh of despair.

"Oh dear," she moaned, "I don't look the least bit like Twiggy!"

It was a cry from the heart and a poignant example of the dilemma of the Has-Been Generation. It's easy enough to say that a matron in her middle years shouldn't try—or even yearn—to look like Twiggy. But what else can she do? The NOW look is mod, and it's the only In look around. It's smashing, absolutely fab, on young and skinny size fives. But—and this can hardly come as news to anyone who has eyes to see—not every female has a kid-brother 31-22-32 shape.

What's needed is an alternative In look for those of us who would never be mistaken for Twiggy in mini-skirts, tent dresses, jump suits, bloomers, bikinis and bugle beads. The way the fashion picture stands at this point, we can either wear what's in style and look ludicrous or refuse to go along and look frumpish.

But fashion isn't the half of it. These are trying times in general for the Has-Been Generation which includes everyone over the age of 26. According to all reports, that's the cut-off point for youth.

The Now Generation are the pace-setters. What the young are doing, dancing, buying, thinking, driving, listening to and going to is what's In. The Boogaloo and the fastback obviously aren't aimed at my age group and, in truth, very little is. Youth is in the ascendancy.

NOW, MIND YOU, I see nothing wrong with that. Generally speaking I think the Now Generation is wonderful. It's true that the young have little admiration for my age group ("Never trust anyone over 30" is their motto), but I don't hold that against them. The young have never seen eye-to-eye with their elders, as well they shouldn't.

Like many people my age, I don't exactly rock to the Ten Top Tunes of the week. When I hear them I can't help thinking wistfully of the music that was popular back when I was a girl. I can't pretend to be turned-on by the Rolling Stones, but I'm not tight-lipped about them either. I'm open-minded, see?

One day last week, to my surprise, I heard some music coming from Molly's radio that stopped me in my tracks. It was zingy and swingy and it really grabbed me. Overjoyed at the evidence that I am not a complete square, I said, "I love that music! Is it one of the Top Ten tunes?"

Molly gave me a pitying look. "No, Mommy," she said gently, "that's a commercial. It's the Coca Cola song."

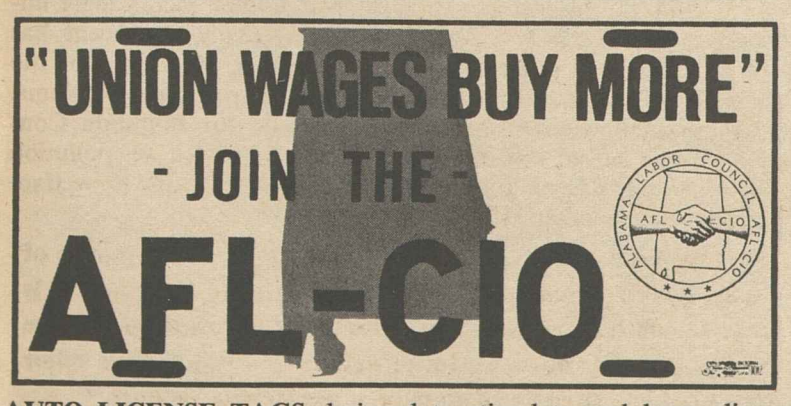
Now honestly, what's the use of trying?

For Remainder of 1967:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1967 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.

Date	Organization	Place
July 10-17	Switchmen	Buffalo, N. Y.
July 12-15	Actors & Artistes	San Francisco, Calif.
July 17	Longshoremen	Miami Beach, Fla.
July 17-21	Retail Clerks	Miami Beach, Fla.
July 24-28	Newspaper Guild	Ottawa, Ont.
Aug. 2-4	Texas	Fort Worth
Aug. 7-9	Virginia	Norfolk
Aug. 7-10	Maryland-D. C.	Baltimore
Aug. 7-11	United Garment Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 11-13	Nevada	Reno
Aug. 14-16	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 14-18	Plasterers	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 17-19	Montana	Helena
Aug. 21-25	Oil, Chemical & Atomic	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 21-25	Signalmen	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 21-25	Teachers	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 25-27	South Carolina	Charleston
Aug. 28-30	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 28-31	Washington	Yakima
Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Mail Handlers	Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 30-Sept. 1	Iowa	Des Moines
Sept. (no date)	Wyoming	(Not set)
Sept. 2-3	Siderographers	Ottawa, Ont.
Sept. 2-8	Typographical	Colorado Springs, Col.
Sept. 5	Asbestos Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 6-8	North Carolina	Wilmington
Sept. 11	Stereotypers	Dayton, O.
Sept. 11-15	Lathers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 11-15	Woodworkers	Portland, Ore.
Sept. 13-15	Connecticut	New Haven
Sept. 15-17	Vermont	Brattleboro
Sept. 18-20	Minnesota	St. Paul
Sept. 18-22	Lithographers & Photoengravers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 18-22	Oregon	Roseburg
Sept. 22-24	Hawaii	Honolulu
Sept. 24-27	Brick & Clay Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 25-27	Nebraska	Grand Island
Sept. 25-27	Tennessee	Nashville
Sept. 25-28	Illinois	Peoria
Sept. 29-Oct. 1	North Dakota	Grand Forks
Oct. (no date)	Florida	Broward County
Oct. 2-4	New York	New York
Oct. 3-6	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 6-7	Delaware	Rehoboth Beach
Oct. 9-12	Industrial Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Oct. 9-13	Transit Union	New Orleans, La.
Oct. 10-12	Air Line Dispatchers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 15	Commercial Telegraphers	San Francisco, Calif.
Oct. 16-19	Train Dispatchers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 18-20	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 19-20	Kansas	Topeka
Oce. 21-23	New Hampshire	Manchester
Oct. 25-28	West Virginia	Charleston
Oct. 27-29	New Mexico	Carlsbad
Nov. (no date)	Flight Engineers	London, England
Nov. (no date)	Puerto Rico	(Not set)
Nov. 16-18	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
Nov. 29-Dec. 1	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 3-6	Labor Press Association	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 4-5	Metal Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. 4-5	Union Label & Service Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dec. (no date)	Maritime Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.



AUTO LICENSE TAGS designed to stimulate and keep alive a favorable organizing climate in Alabama are being sold by the State AFL-CIO for use on the front of union members' cars. They are being distributed by local central bodies, COPE Women's Activities Division members and direct from the state council at $1 each or 80 cents in lots of 50 or more. The state requires only one official license tag, on the rear of the car.

A PILOT AND A STEWARDESS were honored at the 14th annual safety forum of the Air Line Pilots. From left: Astronaut Donald K. Slayton, who addressed the awards banquet; the safety award winners, Pan American Pilot Raymond C. Gerber and United Air Lines Stewardess Iris Peterson, and ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby.

Housing Drop Spurs Demand To Curb 'Fed'

An AFL-CIO economist called for steps to curb the Federal Reserve System's power to throw the home construction industry into a tailspin through the "blunderbuss approach" it uses when it tightens the money market.

Marvin Friedman, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Research, charged that the 38 percent decline in private housing starts last year "was a direct consequence of the Fed's tight money policy."

He told a Senate Banking subcommittee that "vital ground" was lost last year in meeting the nation's housing needs, and "we simply cannot afford a repetition."

Friedman urged curbing the Federal Reserve System's "so-called independence," which leaves it unresponsive to the economic and social policies set by Congress and the Administration.

As an alternative, Friedman said, steps should be taken by Congress "to insulate residential construction activity" when the reserve board forces up long-term interest rates.

He made these suggestions:

- An interest rate calling on time deposits of all types to "avoid a repetition of the frenzied competition between lending institutions and the resultant withdrawal of funds from the mortgage markets."
- A program of government loans to home mortgage companies during periods of tight money, with the mortgages as collateral.
- Development of a broader secondary market for mortgages through the sale of securities backed by portfolios of both government-insured and conventional mortgages.

Even these measures, Friedman said, would be less effective if the Federal Reserve System remains "completely free to chart its own course, irrespective of national needs and national priorities."

Gamser New Chairman Of Rail Mediation Board

Member Howard G. Gamser of the National Mediation Board, which mediates disputes under the Railway Labor Act, has been designated board chairman for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Other members are Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., and Leverett Edwards.

Gamser was appointed to the board by Pres. Kennedy and reappointed by Pres. Johnson. He serves also as an adjunct professor of law at Georgetown University.

Pilots' Safety Forum Cites Airport Hazards

Airport modernization, better pilot training and more effective ways to avoid mid-air collisions were stressed at the 14th annual safety forum of the Air Line Pilots.

Pilot safety representatives from 52 air lines met for two days with safety experts from government and industry. At the same time, the ALPA steward and stewardess division held its fifth annual safety forum, covering such topics as emergency evacuation. Some sessions were held jointly with the pilots.

Conference speakers included Astronaut Donald K. Slayton, Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd and Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney as well as authorities in the safety areas covered by the program.

In a sampling of the conference discussion:

- Capt. L. Homer Mauden, chairman of the ALPA Airworthiness & Performance Committee, said most airport accidents are caused by planes overrunning, undershooting or sliding off the sides of runways that are too short or too narrow for existing conditions.

He urged longer and stronger overrun-underrun areas at each end of the runway, as well as stabilized shoulders 50 feet to each side.

- "Three pairs of eyeballs in the cockpit" remains the best way to avoid mid-air collisions, Capt. W. W. Betts, an ALPA safety chairman declared.

Third Pilot Useful

Some jet planes have two pilots in the cockpit; others have three. Betts cited a number of close misses, where a mid-air collision was averted by the actions of a third pilot in the cockpit. He warned that as size, speed and numbers of airplanes increase, the problem of collision avoidance has become more acute with completely effective systems still a long way in the future. "The human eye is here now and available for immediate service," he observed.

- More advanced pilot training is necessary before it can be determined whether air line operations can be safely conducted with lower ceiling and visibility conditions, the ALPA forum was told. The paper on the subject was given by Capt. Richard H. Beck, who serves on the union's All-Weather Flying Committee.

At the awards banquet concluding the forum, the ALPA presented its air safety award to:

Capt. Raymond G. Gerber, a Pan American World Airways pilot with more than 20,000 commercial flying hours, who has served as chairman of the ALPA All-Weather Flying Committee and as a member of international air safety committees.

Iris Peterson, regional vice president of the ALPA flight attendant division, cited "for her dedicated effort to advance cabin safety" and participation in accident investigation. Miss Peterson is a United Air Lines stewardess.

FHA to Back Mortgages for Group Clinics

The Federal Housing Administration is venturing into a new area of service with a program of mortgage insurance to finance group medical practice facilities, Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development announced.

The program is FHA's first outside the field of residential facilities, and also the first covering movable equipment.

Under it the FHA will insure mortgages for up to 90 percent of the value of the facility, including equipment, with 6 percent maximum interest for terms up to 25 years. The FHA mortgage insurance premium will be 1 percent the first year and one-half of 1 percent thereafter.

Both new construction and rehabilitation of existing buildings are covered by the program, which was developed with the cooperation of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

HUD also announced that an information guide and handbook on the program can be obtained from the nearest FHA insuring office.

Advice on professional technical problems in developing group practice plans and proposals is available from the Public Health Service, Division of Medical Care Administration, 800 N. Quincy Street, Arlington, Va. 22203.

For Your Family's Security
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GIVE A BUCK

WELCOMING AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to the Army's 13th National Strategy Seminar at Carlisle (Pa.) Barracks are Sec. of the Army Stanley R. Resor (left) and Maj.-Gen. Eugene A. Saley (center), commandant of the Army War College. Schnitzler was one of 100 civilians from various fields invited to take part in the seminar.

Board Issues New Order In 7-Year Backpay Case

The National Labor Relations Board punctured a seven-year argument over backpay by ordering Jack G. Buncher of Pittsburgh, Pa., doing business as the Buncher Co., to give $100,000 to 13 employes he fired in 1960 for trying to organize a local of the Steelworkers.

On paper, the laid-off workers have been entitled to the backpay since a previous board order of June 1961. But more years could pass if Buncher uses all the legal delays open to employers under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The employers' appeal has been shuttling through the law's labyrinths since Sept. 20, 1960, when NLRB Examiner George J. Bott ruled that Buncher had illegally laid off 13 employes between Jan. 16 and Mar. 5, 1960, because they had joined or assisted the charging union.

The employer filed exceptions and, nine months later, the NLRB ruled that Bott was on sound legal ground. The case went to another board examiner to determine the amount of lost pay, but before he could start hearings, the employer appealed to the courts.

Nearly two years later the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, "enforced in full the NLRB order, including the provision for backpay," as board documents put it. Another year passed as the "present proceeding" was instituted "and the regional director for the sixth region issued his backpay specification, as amended at the hearing"—another quote from NLRB reports. The quotes continue:

"Following issuance of the Backpay Specification, the Respondent filed its Answer on Oct. 14, 1964 . . . On Oct. 19, 1964, the General Counsel filed a Motion to Strike Portions of Respondent's Answer and Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, which Motions were referred to the undersigned . . . for ruling."

Then followed a series of orders, rulings and motions and finally a finding by Examiner Max Rosenberg of the amount of backpay due. This gave way to other hearings, other motions and another finding by the same examiner that the 13 employes should be paid $99,237, plus interest at 6 percent, less "any lawfully required tax withholding."

The board upheld this latter finding and rejected Buncher's arguments that seniority should not be used to determine backpay because his firm never took seniority into consideration. It ruled that Buncher had not come up with any better alternative to seniority.

The NLRB decision noted that Buncher testified in the original NLRB proceeding that "there was nothing seriously wrong with the work of the discriminatees, that he never had any serious complaints" about their work and that "he would rehire them if needed." Yet 17 new employes were hired and former employes were recalled to work before the union men were offered re-employment on Jan. 12, 1962, the board noted, citing the company's own work charts.

Glass Union Staffer Fills Ohio AFL-CIO Post

Columbus, O.—Charles L. Borsari, for the past 18 months coordinator of publicity for the Glass & Ceramic Workers, has become public relations director of the Ohio AFL-CIO.

A member of Columbus Local 13 of the Newspaper Guild, he formerly was news editor of the Columbus Citizen-Journal and previously had worked on newspapers in Ashtabula, O., and Latrobe, Pa.

'Maximum Latitude' Urged:

CWA Convention Condemns Moves to 'Inhibit' Bargaining

Kansas City, Mo.—Opposition to governmental action that would "inhibit" the collective bargaining process was voiced by the 29th convention of the Communications Workers here.

"We recognize the interest of the federal government in the collective bargaining process and in assuring responsible action by all parties," the CWA declared. But it insisted that "the first obligation of our national labor relation policy must be to assure the maximum feasible latitude to collective bargaining—and any restraint imposed in the name of the national interest must bear equitably and reasonably on both parties."

The positions were voiced in a comprehensive statement of economic policy, which also assailed "inflexible" wage guidelines, called for a progressive tax policy in which old loopholes are finally plugged, and applauded discussions concerning the establishment of a guaranteed minimum income for every American.

A highlight of the convention was a speech by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who flew to the meeting from his Minnesota home, where he had been recuperating from minor surgery.

Humphrey was applauded repeatedly as he praised the labor movement for its support of democratic institutions and its willingness to face current problems.

One major challenge to the nation, the Vice President suggested, is the question of constructive use of leisure time.

"I do not want to see our America have as its living memorial the fact that when we gained more leisure, all we did was to look at the 'tube' and erect ourselves a pile of beer cans as a monument. No, I think there are better things."

When the fighting stops in Viet Nam, Humphrey emphasized, the nation must seek something better than a mere "return to normalcy." Both after World War I and the Korean conflict, he said, "we had the chance to channel our resources that had gone into the war into the building of the peace. Tragically, we missed that chance.

"We are still paying for those wasted years after Korea in every American neighborhood where children are growing up without first class education. We are paying wherever there are children without good health. And we are paying wherever there are communities without adequate housing or equal opportunity."

CWA's statement on foreign policy praised efforts by the United States and other free nations to bring about an end to the fighting in Viet Nam. But it noted each such peace effort "has been sneered aside by Peiping, Hanoi and Moscow."

In the Middle East, the statement pointed out, "the systematic intensification of Soviet intrigue" in Syria and Egypt has caused deep concern. The future of the Middle East area will be brighter, the delegates declared, when Arab leaders accept the existence of Israel and follow its example of peaceful social progress.

The convention cheered Zeev Barash, U.S. representative of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, when he brought his labor movement's greetings and thanks for CWA help and support. Barash voiced hope that Arabs and Israelis would find a way to work together to improve the living standards of the entire Middle East.

A proposal that CWA's present dues structure—mostly $5 a month—be changed to a system based on a dues payment of about 1.5 percent of each member's pay, was left to the option of the locals.

A series of salary increases for officers was approved by the convention. The president's pay rate was lifted from $29,400 to $34,000; the secretary-treasurer's from $24,000 to $28,500; the three executive vice-presidents from $22,400 to $26,500; nine vice-presidents from $18,000 to $22,000; and four national directors from $18,000 to $19,000.

An effort to give the national directors—for non-Bell companies, AT&T long lines, and Western Electric sales and installation divisions—the same salary as vice presidents was narrowly defeated.

Earlier, the delegates re-elected Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood, and Executive Vice Presidents James Massey, Glenn Watts and George Gill. Gill—first elected to the post this winter by the executive board to replace retired John Crull—defeated Roger D. Speck of Atlanta by a margin of about 4 to 1.

One incumbent board member—Willard W. Brown of Atlanta—was defeated by Ben Porch of Atlanta. Brown had been named to the post by the CWA board when Gill was elected to the executive vice-presidency.

Elaine Gleason, director of the AT&T long lines division of the union, was defeated for re-election. Her successor is Robert Minnery of Cincinnati.

CWA's 30th anniversary convention in 1968 will be held in Washton, D. C.

Canadian Council Formed by CWA

Kansas City, Mo.—Creation of an affiliated Canadian Communications Workers Council to bring together leaders of all CWA locals north of the border was approved by the union's convention here.

The council will be composed of presidents of all locals in Canada, plus four officers to be appointed by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne on the basis of recommendations from the Canadian locals.

The council will have its own annual budget, employ staff officials and make recommendations for programs to be carried out by its officers.

ACWA Laundry Board Marks 30th Birthday

New York—The Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board marked its 30th anniversary with a luncheon at which 15 college scholarships, worth a total of $30,000, were awarded children of members in honor of Louis Simon, the board's long-time manager.

In addition, the 16,000-member unit of the Clothing Workers sponsored a performance of "South Pacific" at Lincoln Center.

When the ACWA began to organize laundry workers in 1937 wages were as low as 10 cents an hour, Simon recalled at the luncheon, and employes suffered ill health brought on by substandard working and living conditions.

The present contract, he pointed out, calls for a minimum of $1.525 an hour with increases due later this year and again in 1968. More than 1,000 laundry and dry cleaning plant contracts also provide for paid holidays and vacations, sick leave and a variety of insurance benefits, he added.

The joint board is made up of 17 locals in the New York metropolitan area, Connecticut and Massachusetts. It maintains a health center with services that members can use without loss of pay.

The scholarships were provided by a fund honoring Simon, an ACWA vice president, which was set up in 1964. The winners were:

Marc Borish, Liberty, N.Y.; Edward Bruno, West Haven, Conn.; Elizabeth Cammarota, Rosedale, N.Y.; Marion O. Cherry, Stamford, Conn.; Sandra E. Ettinger, Laurelton, N.Y.; Arthur R. Firstenberg, John M. Land, Michael H. Matthews and Dollie E. White, all of Brooklyn; Raymond L. Guzman, Staten Island, N.Y.; Donald Jenkins, New Haven, Conn.; Carole Shapiro and Michael A. Verderosa, Bronx, N.Y.; Fred Spielman, Jackson Heights, N.Y., and Susan G. Wertheim, Long Island City, N.Y.

SUPPORTERS of striking Texas farm workers protest the sale of strikebreaker-picked La Casita melons at a Washington, D.C., supermarket. The year-long strike in Starr County, Tex., is conducted by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

'Formidable Barrier':

Rising Costs Held Peril to U.S. Health

The rocketing cost of medical care is "one of the most formidable barriers" to a healthier America, Sec. John W. Gardner of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare declared.

Gardner was host to some 300 doctors, hospital administrators and other health care experts at a two-day conference summoned by Pres. Johnson "to discuss how we can lower the costs of medical services without impairing the quality."

The conference convened just as a report came out that medical costs had shot up 2.4 percent during the first three months of 1967—on top of a record 6.6 percent increase in 1966.

At panel sessions and in papers presented by scores of speakers, delegates discussed such matters as group practice facilities, greater coordination of hospital services to avoid costly and unnecessary duplication, and training of skilled aides to doctors to take over routine duties.

U.S. Surgeon Gen. William H. Stewart translated some of the issues into human terms when he told the conference that the "real challenge" is to fulfill "a newly acknowledged right of every American—the right of access to quality health care."

He looked at his distinguished audience and commented:

"Very few of us in this room have really experienced the losing side of the health care system. Very few of us have been forced to forego or delay medical care for ourselves or our children because we couldn't afford it.

"Very few of us have tasted the bitterness and shivered in the impersonal cold of charity medical care.

"We haven't sat for hours on the hard wooden benches wondering if the kids were all right or if we would have a job to return to. We haven't faced the decision of spending $6 for a prescription or the week's groceries."

He asked the health professions to look with open minds at new ideas, new experiments. The conference, he warned, will not accomplish its purpose "by blind assults on the inevitable, alternating with blind defenses of the untenable."

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman and Melvin Glasser, Auto Workers social security director, were among the panel chairmen.

Seidman invited employers to join with unions in working towards more effective ways to provide health services.

He said third parties who finance health care services have too often "restricted their activities to paying bills and have remained aloof from questions regarding the organization of health care services."

Another panel member, Benton H. Goodenough, vice president for labor relations of the Pacific Maritime Association, said unions and management should pool their negotiating skills and bargain with providers of health services for more efficient systems of health care.

UNIONS MUST UNITE to bargain effectively with local medical structures if the rise in doctor and hospital costs is to be halted, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman (speaking) told a conference on hospital, medical and dental costs in Seattle sponsored by the Washington State AFL-CIO. At the left are Assistant AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Richard Shoemaker, Executive Sec.-Treas. Edward J. Whelan and Pres. Joe Davis of the State AFL-CIO; at right, Field Rep. Thomas Ludwig of the Group Health Association of America.

Labor Bargaining Power Viewed As Weapon Against Medical Fees

Seattle—Unions must unite on the community level to bargain effectively with their local medical structure to combat fast-rising doctor and hospital costs.

This was the message delivered to some 100 unionists, health and welfare plan trustees, and medical experts who gathered here for a one-day "Conference on Hospital, Medical and Dental Costs."

The conference was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security in cooperation with the Washington and Oregon State Labor Councils. It was held in conjunction with the 17th Annual Group Health Institute.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Siedman described physicians as following the "Robin Hood theory" in determining charges for their services.

Most hospitals, Seidman observed have no incentive for efficiency and simply pass on increased costs to organizations handling union-negotiated health and welfare plans.

"Many unions," he noted, "feel they are only bargaining with their employers for more money for the doctors and hospitals, not more benefits for their members."

Real Gains Small

He pointed that between 1954 and 1962 union-negotiated hospital benefits rose only 25 percent and medical benefits two-fifths in real terms even though the negotiators achieved what appeared to be substantially higher benefit plans.

Seidman cited four basic faults with the current system of medical care in the United States—incompetent care in many cases, insufficiency of medical manpower and facilities, inefficiency in the use of medical resources, and inflation in the cost of medical care.

He urged unions to reexamine health care goals and bargain for the "total spectrum of health needs." Labor, he continued, must unite at the local level to confront doctors, hospital administrators and others directly or turn to prepaid group-practice cooperatives.

At the luncheon, the delegates heard Dr. Harry Rowe, director of the Group Health Dental Cooperative of Seattle warn the labor members that group dental care programs are more difficult to establish and administer than medical plans.

"No program of usual fee system for dentists will work," Dr. Rowe said. "Control of the dentist is mandatory."

He said dental group practice clinics in conjunction with self-insured trusts provide the most effective low cost dental care programs for union members.

During the afternoon session Dr. I. S. Falk, professor of public health, Yale University School of Medicine charged that hospitals do not operate efficiently and "most administrators of our hospitals ought to be in some other business."

Dr. Falk said voluntary health insurance plans have failed, and will continue to fail to have any effective control of hospital prices. He blamed the continuance of "solo practice" by physicians and over-utilization of hospitals as two of many reasons for high medical care prices.

Dr. Lorin Kerr, president of Group Health Association of America and medical director of the Mine Workers Welfare & Retirement Fund, said the UMWA had been able to hold doctor bills down by paying doctors on a fee for time retainer rather than on the traditional fee for service basis.

"You should pay the doctor for his judgment not to operate as well as for a decision to operate," Dr. Kerr said.

Mrs. Agnes Brewster, chief of the Health Economic Branch of the Public Health Service, reported the findings of a study conducted by the State of New Jersey that calls for a new regulatory citizens' body in that state to provide public scrutiny and certain types of controls over medical care prices.

Pres. Joe Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO and Executive Sec.-Treas. of the Oregon AFL-CIO were hosts for the Conference.

700 Jobless Win Aid Under Auto Trade Act

Shifts of auto production from the United States to Canada have made nearly 700 jobless auto workers eligible for adjustment aid the Automotive Agreement Adjustment Assistant Board has ruled.

Certified for aid in separate decisions were:

● About 265 Chrysler Corp workers left idle when Dodge-Polara-Monaco assembly operations were transferred in January from the firm's Jefferson plant in Detroit to its plant in Windsor, Ont.

● Some 215 employes of the American Motors Co. plant in Kenosha, Wis., and 100 workers from its Milwaukee facility who lost their jobs when production was moved to the company's Brampton, Ont., operation.

● About 115 workers at General Motors Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants at North Tarrytown N.Y., laid off as a result of importation of autos from the GM plant in St. Therese, Quebec.

The certificates were issued after the Auto Workers had filed petitions on behalf of the workers, the board said. Additional employes also were laid off at three of the plants, it added, but the board ruled the dislocations grew out of a drop in sales rather than changes in production sites. For the same reason, the board said, it denied a UAW petition for adjustment assistance to laid-off workers at a General Motors plant in Wilmington, Del.

The ruling means that those certified will receive a cash allowance up to $73 a week for up to 52 weeks of unemployment as authorized by the Automobile Products Trade Act. They also may be eligible for counseling, training (including training allowances) and relocation expenses.

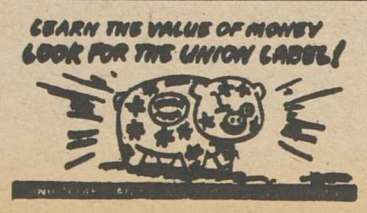
The adjustment board is composed of the secretaries of the Departments of Labor, Commerce and the Treasury.

U.S. Urged to Press Release Of Ship Crews

New York—Presidents of two maritime unions charged that the Egyptian government is subjecting crews of two American ships to "harsh treatment" and is "demanding their cargo be unloaded as the price of release" from forced anchorage in the Suez Canal.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union and Pres. Jesse M. Calhoun of the Marine Engineers asked Sec. of State Dean Rusk to take "all steps necessary to free" the vessels, which were among 16 ships of all nations transiting the canal when Arab-Israeli hostilities broke out.

The two ships are the freighters S.S. African Glen and S.S. Observer, halted in Great Bitter Lake. The union officials wired Rusk and also asked the 6 million member Intl. Transportworkers Federation to call an emergency meeting of seafaring and longshore affiliates to discuss future action.



Living Costs Up Again, 'Real Wages' Below '66

The cost of living rose three-tenths of 1 percent in May, and for the fourth straight month American workers were earning more but able to buy less with their paychecks than a year ago.

Hourly wages of production workers rose to an all-time high of $2.64. But the rise in living costs coupled with a sharp three-fourths of an hour drop in the workweek left the buying power of the weekly paychecks the lowest for the month of May since 1964.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report showed the May consumer price index at 115.6 percent of 1957-59 prices, 2.7 percent higher than a year ago.

Higher prices for clothing, used cars, medical care and home ownership accounted for most of the April to May increase. Retail food prices edged up two-tenths of 1 percent, the first increase in food prices since last August.

Medical care costs jumped six-tenths of 1 percent over the month. Over the past 12 months, hospital charges have soared 21.5 percent and doctor and dentists bills have been raised 6.5 percent.

The Labor Dept. said some 125,000 workers will receive pay raises on the basis of union-negotiated cost-of-living escalator clauses. The largest group of about 113,000 aircraft workers will receive a two-cent hourly increase based on the rise in the price index since February.

Average earnings of production workers before taxes and deductions reached $100.06 in May, with the after-tax earnings of a worker with three dependents averaging $89.45 a week. While this is $1.40 more than the average a year ago, its purchasing power in 1957-59 dollars is 81 cents less than in May 1966.

A rise in wholesale prices during the month is likely to show up as a further increase in retail prices in the June consumer index, the BLS said.

Cleared Before Deadline:

Congress Approves Teacher Corps Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

years strongly supported a national Teacher Corps, accepted the House measure without change under pressure of the June 30 deadline.

Before final action, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's disappointment with the shift to state and local control and the low ceiling imposed by the House on the pay of teacher-interns—$75 a week plus $15 for each dependent. Nevertheless he urged "speedy approval" of the legislation to keep the program alive.

In other congressional action:

The Senate Banking Committee unanimously reported a compromise truth-in-lending bill to the Senate floor, the first time in seven years that it has progressed that far.

The committee bill would require sellers or lenders to disclose interest charges totaling more than $10 both in terms of total cost and annual interest rate. It would, however, allow revolving credit charge accounts used by many department stores to be expressed in terms of monthly interest—1 percent a month instead of 12 percent a year, for example.

A congressional redistricting bill that had aroused the indignation of supporters of one man, one vote standards was returned to a House-Senate conference committee after a monumental mixup.

The House had originally passed a bill allowing a population disparity of 30 percent between the largest and smallest congressional district in a state until 1972. It also barred statewide election of congressmen on an at-large basis. After 1972, the population gap could not exceed 10 percent.

Its supporters hoped this would discourage the courts from insisting on immediate conformity to stricter one man, one vote standards.

Although normally the Senate does not change bills affecting only the House, Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Howard H. Baker (R-Tenn.) led a successful floor fight to amend the bill to apply the 10 percent limit to the 1968 elections.

A House-Senate conference committee then reached a surprise agreement on a bill which—from one man, one vote standards—was worse than the measure passed by either the House or Senate.

It would have exempted congressional districts from any population requirement until 1972, when the 10 percent figure would apply.

Kennedy promptly announced he would launch a major fight against adopting the conference report on the Senate floor. But meanwhile House conferees discovered to their embarrassment that they had inadvertently also dropped from the bill the bar to at-large elections.

The House then sent the bill back to conference, with its future uncertain.

In another complicated bit of legislative maneuvering, the House Judiciary Committee approved an "anti-riot" bill and a bill to protect civil rights workers from intimidation and violence.

Mississippi Democrat William M. Colmer, the chairman of the House Rules Committee, had threatened to have his committee take the anti-riot bill away from the Judiciary Committee and send it to the floor—a rarely-used stratagem.

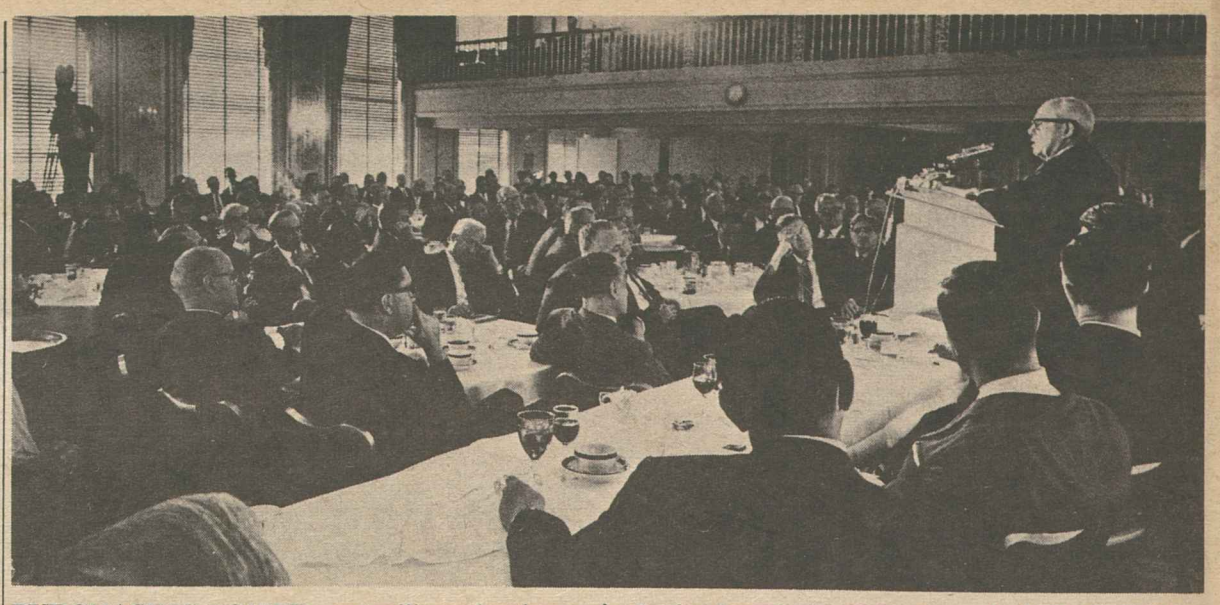
A Judiciary subcommittee then combined the riot and the civil rights bill, but Colmer refused to agree to that solution. Finally the House leadership worked out an agreement that the Judiciary Committee would report separate bills on the two subjects, the Rules Committee would clear them, and both measures would be scheduled separately for House votes later this summer.

The Senate approved the House-passed debt limit bill without change by a 60-30 vote. But it defeated by only a 44-43 margin an amendment by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D-Va.) to trim $10 billion from the proposed $22 billion boost.

Law Professor Named To AFT Review Board

Chicago—John P. Linn, University of Denver law professor, has been named to the public review board of the American Federation of Teachers. Other members are the Rev. Mortimer Gavin, Boston; Rabbi Jacob Winestein, Chicago; Theodore Kheel and Napoleon B. Johnson II, New York City.

Air Pollution



PURCHASING POWER, not military hardware, is Latin America's greatest need, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the National Press Club. He spoke to Washington newsmen about the work of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Meany Sees Unions Best Hope For Latin America's Prosperity

Latin America's greatest need is mass purchasing power in the hands of its people, and strong, independent trade unions are the best means to bring this about, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told an audience of newspapermen.

Meany spoke to the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., of the goals and accomplishments of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

He reported with pride on the AIFLD trade union education program—the young workers from Latin America and the Caribbean who have used their AIFLD training to help make unions a stronger force for progress in their own nations, and who have passed on their knowledge to thousands of other workers.

Meany reported also on the AIFLD's major role under the Alliance for Progress as "the largest builder of worker-sponsored, low-cost housing in Latin America."

Without social projects programs of AIFLD and the Latin American unions, he said, U.S. aid might merely mean "that the rich would get a little richer and there would be really no difference in the conditions of the great mass of workers in these countries."

He stressed that the AILFD is not trying to build carbon copies of American trade unions in Latin America or any other part of the world. "We do expect and hope, however, that they will build unions that are able to stand on their own feet . . . economically strong, capable of representing the workers of these countries and not dependent on outside elements for improving conditions."

Wherever workers lose their freedom, the AFL-CIO president said, "this represents a threat to us. . . . Where would our standing be as a free society if all of Latin America went the way of Castro's Cuba?"

The AIFLD programs haven't "performed any miracles," Meany acknowledged. "We are trying to make a contribution to building democratic societies through trade unions, but the Latin American countries have still got a long way to go. There is still too much money being spent for military hardware in these countries and too little being spent on the welfare of the people."

But, he said, "we're building credit unions in Latin America. We have established rural cooperatives and workers' banks . . . housing programs . . . vocational training . . . legal assistance . . . a program that will bring progress in the long run."

The 500 young men and women who have been brought to the United States for advanced teacher-training at the AIFLD school have held classes for "well over 60,000" on their return home, Meany pointed out.

Last month, he noted, 15 Latin American trade union leaders completed a nine-month course on labor economics at Loyola University in New Orleans—preparing them to serve as labor economists for their unions.

He told the newsmen of the makeup of the AIFLD—its governing board with a labor majority but including business representation. He discussed the direct cash contributions from labor and business and the use of union welfare funds under government guarantees against default to make mortgage money available to Latin American workers at moderate interest charges.

And he stressed that the U.S. government financing of the social projects program is all open and above board under a contract "signed by myself as the president of AIFLD and signed by the Agency for Intl. Development . . . not one cent from the Central Intelligence Agency."

In answers to questions ranging over the entire field of AFL-CIO activity, Meany told the Press Club:

- The AFL-CIO's work in Africa is primarily in helping to provide vocational training for workers . . .when the time comes I am quite hopeful that we will set up an institute for Africa" similar to AIFLD.
- On labor legislation in Congress, "we are going to fight any labor control legislation that is compulsory. And we are going to look with a great deal of suspicion on any former friends who tell us that it is good for us."
- Craft unions are willing to accept meaningful numbers of Negro apprentices; the problem has been to find qualified applicants.

New technologies and specialized skill requirements have become so advanced that "my union, the Plumbers, has 700 full-time instructors for their apprentices . . . and spends more money for apprenticeship training than does the United States government."

- On a question dealing with Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd's proposal to build U.S. merchant ships in foreign yards, Meany said: "Maybe we should get our secretary of transportation from some foreign yard."

He added, "We have plenty of people in the United States ready, able and willing to build them. I'm against building them in foreign yards."

7-1-67

Bargaining Rights Urged In Church Institutions

Chicago—Collective bargaining is a vital and necessary right of workers for church schools, hospitals, newspapers and similar enterprises, the Rev. Robert A. Reicher reported in a statement approved by a committee of the new Association of Chicago Priests. He is chaplain of the Catholic Council on Working Life.

Church institutions should "serve as a model of social justice," said Father Reicher, a professor of sociology at St. Mary of the Lake Seminary. Justice requires not only "suitable wages and working conditions" but also that those who work "have an influence collectively in their place of work," he said.

Compulsion Issue Splits Rail Conferees

(Continued from Page 1)

pay gap between craftsmen on the railroads and their union brothers doing similar work in other industries.

Two mediation boards acknowledged that a big gap exists, but recommended increases the unions rejected as inadequate.

After all of the procedures of the Railway Labor Act had been exhausted, Congress twice extended the "no strike" period in the hope that an agreement could be negotiated.

The shopcraft unions—Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Firemen & Oilers — have charged that rail management, in the expectation that Congress would not permit railroad workers to strike, has never seriously negotiated. Instead the companies have waited for congressional action to "bail them out," the unions said.

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New Farm Union Victory Scored at Almaden Fields

USWA Sets Nonferrous Strike Date

Pittsburgh—Industrywide negotiations in nonferrous metals headed for a July 15 strike deadline as the Steelworkers executive board approved a walkout unless a satisfactory settlement is reached by unions representing 37,000 employes of eight major firms.

Negotiators for a score of other international unions which have coordinated their bargaining with the USWA at various locations will be consulted on all contemplated action in time to make their own positions clear, Steel union leaders said.

None of the firms involved in negotiations has made "any real offer" to date, a 28-member committee of USWA's Nonferrous Industry Conference reported at a Chicago meeting.

The companies are the Phelps Dodge Corp.; Kennecott Copper Corp.; Anaconda Co.; American Smelting & Refining Co.; Magma Copper Co.; Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.; the U.S. Metals Co., an American Metal Climax Co. subsidiary, and the Miami Copper Co.

Strike Plans

The USWA authorized a strike over local issues by 250 lead refinery workers at Omaha, Neb., but extended the deadline 15 days for all other nonferrous locals at the recommendation of the Chicago conference.

Members of USWA and Mine-Mill locals voted by a margin of 92 percent to strike after the last shift July 14 unless agreement is reached by that time, conference co-chairmen Joseph P. Molony and A. C. Skinner reported. Molony is USWA vice president and Skinner was president of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers before the latter union affiliated with the USWA July 1.

Charging that the companies have not been bargaining in good faith, Molony and Skinner said they still hope that settlement can be reached without a strike.

The vote to authorize a walkout was reported as 18,620 in favor, 1,529 opposed, with 57 USWA and Mine-Mill local unions participating.

The industry conference and the strike referendum procedure are innovations for the USWA, that union reported. Its 1966 convention established a new system for conducting negotiations, with four major industry conferences set up. This year's negotiations in the nonferrous industry were the first for

(Continued on Page 8)

IBEW Units Ratify RCA Strike Pact

Members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on strike since June 5 at eight Radio Corp. of America plants, voted to ratify a new three-year agreement by a margin of about 1,050 votes in a referendum among more than 30,000 employes.

The settlement, which had the recommendation of IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman and all union negotiators, provides wage hikes of 4 percent a year, with a minimum increase of 10 cents an hour this year, and another 9 cents next year and in 1969; additional raises of 2 cents to 15 cents an hour for workers in highly skilled classifications; a ninth paid holiday effective next year, and major improvements in pension and insurance programs.

A key gain was an increase of $5 to $16 a day in allowances for hospital room and board. The new allowance ranges from $20 a day in Bloomington, Ind., to $39 in Van Nuys, Calif., with the maximum allowance increased from $100 to $365. The contract also provides for an annual review of rates to allow compensation of up to 80 percent of charges for hospital room and board. This issue was one of those that triggered the walkout, the union said.

The new pact raises the surgical schedule from a maximum of $250 a year to $800 this year, and to $900 next year. Major medical insurance protection, now $10,000, was increased to $100,000, and maternity benefits were improved.

Improvements in the retirement

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THE PHYSICIAN who treated Magdaleno Dimas after witnesses testified that he was savagely beaten by Texas Rangers displays pictures taken of the striking farm worker to members of a Senate subcommittee which held hearings in Rio Grande City. Dr. Ramiro Casso described the extensive injuries Dimas suffered.

At Senate Hearings:

Farm Workers Tell Of Texas Struggles

Rio Grande City, Tex.—A minister testified that Texas Rangers beat and kicked a striking farm worker, then held his head inches from a passing train.

Local leaders of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee reported the refusal of managers of big corporate farms to agree either to union recognition or an election procedure.

And the chairman of the Senate's Migratory Labor subcommittee, Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), said the two days of hearings in the strife-torn lower Rio Grande Valley "comprise the most powerful testimony this subcommittee has ever received" on the need to extend collective bargaining laws to farm workers.

Williams was accompanied by Democratic Senators Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.) and Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.). Republican Sen. Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.) joined the hearings on the second day. Yarborough and Kennedy also had a first-hand look at poverty in Starr County, visiting a number of homes at the invitation of UFWOC Vice Pres. Gilbert Padilla and AFL-CIO Field Rep. David T. Lopez.

Several hundred Mexican-American farm workers crowded into the hot courtroom where the hearings were held, while others followed the proceedings on the courthouse lawn over speaker systems and television monitors.

They heard the story retold of their 13-month struggle for the right to organize and bargain at La Casita and the other big Starr County farms.

Witnesses included UFWOC

(Continued on Page 3)

More Votes Set in Coast Vineyards

Delano, Calif. — The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee won another major victory when workers at three grape ranches of Almaden Vineyards, Inc., chose the union in a cross-check election conducted by the State Dept. of Industrial Relations.

Contract negotiations will start immediately for the workforce which now is at 200 but will climb to 1,200 at the peak of the grape harvest season in August, UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez said in a report to AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, who announced the victory. Additional elections will be held within a month, Kircher said.

Management Convinced

Slightly more than 100 union membership cards had been checked against Almaden payroll records by State Conciliation Service staff members when management representatives called off the count, Chavez reported. They said they were convinced the union was the almost unanimous choice of Almaden workers at three orchards—Livermore, Los Gatos and Paicines.

The recognition was the latest in a series of hard-won gains by UFWOC in its two-year struggle to organize badly exploited agricultural workers in California, Texas and other states.

It has won contracts from Schenley Industries and the DiGiorgio Corp., both major employers of farm labor, and recently concluded a contract settlement with the bottlers of Christian Brothers wines.

In Texas, one grower in the Rio Grande Valley has agreed to recognize UFWOC, but union members continue to picket La Casita Farms and other holdout growers. Their nationwide boycott of La Casita melons is being carried on

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USS Sam Gompers Joins Pacific Fleet

Bremerton, Wash.—The USS Samuel Gompers (AD-37), first ship of the U.S. Navy to bear the name of the founding father of the modern American labor movement, officially joined the nation's Pacific fleet July 1 in commissioning ceremonies at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard here.

Several hundred labor officials and members gathered on and alongside the 643-foot destroyer tender during the ceremonies.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Thomas R. Donahue, the principal speaker, told the audience that "the men who built and put a union label on her and those who will sail her will own a piece of the Samuel Gompers."

Donahue, who formerly was executive assistant to the president of the Building Service Employes, presented to the ship the original message of congratulations signed by Pres. Johnson which was first read at the keel-laying of the Gompers just over three years ago. Capt. Harry Risch, Jr., USN, accepted the President's message on behalf of his officers and crew.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler brought the congratulations and best wishes of organized labor to the ship's company.

Schnitzler said organized labor not only has great pride in the Gompers because of its name but because the ship "typifies the ideal of Samuel Gompers" that peace can only be secured by the strength of the United States.

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Federal Crackdown Hits Phone, Drug, Oil Firms

Federal regulatory agencies ordered a price cut in long distance telephone rates, curbed misleading advertising for aspirin and similar pain killers, and blasted the major oil companies for their pricing tactics.

The reduction in telephone rates came through a Federal Communications Commission decision to limit the profit rate for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—the nation's largest corporation—to a range of 7 to 7.5 percent.

A.T.&T. had sought a profit range of 7.5 to 8.5 percent, in line with its current earnings.

The giant monopoly is the parent corporation for the Bell System, comprising 23 telephone companies, Western Electric Co., and other subsidiaries.

The FCC in a unanimous decision told A.T.&T. to cut its inter-

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OFFICE EQUIPMENT for training in typing and office skills at Chicago's Englewood Urban Progress Center was donated by the Seafarers and its Chicago Local 777, whose representatives look on as first class gets under way. From left, in rear, are L. L. Anderson, Local 777 steward and treasurer of its Community Services Committee; Steward James Doram, Sr.; SIU Rep. Scottie Aubusson; Charles Fisher, progress center employment counselor; Dir. Jesse Escalante of the center; Pres. Everett Clark of Local 777 and Business Agent Herbert King.

15,000 Workers Head for Campuses As Unions Open Summer Schools

College doors which only last month closed behind departing undergraduates and new alumni have opened again to admit a different army of students—union members.

Nearly 150 week-long union schools, most of them on college campuses, are on the 1967 schedule, according to Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Total attendance will exceed 15,000, he said.

The idea of labor education goes back at least as far as Samuel Gompers' cigar-makers, who read to each other while at work, Davis noted. But in the last two decades the trade union schools have expanded greatly in numbers and even more in the sophistication of their curriculum.

"Twenty years ago, the relatively few union educational institutes were pretty much limited to fundamentals, and the simplest fundamentals at that," Davis observed. "Most of the institutes were operated to teach the fledgling officers of new local unions such basics as how to run a union meeting, how to process a grievance and how to make a speech. A course in labor history, usually a sketchy one, was the academic pinnacle. The institutes were held in camps or inexpensive resorts, and the instructors were nearly always drawn from the union staff.

"We still have basic courses for beginners. But all courses today, whether for beginners or for staff, cover much more ground. The prime example, I suppose, is the AFL-CIO's own two-week series of engineering institutes, where the most complicated industrial engineering techniques are examined.

"The big change, though, is that we are now welcome on most college campuses, and that we have not only availed ourselves of college faculty but have incorporated the concept of academic excellence."

Another recent change, Davis said, is the trend toward schools run by state AFL-CIO organizations, open to students from all affiliated unions. About 25 of these are on the schedule this year, and Davis predicted the trend would continue.

He pointed out, however, that by far the greater number of summer schools are arranged by national and international unions. The Machinists and Steelworkers have more than a score each; one of the former's, in Quebec, will be in French. The Auto Workers are close behind with 16, and four other unions have a half-dozen each.

Not all the union campus courses fall during the college recess, Davis went on. Nearly 40 have already been completed, and a dozen others are scheduled between September and mid-November.

"Moreover, the college courses, while they are the most visible, are not by any means the only educational operation of the labor movement," Davis pointed out.

"Many affiliates — even individual locals — offer weekend study throughout the year," he noted. "There are also a number of week-long Washington institutes, keyed to legislative functions, while Congress is in session."

Whatever the format or timing of the schools, those who attend usually sacrifice a part of their own vacation time to do so, Davis said. The modest tuition and expenses involved are usually borne by the student's local union.

Survey Shows Progress Of Youth Corps Alumni

Most of the unemployed young people who had work experience under Neighborhood Youth Corps programs have gone on to jobs, school or further training, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced on the basis of a study by a private consulting firm.

The findings of the survey, he declared, gave testimony to the "outstanding success" of the NYC. He added:

"This is a striking achievement when you consider that these enrollees were from the ranks of the high school dropouts and the hard-core unemployed."

The survey checked in March and April of 1967 on the progress of 1,988 enrollees who had left NYC out-of-school projects between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 of last year. Seventy-one percent were interviewed personally and data on the others was received from relatives, friends, employers and other sources.

The study showed that 35 percent were working, most of them at full-time jobs, and 24 percent were in school or undergoing training, including military training. Of those employed, about 40 percent had found their jobs through their own efforts. The rest had received help from state employment services, NYC personnel, relatives and friends. Their average wage was $1.54 an hour, and they were working an average 38-hour week. Eighty percent said they liked their work.

"Significantly," Wirtz pointed out, "the study shows that these young people keep looking for and finding work and educational opportunities months after they leave NYC.

"During the first week after they left the program, 50 percent were in jobs, school or training. At the time of the interview, when they had been out of the program for an average of more than nine months, the number had jumped to 59 percent."

The longer the enrollee stayed in the NYC, the survey disclosed, the more likely he was to have a full-time job when interviewed and the less likely he was to have trouble with the law.

Those working had jobs as helpers to welders, painters, auto mechanics and carpenters, teacher's aides, farmers, secretaries, typists, sales clerks, cashiers, telephone operators, cooks and nurses aides.

Alexander Named EEOC Chairman

Pres. Johnson named Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—the agency charged with enforcing laws against job discrimination.

Alexander, a 33-year-old Negro, has been serving at the White House as a special assistant to the President. He succeeds Stephen N. Shulman, who is leaving the government to form a law firm. Alexander and Shulman were classmates both at Harvard and at Yale Law School.

Committee Kills Move:

Soviet Bloc Loses Bid to Reshape ILO

Geneva—A Communist bid to reshape the Intl. Labor Organization died still-born when the resolutions committee of the annual ILO conference here refused to report out a resolution calling for a special session to consider the ILO's "program and structure."

Western delegates viewed the Communist move as an effort to make this United Nations agency more pliant to the demands of the Soviet bloc by eliminating the autonomy of worker and employer delegates within the tri-partite framework of the ILO.

The Communists then resorted to a procedural maneuver to prevent formal adoption of a resolution presented by U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl.

The resolutions committee had recommended the conference's adoption of Faupl's proposal for ILO action on the problems particular to performers and technical workers in the entertainment field.

At one of its windup plenary sittings, the conference endorsed the resolution by a vote of 172 in favor and none against, with 58 abstentions.

But by abstaining in mass rather than voting against the proposal, the Communists assured that the total of yes and no votes fell four short of the 176 needed to make the quorum required for formal adoption.

Communist Strategy

The Communist delegates defended their maneuver by asserting that ILO action on behalf of workers in the field of entertainment was not urgent.

Earlier, the conference unanimously adopted a proposal Faupl had co-sponsored with other representives of free workers urging the 119 ILO member states to assist poorer countries by strengthening "international cooperation for development, especially in the economic and social field."

In his major address to the conference, ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse reminded the delegates that the protection of "fundamental rights and freedoms has always been and must always remain a basic concern of the ILO."

This was one of the areas where Morse said he would "like to see the ILO achieve some substantial and lasting results in the years ahead."

But Morse, a former U.S. assistant secretary of labor, complained of the "relatively meager resources" that member states were making available to the ILO.

The 1968 budget, of $24,836,091 voted by the conference represented "only the smallest increase" over the ILO's level of activities of recent years, he said.

Governments, Morse declared, must decide "whether they have sufficient confidence in the ILO to invest in it as an instrument for greater prosperity, for progress and for peace."

The conference completed its technical work by adopting a series of new international standards on social security both in industry and agriculture.

These extend and broaden the minimum coverage that governments are asked to assure through old-age, disability and survivor insurance.

The conference also prepared a preliminary draft of standards to be adopted at next year's session for the protection of agricultural workers and farmers who do not own the land they till.

At the one-day session it held following the conference, the ILO's governing body elected Robert Ago, Italian government delegate, as its chairman for one year. A professor of law and political science, Ago has held the office once before.

Jean Moeri, popular Swiss trade union leader, was again reelected the executive group's worker vice chairman.

Negroes, Latins Found Victims of 'Rankest' Bias

Lubbock, Tex.—An example of "the rankest kind" of discrimination against Latin Americans and Negroes was exposed here by a National Labor Relations Board examiner's decision in a case involving the Farmers' Cooperative Compress, a Lubbock firm.

Examiner Alba B. Martin found the company guilty of a long list of unfair labor practices in refusing to bargain in good faith with the Packinghouse Workers on wages and working conditions, including the elimination of racial discrimination.

The union sought a clause that would guarantee equal wages for equal work to the company's Negroes and employes of Mexican or Latin American background. Martin found that while management finally agreed to a non-discrimination clause, it refused the union's request that any charge of discrimination be decided by arbitration and demanded the sole right to judge such charges.

The examiner cited numerous instances in which he found the company was paying Latin American employes less than "Anglos" doing the same work.

He called the case of one employe, Jesse Ruiz, "the rankest kind of discrimination." Ruiz was paid 30 cents an hour less than five or six "Anglos" over a period of seven months, even though he did exactly the same work, Martin noted.

Looking over the evidence as a whole, he found that the discrimination was intentional and that the company "considered Latin and Negro employes as docile, cheap labor, and intended to keep them in a condition of servitude."

The UPWA won a representation election at the company in December 1965. The union sought to negotiate an initial contract for eight months in 1966. Unsuccessful, it struck the plant in September 1966.

Martin also found that management had illegally tried to interfere with the workers' right to strike. He ordered the firm to cease and desist from all its illegal activities and bargain with the union in good faith.

Unionist Joins Staff Of Dystrophy Group

New York—Robert E. Flaherty, a member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1918 and a veteran labor representative in the fields of health, welfare and education, has been appointed labor consultant to the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.

Almaden Grants Recognition:

Cardcheck Vote Won At Coast Vineyards

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with the aid of the labor movement at many U.S. locations. **(Related story, Page 1.)**

The Almaden card-count was conducted at vineyards where the wine firm grows grapes for its own brands of wines.

Kircher said he expects that elections will be conducted next at the giant DiGiorgio orchards—the D'Antoni and New England ranches—at Marysville and Yuba City, Calif. They were agreed upon last year after the UFWOC organizing campaign at DiGiorgio's Sierra Vista ranch near Delano, its King ranch in the Bakersfield area and its Barrego Springs orchard in San Diego county.

UFWOC won all three, but the harvest season was over by the time agreement was reached on additional election procedures. The parties agreed that votes at the other locations would be held this year when employment is at its peak—in July or August.

"In addition, we expect within the next few weeks to get consent for elections at the Paul Masson vineyards in the Napa and Salinas valleys," Kircher said. "Also we anticipate a similar agreement for the big Gallo vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley."

UFWOC also announced the start of a union organizing campaign at grape-growing operations of the Guimarra Vineyards Corp., in Bakersfield, through the San Joaquin Valley and north to Mt. Shasta. Guimarra is known as the largest fresh-grape-growing firm in the U.S., the union said.

All of UFWOC's gains in winning bargaining rights for farm workers have been scored through strikes and subsequent efforts of state mediators, since farm workers are exempt from the protections of the National Labor Relations Act.

Last May, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz both urged in testimony before a House Labor subcommitte that the act be extended to migrant workers.

Meany said "simple justice" demands that farm workers be given the same right that other workers have to organize with the full power of the law behind them, and to bargain collectively with their employers for better wages and working conditions.

Farm workers trying to organize have experienced "firings, blacklists, yellowdog contracts, even arrest on trumped-up charges," Meany told the subcommittee. Wirtz testified that the nation has "paid a high price" for excluding farm labor laws.

"It has meant the consignment of millions of people to poverty," the labor secretary declared.

Last April the AFL-CIO farm union won the biggest agricultural wage and benefit package in its history in an arbitration award establishing its first contract with the DiGiorgio Corp. Its trailblazing provisions included a 25-cent per hour wage boost, a basic minimum wage of $1.65 an hour, unemployment insurance, a health, welfare and pension fund, a union shop and a union-operated hiring hall, with job preference for those with seniority in service.

SENATORS WHO CAME to the Rio Grande Valley for hearings on extension of collective bargaining rights to farm workers took time out to see at first-hand how the workers live. From left, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.); Baldemar Diaz, a member of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee; AFL-CIO Field Rep. David T. Lopez; Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), and UFWOC Vice Pres. Gilbert Padilla.

Texas Melon Strikers Tell Story Of Beatings, Ranger Harassment

(Continued from Page 1)

members, representatives of the Texas State AFL-CIO, the Rio Grande Valley Central Labor Council, church groups and volunteers, including a 4 foot, 11 inch college girl who described how three tall, booted and armed Texas Rangers converged on her to wrest away a picket sign.

Two physicians testified to the beatings inflicted on strikers by law enforcement officers.

The transcript of the hearings, Williams said, "will amount to powerfully persuasive evidence of a pattern of official behavior which is contrary to the public policy of the United States."

Noting that the commander of the Ranger detachment, Capt. A. Y. Allee, had not responded to an invitation to testify, Williams said:

"There has been a great deal of testimony that Capt. Allee and Rangers under his direction have trespassed upon private property, made numerous arrests without proper cause, used physical force far beyond that required to take a subject into custody, participated in acts of strike breaking, and committed other infringements of personal and property rights.

"That testimony stands uncontradicted by Allee."

The general manager of La Casita Farms, Roy Rochester, stalked angrily out of the hearing room shortly before he was to take the stand. In his place, a La Casita attorney testified in opposition to extension of the National Labor Relation Act to farm workers.

He contended the La Casita workers didn't want a union. When asked by Kennedy what initiative La Casita is taking to let its workers decide by a free election whether they wanted union representation, the lawyer was saved from answering by the intervention of Fannin.

"That's not the normal procedure in a labor dispute," Fannin said.

The Arizona Republican said to Kennedy that he understood the company lawyer was saying "that he doesn't have any labor problems and you are saying he should create one."

Asked why hundreds of charges against union members remained untried, some for as much as one year, County Atty. Randall Nye said he feared union demonstrations at the hearings. He promised the subcommittee to call all cases for trial within two weeks.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Raul Pena drew loud laughter from the subcommittee and the audience when he admitted candidly, "We try some cases . . . some times."

Williams said the subcommittee decided on hearings in the Texas Valley after receiving requests from the AFL-CIO union and reviewing the findings of the Texas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

The civil rights committee and an investigating group of four state senators found independently that the Rangers and local police appeared to be acting in concert with the growers to put down the strike by force.

Joint Training Program Set for Detroit Crafts

Detroit, Mich.—A cooperative program to prepare and train some 200 young people, most of them Negroes, for apprenticeship programs will be undertaken by the Trade Union Leadership Council under a contract with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

The agreement, which provides for the allocation of $94,980 from Manpower Development & Training Act funds, was signed in the TULC headquarters here.

Cooperating in the development and administration of the program are the Detroit Building Trades Council and the Michigan Building Trades Council. The staffs of the TULC, which is predominantly Negro, and of the two building trades units will work together to develop job opportunities in trades open to apprenticeship training and in recruiting applicants.

BAT Regional Dir. William C. Webb, who represented Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz at the signing, said the goal of the program is to open apprenticeship programs to more minority group members and to anticipate the work of preparation for apprenticeship tests.

Classes are expected to include from 25 to 75 youths, depending on the number of apprenticeship openings at the time, and to run from four to 10 weeks. One of the high points of the instruction will be mock interviews aimed at familiarizing the recruits with the screening sessions held by the different joint apprenticeship committees.

The personnel and other resources of federal and local agencies in the Detroit area, including BAT and civil rights groups, will be utilized in various phases of the program.

The contract was signed for the TULC by Pres. Robert Battle III and by Webb, acting for Wirtz. Also present were Sec.-Mgr. Jack Wood of the Detroit Building Trades Council, and Deputy Manpower Administrator Neil B. McArthur.

First Mexican Border Job Center Opened by United Farm Workers

San Diego, Calif.—The first in a projected string of farm worker education and job information centers along the U.S.-Mexican border was opened in nearby San Ysidro.

The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, sponsor of the project, described its purpose as two-fold:

- To educate farm workers, most of them of Mexican background, in the goals and methods of organized labor.
- To help match workers to available jobs. In the latter respect, the centers will serve as a form of "hiring halls."

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher and UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez described the project at a press conference in the San Diego County AFL-CIO office.

Kircher said San Diego was chosen as the site for the initial center because of the excellent cooperation between labor here and nearby unions in Mexico, and because many farm workers pass through here en route to jobs in California.

Stressing the need for "close working relationships" between the U.S. and Mexican labor movements, Kircher added:

"Poverty does not stop at a border. Unionization will break down exploitation of all workers and make possible better lives for all."

He said Fidel Velazquez, head of CTM, the Mexican labor federation, had pledged full support for the project.

Hands-Across-Border

Chavez said that most Mexican workers have no knowledge of how the labor movement functions in the United States.

"If we can show them how a strike is sometimes necessary to bring good to all, they'll be less likely to cross a picket line set up by their brother workers," he pointed out.

AFL-CIO Assistant Regional Dir. Irwin De Shetler said that "this is a hands-across-the-border project that will bring great benefits to UFWOC and ultimately the entire labor movement."

Roberto Luevano Aguayo, CTM general secretary in Tijuana, said unionists in Mexico will welcome the project because it will benefit them, just as it benefits U.S. labor.

"Our aims are the same," he asserted.

Fred Martinez, a veteran San Diego labor leader who is bilingual, will direct the center here. Announcements explaining its function will be placed in Mexican newspapers and radio stations, UFWOC said.

The next center is slated to open soon in Calexico, and another will be opened in the Rio Grande Valley in the fall.

IBEW Strikers Approve Pact At RCA Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

plan include an increase in the minimum benefit from $2.70 per month times years of service to $4.50 a month, broadening of widows' benefits to cover the surviving spouse; and a hike in interest rates from 2.5 to 3.5 percent for those withdrawing from the pension fund before reaching retirement age.

Other gains include a provision for payment of double time after 11 hours, instead of the former 12; a joint time study committee; and numerous improvements in local supplemental agreements.

Workers involved produce radio, television and phonographic records and equipment at plants in Indianapolis, Bloomington and Marion, Ind.; Findlay, O.; Meadowlands and Lancaster, Pa., Rockaway, N.J., and West Palm Beach, Fla. An IBEW local of 163 members at Hollywood, Calif., is newly covered, union negotiator Lawson Wimberly said.

Earlier agreements had been reached with RCA by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Technical Engineers.

TWUA Staffer Joins Ontario Education Panel

Toronto, Ont.—John R. Whitehouse, Canadian education director for the Textile Workers Union of America, has been named to the board of governors of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

The Health Dollar

THERE IS NO quick and easy solution to the runaway costs of health care. But it is possible to provide better value for the health dollar—including the negotiated dollar put into health and welfare plans and the tax dollar paid out in government programs.

We know some of the answers. There is an obvious need for more efficient use of doctors, nurses and semi-professional health aides. Preventive care that keeps people well is cheaper in the long run than curing illness. A coordinated, communitywide hospital system would avoid needless duplication of expensive equipment. Encouragement of non-profit, group health plans and prescribing and making available low-cost drugs which are identical to costly brands makes sense and saves dollars.

The problem is to bring this about. The government can lead the way through stricter standards and cost controls under medicare and other public programs. Pressure must also come from the consumers of health service, from unions and other concerned groups in the community.

The trade union movement, which has done so well in bargaining for health insurance dollars, must make sure that the sellers of health services, including hospital administrators and local medical societies, do not dilute these gains.

Labor will fight cut-rate services subsidized by low-paid hospital workers. Its goal is a full dollar's value through a more efficient system of delivering health care.

An AIFLD Milestone

REDEDICATION rather than self-congratulation is the theme of the fifth anniversary milestone of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The AIFLD's accomplishments are statistically impressive. They can be measured in terms of training programs and classes that have reached tens of thousands of Latin American trade unionists. They can be tabulated in the numbers of cooperatives, credit unions, health clinics, in multi-million dollar financing of workers' housing projects and in gifts of typewriters to union offices.

AIFLD graduates of the advanced training programs are in the front lines of the fight for democratic trade unionism in their home countries—and for the decent wages needed to enable workers to buy the goods they produce.

But the greatest tribute to AIFLD is its continuing adherence to the concept that lies behind the unique cooperation of U.S. labor, business and government to advance free trade unionism in the Americas.

That concept was expressed five years ago in the statement announcing the start of the AIFLD program. It said, in part:

"The essential and, we think, inspirational aspect of the institute is . . . an effort not to dictate but simply to assist free and independent people to strengthen in their own countries a free and independent trade union movement as a vital element in the achievement and preservation of democracy itself."

Not all of Latin America's problems can be solved by stronger unions. As George Meany told Washington newsmen recently, "There is still too much money being spent for military hardware in these countries and too little being spent on the welfare of the people."

But, as Meany pointed out, without effective, independent unions, no modern nation can be both economically strong and politically democratic. The AIFLD, thanks to the dedicated efforts of trade unionists on both sides of the border, is making its contribution to these twin goals.

AFL-CIO News

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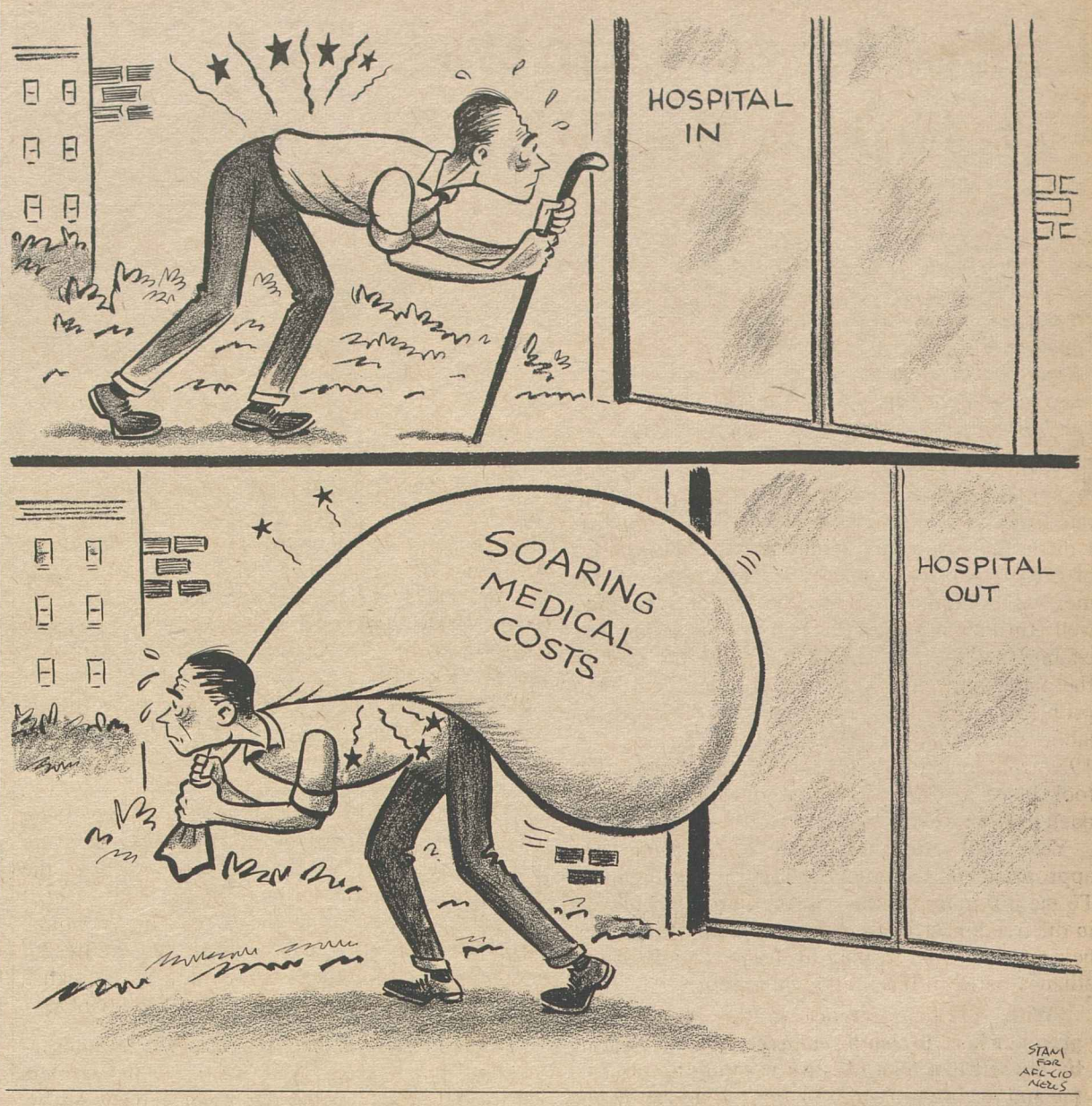
Chronic Backache



Dubinsky Resolution:

N. Y. Constitutional Convention Urged to Affirm Labor's Rights

The following is excerpted from a presentation by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky before the New York State Constitutional Convention, June 12, 1967.

ORGANIZED LABOR has had to travel a long, hard road to achieve its present position. Barely a century-and-a-half ago, workers who formed trade unions were brought before the courts as criminal conspirators. It took a great deal of effort by labor, many changes on the statute books and fundamental shifts in the courts for trade unions to achieve their proper place in economic society.

Those changes in our laws were embodied in two fundamental documents which I believe warrant clear and simple repetition in our constitution. They are a declaration of the fundamental right of workers to self organization and the freedom to exercise that right free of partisan injunctions.

At the end of the last century, the Sherman Act was passed to limit business monopolies. But the courts quickly distorted its purpose, and applied it to workers and their unions.

In 1914, Congress tried to end this distortion of its purpose by enacting the famous section 6 of the Clayton Act. There it laid down the basic principle that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." That fundamental principle was later embodied in the Constitution of New York State and is the key to labor's status in the state.

When Pres. Wilson signed the Clayton Act, he declared that: "Justice has been done to the laborer. His labor is no longer to be regarded as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce . . ."

Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, hailed Section 6 as the "Industrial Magna Carta." He proclaimed that its words were "sledge-hammer blows to the wrongs and injustices so long inflicted upon the workers."

But Wilson's optimism and Gompers' high hopes were misplaced. Within six years, the courts again put an end to the intentions of Congress. In 1920, over the protests of Brandeis, Holmes and Clarke, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the Clayton Act did not extend any new rights to labor. Overnight, the industrial Magna Carta disappeared and labor was again left unprotected against indiscriminate injunctions and the threat of anti-trust laws.

Real relief to labor from these evils came in the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932. That law defined a "labor dispute" and forbade federal courts from issuing injunctions in such disputes. This fundamental principle was applied to New York State courts when it put on the statute books of the state a similar anti-injunction act.

So far, all I have described were defensive measures for labor.

The Wagner Act brought about a revolutionary change in our industrial relations thinking. For the first time, labor acquired positive rights. An employer, as a matter of law, became obligated and had a duty—to bargain in good faith with the majority representative of his workers concerning the terms and conditions of employment.

This new philosophy of labor strengthened not only labor, but also the economy of the country as a whole.

In response to the spirit of the times, New York State enacted our present law which incorporated the principles of the Wagner Act, commonly referred to as the "Little Wagner Act."

BUT WHAT a liberal legislature may give, a reactionary legislature may take away. I do not expect that our New York State legislature will ever become so misguided as to attempt to take away the hard-won rights of organized labor. But one cannot tell what may happen in times of prejudice and in moments of hysteria.

We all know that there are other states which have enacted reactionary anti-labor laws seeking to undermine the legitimate functions of labor unions. I am sure that we would not want to see that happen in New York State.

I therefore propose that in writing a new Constitution, the basic principles of the Wagner Act and the protective principles of the Norris-LaGuardia Act—both of which are now on the statute books of our state—become a part of the new Constitution. I am introducing a resolution today to that effect and I ask that it be referred to the proper committee.

We are writing a charter of progressive government for a state of free men. Let us enshrine in a permanent place in that document those hard-won rights of labor, which have now become a permanent part of the fabric of our lives. Let us affirm beyond future doubt the rights of labor, and the dignity of the working man.

Past Is Prologue:

Labor-Civil Rights Unity Called Essential in Battle on Poverty

The following is excerpted from a speech before the Arkansas AFL-CIO convention in Hot Springs by Ernest Green, one of the Negro students who desegregated Little Rock's Central High School in 1957. He is now director of the joint apprenticeship training program in New York City sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Workers Defense League in cooperation with the local AFL-CIO and Building & Construction Trades Council.

I WANT TO THANK YOU for your generous applause which is much more friendly than the one I received on the day, several years ago, when I made my first public appearance in the politics of Little Rock. But that, as you may well remind me, was a different kind of audience, and you may well consider my presence before you as another example of the fact that it has been the fate of the labor movement to be asked to deal with problems that other people create. I'm sure the labor movement in Arkansas had no idea in 1957 that one of the ghosts of the events that took place at Central High would one day come back to haunt them.

Yet, in all seriousness, there is something very appropriate and symbolic about my being here. To me it symbolizes the part that labor has played in the freedom struggle as well as the part it is now being called upon to play in the new stage of the alliance between black and white poor.

With specific reference to the Negro, my presence here is also a reminder that the Negro by himself can take his own revolution only so far and no further—that by himself he can fight for better public education, desegregated public facilities, and voting rights, but beyond those points he can go no further without the active, willing, and energetic cooperation of a larger coalition of forces, the chief element of which must be the trade union movement.

Almost a decade before the civil rights movement reached its peak, nine of us in Little Rock took our lives in our hands by attempting to desegregate that school. Why? Because we believed at the time that Central High offered, in a way that the all-Negro schools did not, the best chance of preparing ourselves for a better future.

The events of the past 10 years have made some significant changes. There were those who said in 1957 that we would wreck the school system. But I am glad to notice that Central High School is standing, and that standards have, if anything, improved. People can now eat in whatever restaurants they please, and stay in whatever hotels they can afford. This convention is integrated, and we all know that it wasn't too many years ago that integrated facilities for any meeting, including union meetings, were not available. (I know the Arkansas AFL-CIO was a pioneer in this.)

Yet, all of these changes have not altered the basic economic problems of most of the people.

The slums of the South and even some in the North are occupied not by Negroes alone but also by whites. Both are victimized by inadequate jobs at substandard pay. Both want better education, which they either can't get or can't afford. Both are being cut back and being cut out by automation. Both are being used by union-busting industries as the cheapest source of labor in the South. Both are being forced to work in shops where unions cannot bargain, and if it weren't for a federal minimum wage, black and white workers in the South would still be earning less than a dollar an hour.

It is no accident that those who sought to establish the labor movement in the South were terrorized by more beatings, killings, and maimings than they encountered in any other region of the United States. It is no accident that there are more economically depressed whites living in the South than there are poor Negroes. It is no accident that the South is the bastion of right to work laws that still impair the effective functioning of the trade union movement; and it is no accident that the crime rate in white southern slums is as high and in some instances higher than in Negro slums.

Though Negroes tolerate the existence of these conditions no more than anybody else, they are not surprised by it; they understand how the system works, and what it is trying to do. But it would seem to me that the social and economic deprivation that blights the lives and futures of so many white families in the South is too high a price to pay to maintain a sense of whiteness.

IF ALL THIS is true, then there is no alternative but that Negroes, white workers, and farmers must unite behind the labor movement in its struggle against unemployment, low wages, discrimination, union-busting and poverty.

My own experience with the building trades in New York City only emphasizes the fact that we are desperately in need of an alliance between civil rights and labor to help create more jobs and improve standards of living; and as we are seeing in New York on a limited scale, this alliance can work. But we must go further, and strive towards uniting black and white working people behind programs to tear down slums, rebuild sections of our cities, and call for full employment programs.

This same kind of cooperation can and should take place in Arkansas as well as in other states. Otherwise there will not be enough jobs for the black worker and no more for the white worker, and they will both be left to scramble and fight against each other for the few jobs that will exist.

No one can dispute the contributions that unions have already made to the achievement of a better standard of living for millions of our people, including Negroes. Yet we need a policy of non-discrimination from all unions. We need to work together for higher wages for the poor and full and fair employment. We need more apprenticeship openings.

I have no illusions. I know the problems are not easy. You in the labor movement have met the challenge of social crisis before, and there is no reason why we cannot do it again.

Cites Strikebreaking Actions:

Kircher Hits Texas Rangers For Aiding Struck Growers

TEXAS RANGERS and local law enforcement officials have been used by employers trying to break the year-old farm workers' strike in the Rio Grande Valley, the AFL-CIO's chief organizer charged.

The Rangers are "squarely on the side of the employers" and consider it their job to help get the crop harvested, produced and marketed, "despite the fact that a strike is going on," said Organization Dir. William L. Kircher. He made the charges on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, aired Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Rangers have "physically beaten" strikers and "literally shoved back into the fields" workers who have tried to leave their jobs and join the strike, Kircher said.

He reported that he had met with Gov. John B. Connally (D) on the Rio Grande Valley situation. Shortly thereafter, the governor ordered substantial reduction of the Ranger force in the strike area, Kircher said.

He noted that the governor "made quite a point of the fact that my meeting with him had nothing to do with his decision. "I don't care whether it did or not," he declared, saying the important thing is that nearly all the Rangers were removed. "We are very happy" about the governor's order, he added.

KIRCHER NOTED that a nationwide consumer boycott has been launched against products of strikebound growers in the Rio Grande Valley.

"We are asking anybody who finds melons that have little labels on them that say 'Starr County, Texas,' or 'La Casita,' not to buy them, because they are helping to inflict conditions of poverty on them every time they do," he said.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Sam Sharkey, of the Newhouse Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOW THAT the Johnson Administration has given every indication that it will press for a tax boost to meet the costs of the Viet Nam war, there are members of Congress who feel that a bit of tax reform might be in order, too.

Whatever tax bill eventually is submitted, it will open the door to amendments designed to close some of the more obvious loopholes in the law that have grown up over the years.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) has been conducting a steady campaign in recent months to get one of the worst loopholes plugged up—tax-exempt industrial bond financing that not only cost the Treasury huge sums but encourages industrial pirating, runaway shops and anti-union activities.

Nelson warned that "some time soon Congress will have to face the issue head-on of the abuse of municipal financing for private ventures." He has introduced legislation that would put an end to the industrial bond racket that now flourishes in 35 states, in some states as a means of enticing industry from other areas and in some as a protective device to keep their present industry from running away.

The legislation has nine co-signers in the Senate. Similar legislation has been introduced in the House by Rep. Henry Reuss and Rep. Clement Zablocki, Wisconsin Democrats.

ORIGINALLY Congress voted tax exemption for industrial bonds as a means of encouraging new industry in Appalachia and similar areas desperately in need of development. Over the years the privilege has been steadily expanding as a means of permitting the states and even local communities to raid one another.

Here is a summary of some of the major abuses:

● The Investment Bankers Association, which is afraid that abuse of tax-exempt industrial bonds will imperil normal community financing, estimates that up to 1 billion dollars of such bonds were issued in 1966 severely eroding normal income tax collections.

● The gimmick is more and more being used by wealthy corporations. In 1966 two-thirds of the bonds were issued for the benefit of eight large corporations. Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler has commented that many corporations that obviously don't need financial help are profiting from tax-exempt bond issues and that the whole question of the exemption should be reviewed.

● Industrial piracy is of deep concern to such areas as New York City and many northern industrial states which have been the victims of industrial bond issues in other—mostly Southern— states. Nelson recited the case of one Milwaukee firm which moved part of its operation to Kentucky to take advantage of a brand new $6.5 million plant built with the proceeds of a tax free bond issue. The move cost Milwaukee 750 skilled jobs and a $5 million payroll.

● One aspect of the "runaway shop" part of the industrial bond gimmick has been the use to which it has been put by anti-union employers. Northern employers who are determined to resist organization of their plants have been the target of widespread, national advertising calling on them to transfer their operations to fine, new plants with a local, docile labor population. The records of the NLRB are filled with cases where local communities have ganged up on unions even more viciously than employers themselves.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last February denounced present industrial bond financing as a "growing menace" and urged Congress to end the "malpractice."

It is increasingly clear that other segments of the nation are equally disturbed by the practice and that introduction of a tax boost measure would be an opportune moment for Congress to correct one of the worst of the current tax loopholes.

DESPITE BEATINGS and other mistreatment at the hands of Rangers, Texas farm workers are determined to win recognition of their union, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher (center) declared on Labor News Conference. Stanley Levey (left) of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers questioned him on the AFL-CIO-produced interview program on the Mutual Radio Network.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE conference, held by the Laborers for the union's growing government employe locals, hears Civil Service Commissioner Ludwig J. Andolsek speak on union-management relations. Other panel participants, from left: William Vassil, Army Materiel Command; John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, and Laborers Vice Pres. Robert Powell, who chaired the session.

Pacts Avert New Strike:

Avco Workers Ratify 53c Wage Package

Stratford, Conn.—Contracts with wage gains totaling 53 cents an hour were ratified by Auto Worker locals representing 5,200 Avco Corp. workers shortly before no-strike injunctions under the Taft-Hartley Act were due to expire.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who were called into Washington negotiations by federal mediators, said the settlements provide "substantial progress never before achieved" at Avco's Lycoming Div. plants here.

The plants make helicopter engines and parts for the Defense Dept. Last April the Administration obtained an injunction to halt a walkout. Members of UAW Local 1010, representing 4,600 production and maintenance workers, and Local 376, with 600 office-clerical employes, were forced to return when the court ruled their production essential to the national defense. The 80-day no-strike period was due to expire July 6.

Both locals ratified new three-year agreements containing parallel benefits tailored to unit working conditions.

The Local 1010 settlement provides wage increases averaging 18 cents an hour the first year, with 10 cents retroactive to Apr. 16; 17 cents the second year, and 18 cents the third; improved cost of living protection, night shift premium of 10 percent, an additional wage boost of 10 cents an hour for skilled workers, and an automatic wage increase for shop clerical workers.

Other improvements were made in sick leave allowances, hospital-medical benefits and other health and welfare programs. In layoffs, employes will draw supplemental unemployment benefits instead of the extended layoff benefits formerly provided.

A "vastly improved" pension plan provides benefits of $4 a month times years of service starting next Jan. 1 and rising to $4.75 a year later. The former benefit rate was $2.70.

The plan also provides for cash vesting after 10 years of service instead of at age 40, as before. There is an automatic survivor benefit and the same increase in pension benefits for present retirees as for employes. The plan provides also that retirees will be covered by company-paid hospital-surgical insurance combined with medicare benefits.

The new contracts contain a number of local benefits, including auto-industry-type survivor benefits; jury duty pay up to 25 days per year, and new arbitration procedures.

The final settlement was worked out in two steps—with the aid of a three-member board of inquiry on non-economic issues, and on economic issues by union and management negotiators with the aid of the Rev. Leo C. Brown, S. J., chairman of the inquiry board; Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds, and Deputy Dir. Robert H. Moore of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Food Stamp Prices Slashed in Mississippi

The Agriculture Dept. has slashed the price of food stamps for thousands of destitute Mississippi families amid reports of hunger approaching starvation in some rural areas of the state.

Food stamps are sold to low-income families—in states participating in the program—at prices based on ability to pay. Those with little or no income have been charged $2 for each member of their family for stamps that can be used to buy food priced at about six times the cost of the stamps.

Now the poorest Mississippi families will only have to pay 50 cents a month per person for the same number of food stamps previously costing $2.

Since the food stamp distribution is on a twice-a-month basis, this means that a family of six that formerly paid $6 for $35 worth of food stamps each half-month now would have to pay only $1.50 for the same amount.

The cost reduction came after federal efforts to induce local welfare agencies to pay the cost of food stamps for the neediest families met with little success.

In an effort to overcome another phase of the problem, the Agriculture Dept. said it plans to recruit and train a corps of program aides, including Negroes from the communities, to cut through red tape and explain the working of the food stamp plan to families living in poverty. Currently only about 130,000 people in Mississippi are buying food stamps as compared with more than 200,000 who received direct food aid under the former surplus food distribution program.

A companion program will seek to encourage low-income families who need help but don't qualify for the lowest cost food stamps program to purchase stamps as a way of providing a better diet. They will receive their stamps at half-price for the first month they enroll in the program. No date has been set yet for the inauguration of the half-price program. One reason for the half-price offer, department officials said, is that many families buy groceries on credit and have little cash left after paying their bills.

Labor Awards Set For Aid to Retarded

Four awards recognizing outstanding accomplishments in behalf of the mentally retarded will be presented to labor representatives at the convention of the National Association for Retarded Children, to be held in October in Portland, Ore.

AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis has notified all international and national unions and state and local central bodies of the detailed standards and criteria. The four categories are international unions, state central bodies, local bodies (union locals and central bodies), and individuals.

Additional information may be had by writing the association at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Bricklayers Sign Arizona Training Pact

Phoenix, Ariz. — The Arizona Bricklayers Joint Labor-Management Apprenticeship Committee under a contract with the Labor Dept. will start 20 jobless and disadvantaged young men in the northern part of the state on their way to journeyman status.

The bulk of the instruction will be given by journeyman members of Bricklayers Arizona Local 3 on the job site.

However, the recruits will take six weeks of pre-job elementary school instruction conducted by the State Vocational Education Dept., followed by 12 weeks of on-the-job training with selected employer-members of the Arizona Master Contractors' Association. The union also will give up to 6.5 hours a week of classroom instruction during this period.

Those who complete the training successfully then will be indentured into regular apprentice programs.

The contract is the federal government's second with the state's Bricklayers and their employers, and is designed for poorly-prepared but otherwise suitable prospects. As many as possible of the trainees will be chosen from among Neighborhood Youth Corps graduates.

The program is financed by a grant of $16,291 under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

A. R. Kinstley Dies, Retired Staffer

Ft. Worth, Tex.—A.R. (Sarge) Kinstley, assistant director of AFL-CIO Region XVII (Texas) until his retirement Feb. 1, 1965, died here at the age of 67.

He was a charter member of Boiler Makers Local 74, Houston, in the early 1920s and joined the former Oil Workers Houston Local 227 in 1936. He was local president and international vice president until 1952, when he became CIO regional director for Kansas and Western Missouri. He was named a special representative for the CIO following the merger of the Oil Workers and the former Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers into the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers early in 1955. He became assistant regional director after the AFL-CIO merger.

He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Housing Co-op Project Slates 6,000 Units

New York—The United Housing Foundation, a labor-backed, non-profit cooperative, will sponsor a 6,000-family apartment project in Brooklyn for middle and low income families.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller announced at a press conference that New York State will finance a $121 million mortgage and advance seed money to purchase the 145-acre tract overlooking Jamaica Bay in the Canarsie section.

A special city tax formula will enable the apartments to be sold at modest down payments.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the United Housing Foundation and of the Clothing Workers, said monthly carrying charges for the apartments will average about $22-$23 a room. About 20 percent of the apartments will be available in the $18-$19 a room range, comparable to the rental of public housing.

The foundation has built or is building some 45,000 cooperative apartments in the New York area and the new Twin Pines Village will be second in size only to the giant Co-Op City in the Bronx, which will house 15,300 families.

Only 15 percent of the land in Twin Pines Village will be used for the apartment buildings — planned as 43 structures of 16 and 21 stories. Gardens and playgrounds will take up the rest.

Closer Links Urged Between EEOC, Labor

More avenues of cooperation should be opened between the labor movement and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, according to AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Don Slaiman.

He spoke at the second of 10 regional conferences for international union representatives and central labor body officers sponsored by the EEOC, held in Washington. About 100 union officials discussed the EEOC's policies and procedures and had an opportunity to meet EEOC regional personnel.

Charles (Red) Muntain and Marvin Rogoff, EEOC labor specialists, offered the union representatives assistance in developing programs.

The first of the conferences was held in April in Cincinnati, O. Additional meetings are planned during the coming year in other regions.

Local Labor Unit Alerts Home Buyers to Pitfalls

Garden Grove, Calif.—The Orange County AFL-CIO has set up a Real Estate Council to alert members to the wide variety of pitfalls surrounding the buying or selling of a home.

The unit was established by the central body on recommendation of a Real Estate Committee after an initial inquiry into problems facing local union members in all facets of home ownership, according to local AFL-CIO Exec. Sec. Peter J. Remmel.

Goals Cited

The Real Estate Committee, chaired by John B. Kulstad, specifically proposed that home owners be made aware of "forebearance" possibilities should they be faced with foreclosure, that mortgage interest escalation clauses be vigorously opposed, that efforts be pressed to cut costs in the buying and selling of homes, and that a general improvement in the practice of real estate be pursued as it affects individual home ownership.

Locals that affiliate with the real estate council pay a $25 annual membership fee. The council in return provides education services, advice and support for the highest professional standards in matters pertaining to home ownership.

"For self-protection," said Kulstad in a letter to the locals, "it is essential that union members become better educated on matters affecting their homes."

He urged union members to read carefully all papers presented for their signatures in connection with the purchase or sale of a home. To avoid misunderstandings and to assure legal enforcement, he added, all agreements and understandings must be in writing.

The council has lined up the services of a number of real estate brokers available to members at a reduced commission rate of 4 percent.

It also has conferred with members of Congress and the legislature with a view to legislation strengthening consumer protections.

CONVENTION

The correct date for the annual convention of the Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO, scheduled for Baltimore, is Aug. 14-17.

Pepper Pledges Legislation:

'Music for Peace' Program Proposed to AFM Delegates

By Gervase N. Love

Miami Beach—A "music for peace" plan along the lines of the nation's successful Food for Peace program was proposed by Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) in an address to the 70th convention of the Musicians.

"What could do more than music to eliminate hate in the world, to end discord and disharmony?" Pepper asked. "What could do more than music to bring the world into harmony?"

He said he planned to "do something" in Congress about his proposal, under which U.S. music units would be heard by audiences in other countries. He urged the delegates to press for support among their own representatives and senators.

Pepper also promised backing for a long-time AFM goal—amendment of the copyright laws to end a situation in which "the only money a performer receives for the record which he has made comes from his contract with the record company" and he is left without regular performance royalties. A correction, as proposed in a bill introduced by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), is "only elementary justice," Pepper added.

"It seems to me," he asserted in discussing another area of AFM interest, "that when radio stations devote so very much of their air time to recorded music, they could and should have an employment average higher than one musician per station."

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), in a speech taped while he was in Geneva, as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Intl. Labor Organization conference, also promised support for the copyright law revision, but was dubious of its chances for enactment. He explained he expected Congress to "uphold the traditional custom of failing to protect performers' rights."

The "cultural boom" sparked in part by federal arts and humanities legislation, Thompson said, is symbolized chiefly by the steel and stone of new buildings and might more properly be described as a "bust" for musicians who have been left "to wage their own private war on poverty."

"The achieving of performing rights may take many years," he said, "whatever its form may be. Too many musicians have had to scrape just to get by . . . We must start to make an effort to help the musician make a decent living."

The union presented a gold life membership card to Vincent Lopez, veteran orchestra leader who was one of the first remote control broadcasters in the early days of radio, for "long and outstanding service to music."

Lopez, recuperating in the Miami area from a serious illness, reminisced about his long career and the musicians who had played with him, and had reunions over the floor microphones with several delegates who had been his sidemen nearly 50 years ago.

The committee charged with reporting on the services of Pres. Herman D. Kenin hailed him for leading the union to "new high levels of accomplishment."

Among gains it singled out were major breakthroughs in extending the rights of musicians in their relations with their employers and in their need for personal and family financial security, and the advancement of music as a profession and as "the keystone of this nation's relatively new and vigorous support of the performing arts."

A resolution directing the international executive board to work for the union label on records made by AFM members was referred to the president's office with a favorable recommendation. A proposal to raise dues by adding a 6 percent surcharge, to be divided between the international and the local, was defeated on recommendation of the finance committee.

A resolution directing the executive board to charter the Bermuda Federation of Musicians as an AFM local, proposed by a group of Canadian delegates, was referred to Kenin's office for study. Gen. Sec. Charles Vaucrosson of the Bermuda group spoke briefly and thanked the AFM for assistance in getting organized.

Other speakers included Gen. Counsel Henry Kaiser, who discussed legal problems the AFM must deal with, and Jerome Adler, AFM counsel in New York.

Election returns showed Vice Pres. Hal Davis chosen for his first full term following his appointment earlier this year to fill a vacancy. All incumbent members of the executive board were re-elected.

In other actions the convention urged passage of the public television bill, tightened bylaws and work rules, and called on members to work through local central labor bodies to stop the use of public funds for the purchase of texts and other books produced by the Kingsport, Tenn., Press, where five unions have been on strike for more than four years.

GOLD MEMBERSHIP CARD was presented to Vincent Lopez (right) at the Musicians convention in Miami Beach, Fla., for "long and outstanding service to music." Making the presentation to Lopez, a major orchestra leader for nearly a half-century and a pioneer in remote control radio broadcasting, are AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin (center) and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard.

Michigan Labor Girds For Legislative Battles

Grand Rapids—The Michigan AFL-CIO drafted a program of state legislative goals, re-elected the officers who will direct the fight for its adoption, and empowered the 1968 COPE convention to raise per capita taxes to provide funds needed to "meet the challenge of the jet age."

Nearly 1,000 delegates to the fifth biennial meeting of the state federation endorsed Pres. August Scholle's plea for an expanded political action program if labor "expects to do a political job in this state."

Scholle said tactics that proved successful for labor in the elections of 1948 are as antiquated today as those of 1848. Unlike the proponents of big business, he said, "we can't expect financial aid from the fat cats who raised $1 million for (Gov. George) Romney's campaign and chipped in for (Sen. Robert P.) Griffin's campaign too." Both are Republican incumbents.

The convention re-elected Scholle and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins without opposition. Executive Vice Pres. William C. Marshall was re-elected, 349,321 to 62,238, over James Cookenmaster.

Scholle is rounding out 25 years as president of the state AFL-CIO and the former CIO state body. Hopkins has been in office since 1944 and Marshall since 1960.

Meeting for four days, the delegates adopted a series of policy resolutions that:

- Called for passage of industrial safety and health laws on national and state levels; urged Gov. Romney to sign a pending state law after enactment, and recommended that all union-management contracts contain clauses requiring safety codes of American Standards Association as minimum requirements.
- Urged more adequate financing of central bodies after hearing Executive Sec. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO call for full affiliation for all union locals with state and city AFL-CIO centers.
- Asked the Michigan Legislature to make registration and voting more convenient by establishing special registration centers, expanding the use of deputized registrars, and studying Sunday registration and registration by mail.
- Called on local unions to support Kingsport Press strikers financially and by pressing school boards to stop buying books produced at the Kingsport, Tenn., plant where 1,800 workers struck four years ago.

The convention also called for an increase of at least 50 percent in federal funds for the war on poverty; urged the President to "dust off" the "unused Full Employment Act" to relieve the plight of 3.8 million jobless, and asked a minimum wage of $2 an hour for migrant workers, decent housing and special schooling for their children.

New Jersey AFL-CIO Maps Fall Voter Drive

Newark, N.J.—The election of the state legislature next November drew the major attention of the New Jersey AFL-CIO convention here, attended by 1,500 delegates representing 400,000 union members.

Without a dissenting vote, delegates authorized a doubling of per capita dues from 5 to 10 cents a month. The action also meant a doubling of funds earmarked for the Committee on Political Education, which receives one-sixth of the per capita payments.

In his keynote address, State AFL-CIO Pres. Vincent J. Murphy told delegates that New Jersey labor has scored "unparalleled success" in the last two years in the legislature, winning passage of 28 labor-backed bills.

One of these, he noted, brought major gains in state unemployment benefits, including a provision for their payment to union members after seven weeks of a strike or lockout.

Murphy cited several reasons for labor's legislative success: one man, one vote reapportionment and the resulting election of a liberal, Democratic-controlled legislature in 1965, the progressive views of Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D), and unity in the labor movement.

Murphy warned that failure to re-elect the legislators who are friends of workers "could deprive us of all these resulting benefits."

State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante told the delegates that re-election of legislators who "voted right" on labor issues "will require concentrated efforts in each of New Jersey's 21 counties and in most of 40 sub-districts."

Two other main speakers were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who saluted New Jersey labor for having "one of the most outstanding records of labor accomplishment in the nation," and COPE Dir. Al Barkan, who promised "all-out help" in the November election.

Ballot Box Remedy

Citing renewed agitation for laws to curb unions, Barkan said, "You are not going to stop these threats at the bargaining table or on the picket line. The only place to stop them is at the ballot box."

The convention unanimously adopted resolutions backing Pres. Johnson's policy in Viet Nam and calling for permanent protection of the territorial integrity of Israel.

Among other actions, the delegates approved a study of the advisability of the state AFL-CIO setting up its own auto insurance plan for union members, urged Congress to pass the on-site picketing bill, and asked for a ban on state industrial bonds issued as a means of "pirating" industry from other states.

Murphy, Marciante and other top officers were re-elected by acclamation.

Rail Retirement Board Issues Medicare Kit

Chicago—The Railroad Retirement Board announced that a free kit will be available July 1 for all railroad retirement beneficiaries enrolled in the medicare program. The kit, useful for keeping records of medical expenses, will be given to new beneficiaries when they file applications. Others may get it at the nearest RRB office.

ENLISTING the aid of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the September drive for funds of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation is Melinda Ferrebee, the organization's 1967 national poster child.

Washington AFL-CIO Fills Education Post

Seattle, Wash.—Robert S. Johnson, a member of Seattle Typographical Union Local 202 and publisher of the labor-backed Auburn, Wash., Citizen until publication ceased on June 1, has been appointed education director for the State AFL-CIO.

The post was established by last year's convention. Johnson's duties will include the development of labor education programs for the state's public and parochial schools as well as for affiliates of the state central body.

'Union Name, Union Label':

USS Sam Gompers Joins Pacific Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

"It would mock Samuel Gompers," he said, "to look upon this ship as a symbol of brute power rather than as an instrument of peace . . . the USS Samuel Gompers represents the armor of security."

He said the ship will sail the seas of the world as a symbol of freedom and hope and predicted that this newest ship of the navy "will be worthy of the men who built her and the name she bears."

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. said that if Gompers were alive today he would be proud of the officers and men of the ship, the personnel of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, and the Bremerton Metal Trades Council and its 16 affiliates whose members made the ship possible.

'A Man of Peace'

"Samuel Gompers was a man of peace," Gritta said, "may she always sail the seas of the world in quest of peace."

At 2:55 p.m. Risch directed his executive officer, Cdr. C. E. Chinn, to put the ship in commission. The ensign, jack and commissioning pennant were hoisted smartly and the first watch was set. This was followed by the breaking of the personal four-star flag of Adm. J. J. Galatin, chief of naval materiel, who was in attendance at the ceremonies, along with other high ranking officers.

Mrs. Joseph Holmes, oldest granddaughter of Samuel Gompers and sponsor of the ship at its christening last year, was then introduced and she thanked the navy for this honor to her grandfather.

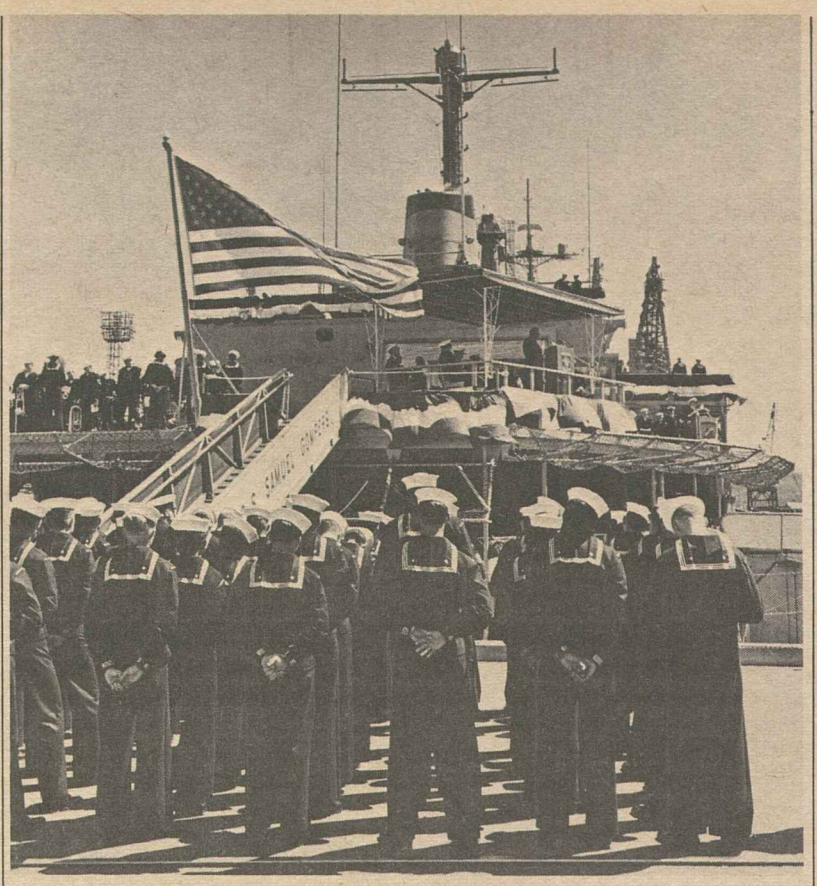
Risch, who is both an experienced naval aviator and destroyerman, thanked the national and local AFL-CIO representatives for their gifts of the ship's traditional silver service as well as four television sets and an AM-FM system for the enjoyment of the crew.

First of New Class

The Gompers is the first of a new class of destroyer tenders. Its mission will be to repair and support destroyer-type ships, including destroyer escorts and nuclear-powered guided missile frigates.

The ship is 643 feet in length, 85 feet in width and displaces 20,200 tons at full load. Her single screw power plant will drive her at a top speed in excess of 20 knots. She will be manned by 31 officers and more than 1,000 enlisted men and has accommodations for a flag officer and his staff.

During the christening ceremony last year, the Gompers was actually floating dockside when the traditional bottle of champagne was broken across its bow by Mrs. Holmes. At the commissioning, however, the ship was on blocks in dry dock with scarcely a drop of water beneath her—but she could be put to sea within a few hours virtually fully operational. It was one of the few times in naval history that a ship has been commissioned while in dry dock.



UNION LABEL, UNION NAME formally became part of the U.S. Navy when the Destroyer Tender Samuel Gompers, named in honor of the founder of the modern U.S. labor movement, was commissioned at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who brought the congratulations of organized labor, is shown speaking.

Federal Crackdown Hits Phone, Drug, Oil Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

state and foreign rates by $120 million a year, about 3 percent. The rate cut does not apply to local telephone charges which are regulated by state rather than federal commissions.

Tough new rules covering advertising for non-prescription pain killers were proposed by the Federal Trade Commission, subject to modifications on basis of industry and public comments before Sept. 15.

Manufacturers spent more than $90 million last year advertising that their aspirin or pain killer is faster, lasts longer or upsets the stomach less, but the FCC said the different brands are all about the same.

Proof Required

Its proposed order would require manufacturers to back up claims of significant differences with proof and to list the ingredients they claim make their product superior by their common names.

In another area, the FTC served notice on the 19 major oil companies that produce 75 percent of the nation's gasoline that it will hereafter act quickly and sternly to crack down on tactics aimed at driving out independent competition.

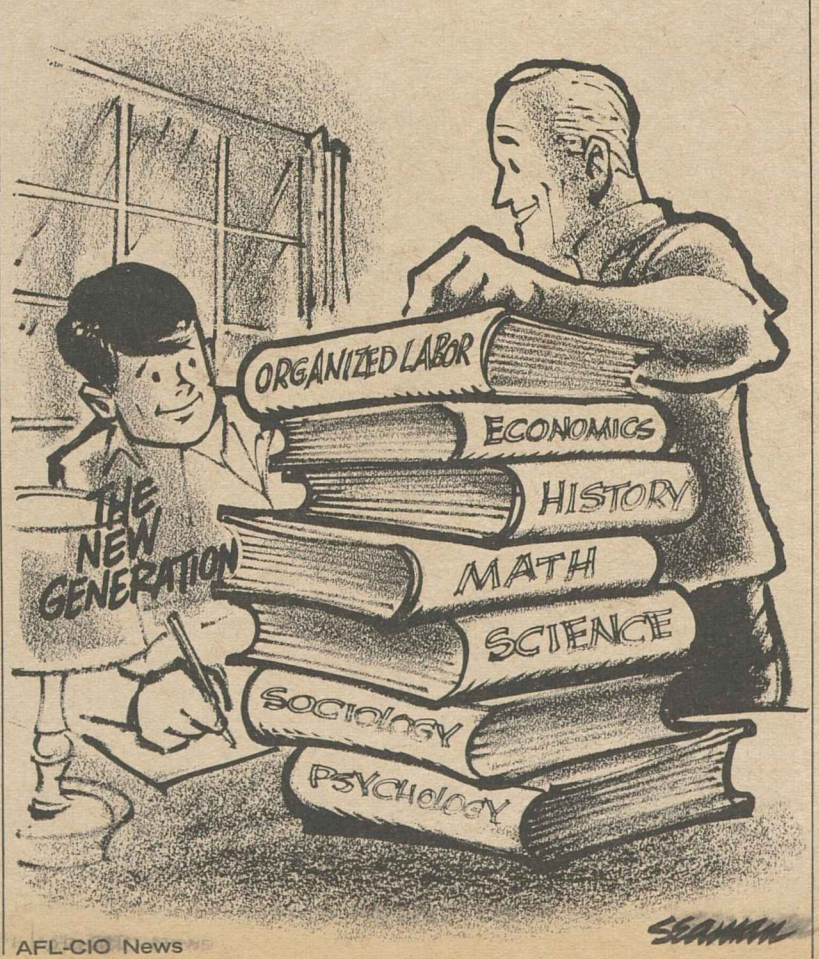
It said the big companies have used their economic power to put small competitors out of business through price wars. But in competing among themselves, the FTC report said, the big companies use promotional gimmicks in place of lower prices.

"Rather than put a penny in the consumer's pocket," the FTC said, the major company "prefers to put a tiger in the consumer's tank or a raffle ticket in his hand."

The commission took no action on a series of long-pending complaints but instead sought to lay out guidelines for the future, pledging quick and stern enforcement.

In the short run, there is nothing in the FTC guidelines that would bring gasoline prices down. However, the commission argued that preserving competition from independents gives the consumer a price choice and is good for the industry.

'—And This, Too, Son'



AFL-CIO News

Shipbuilders Upheld On Internal Appeals

Philadelphia, Pa.—The U.S. Court of Appeals here has upheld the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers' expulsion of a member for not exhausting his rights of appeal with the union before taking a grievance to the National Labor Relations Board.

The decision reversed an earlier NLRB ruling that the Shipbuilders had violated the National Labor Relations Act's section forbidding unions to coerce or restrain employes.

The case grew out of the discharge from membership of Edwin Holder, who had filed charges with his local claiming that the local president had caused his employer to discriminate against him. The local considered and dismissed the charges.

Although the Shipbuilders' constitution provides for an appeal to the international's executive board, Holder ignored this process and filed an unfair labor practice charge with the NLRB against the local.

The board dismissed this complaint and Holder was charged by his local with violating the international constitution. He was found guilty and expelled from membership. He then appealed to the international executive board, which upheld the expulsion.

Holder again went to the NLRB, this time charging that the union had illegally coerced him in the exercise of his rights under the law.

The board upheld him and ordered his reinstatement, along with relief from paying any back dues and reimbursement for any fringe benefits he might have lost.

In reversing this ruling of the NLRB, the Appeals Court noted that the same section of the act that protects employes' rights also sets forth the right of a union to prescribe its own rules on membership.

Judge William H. Hastie, writing the opinion, pointed out that "the union rule in question required only that the union be given a fair opportunity to correct its wrong," if one were committed.

"We do not see," he wrote, "how such a rule offends public policy or impedes the normal and proper administration of the act." In fact, he added, such a rule can relieve the board of "unnecessary grievances that can be settled within a union."

Joining Hastie in the unanimous decision of the three-member panel were Judges Collins J. Seitz and Ralph C. Brody.

Air Line Employes Build New Home

Chicago — Ground has been broken here for the new $100,000, two-story French provincial headquarters building of the Air Line Employes Association. Completion is scheduled for about Oct. 1.

Present for the "golden shovel" ceremony were ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert, Commissioner of Aviation William Downs of Chicago; Mgr. Michael Barry of Midway Airport, Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Employes, and Pres. Robert Dye and Pres.-elect John Hayes of the Canadian Air Line Employes Association.

Steelworkers Set Nonferrous Walkout Date

(Continued from Page 1)

that conference under the new system.

Negotiations are continuing at Kennecott and Phelps-Dodge, and are scheduled to resume July 10 with American Smelting in Denver and July 12 with Anaconda in Butte, Mont., the conferees reported.

A joint committee of 13 international unions representing 4,600 Phelps-Dodge employes resumed bargaining June 28 in Douglas, Ariz. USWA local unions and representatives of eight other international unions are bargaining jointly in Salt Lake City for 9,000 employes of Kennecott Copper. Joint bargaining for 12,000 members of 18 international unions covers Montana operations of the Anaconda Co. American Smelting talks involve 7,000 members of the USWA.

Only USWA and its Mine-Mill locals are involved in negotiations for 2,000 Magma workers, 700 employes of Inspiration Copper, 1,500 U.S. Metals workers, and 500 employes of Miami Copper Co. in Arizona.

Unions taking part in the talks, in addition to the Steelworkers, include the Operating Engineers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, Ironworkers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Molders, Pipefitters, Bricklayers, Plumbers, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen and Office & Professional Employes.

7-8-67

House, Senate To Try Again In Rail Dispute

A deadlocked House-Senate conference committee will make a new effort to agree on railroad strike legislation on July 11, the day after Congress returns from a 10-day recess.

The labor-opposed Senate bill calls for compulsory arbitration if 90 days of mediation, fact-finding and negotiations fail to bring a voluntary settlement of the shopcrafts wage dispute.

The House bill likewise bars a strike during the 90-day period. But it stops short of compulsory arbitration if an agreement isn't reached.

Meanwhile the six unions representing 135,000 rail workers stayed on the job under a voluntary no-strike pledge, although they have been legally free to strike since June 19. The unions have charged that rail management hasn't made a serious effort to negotiate a settlement, counting on Congress to keep the workers from striking.

Farm Union Rights Pressed by Meany

Conditions Likened to 'Dark Ages'

By David L. Perlman

The "law of the jungle" will dominate labor relations in agriculture until farm workers have the legal right to organize and bargain with their employers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at a Senate hearing.

Meany was the first witness heard as the Senate's Migratory Labor subcommittee resumed in Washington the hearings it had begun in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where police and employers have worked hand in hand to try to break a strike for recognition by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Because there is no federal machinery to compel farm employers to bargain with a union, Meany said, "they must do what other workers had to do in the dark ages of labor history—scratch and claw and dig out their own little clearing in a hostile jungle."

It is the only segment of American labor, Meany noted, where workers still are "clubbed down or thrown in jail for attempting to organize," and where "the whole power of the community, the employers, the police, the courts and the so-called 'good citizens' of narrow minds and empty hearts, is thrown into the fight against them."

Family Farmer Aided

The family farmer would be [illegible] of the National Labor Relations Act to the larger farms, Meany stressed.

Half of the farms don't use any hired labor, Meany pointed out, and 6 percent of the farms account for 76 percent of the wage bill. In effect the family farmer is competing with his own labor against "the exploited workers hired by the corporation farmers, the factories in the field." The threat to the family farmer is not higher wages but "the perpetuation of low wages and miserable conditions."

Without unions, farm wages have fallen from 76 percent of the average factory wage to 36 percent, and while there once were fringe benefits on the farms and none in the factories, the situation is now reversed, Meany said.

In California, Texas and other states, Meany told the senators, farm workers "have made it clear that they are determined to be full-fledged members of American society . . . and we in the AFL-CIO are doing all we can to help them. It is right and proper for America, for it is just as un-American to discriminate

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'Truth-in-Lending' Wins Approval in Senate, 92-0

STRONG AGREEMENT on need to extend National Labor Relations Act to farm workers was expressed at Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee hearings at which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified. From left, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), and Meany.

Solid Vote Climaxes Long Fight

A "truth-in-lending" bill passed the Senate, 92-0, after an uphill seven-year battle for legislation to enable consumers to compare credit and interest charges as well as price tags.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), who steered the bill through the Banking & Currency Committee and then to unanimous passage, told the Senate at the start of debate:

"If any one person is responsible for the idea of truth in lending, it is our great former colleague, Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois. Paul Douglas introduced this issue in 1960 and kept it alive for six long years while support for the measure gradually developed."

To move the bill to the floor, Proxmire had to give ground on some of the coverage of the measure, although the principle of full disclosure of interest and credit charges remained intact.

The bill exempts transactions in which the credit charge is less than $10 and first mortgages on homes. It allows most forms of department store revolving credit accounts to be stated in terms of monthly rather than annual interest rates.

On the bulk of consumer credit, however, buyers and borrowers would be told in advance the total cost of credit in dollars and cents and the annual interest rate. To avoid technical conflict with some state usury laws, interest charges could—until 1972—be expressed in terms of dollars per hundred, such

(Continued on Page 8)

AFL-CIO Gives $50,000:

Labor Mobilizes Aid For Rubber Strikers

The labor movement rallied financial support for the Rubber Workers in the longest strike in the URW's history as negotiators and government mediators stepped up efforts to reach a contract settlement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that the federation's Executive Council has made a direct contribution of $50,000 to the Rubber Workers and waived all per capita payments from the union until further notice.

Meany called on all AFL-CIO affiliates to contribute as generously as their financial resources permit to support the URW strike.

With such assistance and support, he said, the strike can be brought to a successful conclusion.

Meanwhile, a breakthrough in the long dispute occurred in a tentative settlement covering 3,300 workers at General Tire Co. plants in Akron and Waco, Tex.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said the proposed settlement, reached by union and company negotiators in Cleveland, would provide a wage increase of 43 cents an hour over three years, plus 10 cents more for skilled trades in the first year. The general increase would be divided into steps of 15 cents an hour in each of the first two years and 13 cents the third year.

Other terms listed by the URW include an increase in Supplemental Unemployment Benefits from the current rate of 65 percent of regular wages to 80 percent. Pensions would be hiked to $5.50 per month times years of service as against $3.25 currently and present retirees would get an

(Continued on Page 7)

Jobless Rate Hits 18-Month High at 4%

By Duane Emme

The nation's jobless rate jumped to 4 percent in June, its highest point in 18 months, the Labor Dept. reported. The rise of two-tenths of 1 percent from May was the biggest one-month increase since February 1965.

The department also reported that non-farm payrolls rose 790,000 between May and June to 66.1 million, greater than seasonally expected. Most of the gain was in government jobs.

The higher jobless rate occurred in the face of this payroll rise because of a sharp jump in the total civilian labor force—from 76 to 79 million over the month, a much greater than seasonal expansion.

Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, declined to predict what the unemployment rate might do in the next few months.

He termed the job picture in June "hard to figure," but pointed out that the rise in unemployment was at least partially due to a continuing shortage of jobs in manufacturing and construction.

Total joblessness for the month was 3.6 million, the Labor Dept. said, about the same as in June 1966 but up by 1.2 million from May and 200,000 more than seasonally expected.

Nearly 1.1 million of the unem-

(Continued on Page 7)

NLRB Ruling Upheld Against J. P. Stevens

New York—The 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here that J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., committed numerous illegal acts when it interrogated, intimidated and discharged employes to smash a union organizing drive in 20 of its Carolina plants in the early 1960s.

With minor modifications the court approved an order by the National Labor Relations Board that Stevens, a major textile firm, must reinstate 71 workers fired for joining the Textile Workers Union of America, and make them whole for all income lost from date of firing to the date of a bona fide offer of reinstatement.

The appeals courts ruling was the first since the TWUA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. filed NLRB charges in 1963 against Stevens, a firm which holds extensive government contracts. Last March the NLRB issued a second order against Stevens in the firing of 18 other union members. Two examiners' finding of additional illegal activities await board rulings.

The Stevens firm, whose president is Robert T. Stevens, Army secretary in the Eisenhower Adminis-

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Sees New Vigor in Rights Drive

The civil rights movement and its friends will continue to broaden their fight against discrimination in all walks of life despite misunderstanding and provocations, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a message to the 58th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meany noted that NAACP activities were "crucial" in winning the "significant changes" that have grown out of the struggle to end segregation and discrimination, but added that "America is far from out of the woods" in achieving equal opportunity for all citizens.

(Continued on Page 7)

NATIONAL SPINNING CO. strikers from Whiteville, N. C., march on the sidewalks of New York under canopy sheltering occupants of 860 Fifth Ave., apartment home of top company officials, Philip and Carl Leff. Their union, Textile Workers Union of America, brought 10 pickets to New York to tell the story of their long struggle for a first contract.

Southern Strikers Shift Picket Line to 5th Ave.

New York—Ten North Carolina textile workers, on strike against the National Spinning Co. since May 4, moved their picket lines to Fifth Ave. and Park Ave. "to see how other people live" and to tell the story of their struggle for existence.

They were here only three days, but in that time they carried picket signs and passed out handbills in front of company offices in the Empire State Building and the Manhattan apartments of company Chairman Philip Leff and Vice Chairman Carl Leff.

The demonstration picket lines had little visible effect on management, but the strikers, who were joined by members of other Textile Workers Union of America locals in New York and New Jersey, went back home more satisfied than ever that their cause was just and their trip worthwhile.

"We are from North Carolina —We Want Our Rights," the picket signs proclaimed. And a few interested New Yorkers stopped to talk to the strikers— Barbara and Edna Long, Nancy Hill and Marlene Hardwick, Fred McIntyre and Jay Lewis, Philip Stevens, Bob Eddy Bellamy, T. A. Ethevidge and J. E. Long.

Barbara Long told how she and 11 other National Spinning workers were fired for supporting the union during an organizing campaign, and for helping win the National Labor Relations Board election in which the 560-member unit voted for TWUA as their bargaining agent last October.

She and eight other fired workers received $10,904 in backpay from National Spinning as the result of an NLRB award. But the unfair practices that caused union members to strike after six months of frustrated bargaining still continue, she told questioners. The NLRB will hold a public hearing Aug. 14 in Whiteville on a complaint that company unfair practices caused the walkout.

'Union Busting' Hit

The strike has been marked by the "typical union-busting tactics employed by other Southern textile employers," said TWUA Vice Pres. Paul Swaity, who met with the visiting pickets.

Management, he said, has "mobilized the politicians and the entire business community" of Whiteville against the strikers.

Thirty North Carolina state troopers are enforcing an anti-picketing injunction at plant gates, and strikers have been threatened with eviction from their homes, they reported. The local newspaper—the Whiteville News Reporter—ran ads and editorials opposing the union but refused to report the NLRB's backpay decision on the ground it was "not newsworthy," according to union officers. They said that the paper finally permitted TWUA to buy advertising space so readers could learn about the NLRB award.

The union said that in negotiations, company representatives have "stuck rigidly" to a position of refusing to agree to arbitration and union security and have insisted on a no-strike clause. Thus, the TWUA noted, the union would have no means of grievances.

Ironically, said Swaity, National Spinning provides more reasonable contract terms to unionized employes in its Jamestown, N. Y. plant.

Musicians Publicist Hal Leyshon Dies

New York—Hal Leyshon, public relations and legislative director for the Musicians since 1948 and an internationally-known public relations consultant, died of a heart ailment in Doctors Hospital 10 days after directing publicity during the union's convention in Miami, Fla. He was 66.

A native of Mountain Ash, Ky., he attended Maryville (Tenn.) College. He worked for the Miami News for many years and as editor directed the publication of a series of stories on political corruption in Miami that won the paper a Pulitzer Prize in 1939.

He established his public relations firm here in 1941, served as an Army Air Force public information officer during World War II and was a consultant to the Democratic National Committee during Pres. Truman's 1948 campaign for re-election. His firm represented the state of Florida during the terms of four governors and for the past six years was publicity consultant to the Virgin Islands.

Surviving are the widow, the former Marion Pollard, and a son, Hal Richards Leyshon.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Foreign-Flag Tanker Bid Withdrawn

The Defense Dept., following strong protests from three AFL-CIO maritime unions, withdrew its request that the Mobil Oil Corp. be authorized to use foreign-flag tankers to transport 1.2 million barrels of crude oil from Texas to Paulsboro, N.J.

The protest to Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, which carried a threat to strike if the foreign-flag vessels were permitted to invade domestic trade, was filed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Pres. Lloyd W. Sheldon of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, and Pres. J. M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers.

They cited an earlier letter to Curran in which McNamara said that "clearly we do not need more tankers in the U.S. flag fleet" and that 18 tankers in the defense reserve fleet remain unactivated "as insurance against sudden increases in need."

The union presidents noted that their members had moved Viet Nam supplies without question "at considerable personal sacrifice of life and comfort," and charged that McNamara "rewarded us by the setting of patterns under your authority that can only lead to our extinction."

The Defense Dept. request was made to the Treasury Dept.'s Customs Bureau, as the law requires. In withdrawing it, Assistant Sec. Paul R. Ignatius wrote that Mobil Oil had been able to hire U.S.-flag tankers and the waiver was no longer necessary.

Emme Joins Staff Of AFL-CIO News

Duane Emme has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO News as an assistant editor. For the past 13 years, he has served as an associate on the staff of Labor, the rail unions' weekly newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

Before coming to Washington, Emme was a reporter on the Mankato, Minn., Free Press. Earlier, he was an advertising and free lance writer in Minneapolis. He is a native of Minot, N. D., and a journalism graduate of the University of Minnesota.

A member of the Newspaper Guild, Emme formerly headed the Washington local's Labor Press unit and served on the local's executive board.

AFL-CIO Asks Rehearing:

Threat to Labor Seen In Contempt Ruling

The AFL-CIO has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to reconsider its recent 5-4 decision upholding the conviction of eight Negro ministers who, in 1963, defied a state court injunction and led a civil rights march in Birmingham, Ala.

The ministers, including the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., were convicted of contempt of court for violating an order barring picketing or demonstrating without a city parade permit.

If the decision stands, federation attorneys said, it could be "widely used to destroy the right of workers to organize."

Even though unions were not directly involved, the possible impact on the labor movement is so great, the AFL-CIO declared, that it was for the first time participating in a request that the Supreme Court rehear a case.

King and his associates argued that the court injunction was unconstitutional, but both the state and the U.S. Supreme Court took the position that the constitutionality was irrelevant since the ministers did not take legal action to challenge the injunction before defying it.

Four dissenting Supreme Court justices noted that the ministers had sought a parade permit from Birmingham Police Commissioner "Bull" Connor, and his reply was: "No, you will not get a permit in Birmingham, Ala., to picket. I will picket you over to the City Jail."

In its "friend of the court" brief urging a rehearing, the AFL-CIO attorneys made these points:

● "The decision may encourage abuse of the labor injunction by state courts . . . it may be read as requiring compliance with an injunction, even if the issuing court has no jurisdiction because of federal preemption."

Temporary restraining orders are often issued freely by southern courts, the brief noted, and a strike or organizing campaign will often be broken "long before appellate review is granted."

A union should have the right to ignore an illegal injunction, subject to penalty if the injunction is subsequently found to have been legal, the brief urged.

● "The decision permits the use of unconstitutional licensing ordinances to bar unions."

The AFL-CIO brief noted that many southern cities have enacted ordinances making it a crime to solicit union membership without a license and often imposing exorbitant license fees.

Found Unconstitutional

Courts, including the Supreme Court, have found such ordinances unconstitutional. Nevertheless, they remain on the statute books in a number of towns where they have never been enforced.

Under the Birmingham precedent, the federation suggested, an injunction could be issued barring a union from violating such an ordinance. The obvious unconstitutionality of the law would not be a defense against a contempt of court conviction if the injunction were violated. The AFL-CIO brief declared:

"We are concerned that the decision of the court in this case may furnish local officials and judges with a means of destroying rights of free speech and assembly generally, and the right of workers to organize in particular. Further, it has been the experience of the AFL-CIO over many years that in some areas local officials, including, unfortunately, judges, will seize upon any legal device available to frustrate union organization."

Nonferrous Bargaining Faces Strike Deadline

Salt Lake City, Utah—Federal mediators worked against a July 15 strike deadline here to keep bargaining talks going between 20 unions representing 37,000 copper workers and eight companies in the nonferrous metals industry.

Mediation Activity Dir. Walter A. Maggiolo of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service concentrated on Kennecott Copper Corp. negotiations while other mediators offered their services to unions and management in other western states.

The Steelworkers, and other unions which are coordinating their negotiating efforts this year, reported all the companies standing pat on their refusal to make a "satisfactory" proposal.

The USWA said negotiations are continuing but that a walkout is set to start after the last shift July 14 unless an agreement seems in sight.

Major issues in dispute include wages and an escalator clause tied to cost of living rises. Living cost increases since the 1964 contract settlement have wiped out all the wage gains made in that pact, the union said.

Companies involved besides Kennecott are the Anaconda Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., U.S. Metals Co. — an American Metal Climax Co. subsidiary—and the Miami Copper Co.

Unions taking part in the talks, in addition to USWA, include the Operating Engineers, Int'l. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, Ironworkers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Molders, Bricklayers, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen, Office & Professional Employes.

ILA Atlantic Unit Re-Elects Gleason

Miami Beach—Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason won re-election by a wide margin as president of the ILA's Atlantic Coast district, the largest of the union's three geographical divisions.

Gleason defeated Anthony Scotto, 33-year-old president of the big Brooklyn, N.Y. Local 1814, by a vote of 412 to 114. Eighty-two of Scotto's votes came from his own local.

The only incumbent officer unseated was Joseph Colozzo, Sr., a Scotto supporter, who was beaten for district vice president from Brooklyn by Bernard Griffin, 304-217.

The quadrennial convention of the full ILA, marking the union's 75th anniversary, opens here July 17.

Proposals Given GM, Ford, Chrysler:

UAW Opens '67 Bargaining With Big 3 Auto Producers

Detroit—The Auto Workers opened 1967 contract negotiations with the auto industry by presenting a series of proposals telling how and why auto's Big Three can give 650,000 UAW members a bigger share of the continuing prosperity of "these incredibly wealthy" corporations.

At meetings with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler bargainers, the union presented written and oral proposals for a substantial wage increase, better job security and job tenure, and major increases in benefits for retirees and their surviving spouses.

The union also called for salary status for workers now paid by the hour, a guaranteed income in wages or layoff benefits for up to one year, reduced working time, and meaningful changes in basic problems like the pace of work, contracting-out, and job losses due to automation. Other changes were asked also in the terms of three-year contracts due to expire Sept. 6 at 393 Big Three locations.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther headed the union team that opened talks first with GM, then Ford and finally Chrysler on successive days. The union bargainers presented the first of 39 separate proposals for contract changes in position papers spelling out the UAW aims. Reuther spoke at each opening session, and the UAW team returned for later presentations to be spread over a nine-day period.

At GM, the union position papers stressed these points:

● The most important problem facing the UAW and its members is job security and job tenure during this period of "galloping technology." Workers know they may be replaced by "Iron Mike," a robot whose ranks will grow to more than 5,000 within five years. They are entitled to consideration.

● As part of protecting the UAW member's basic right to work, the issue of subcontracting and substandard work "takes rank as part of the top priority—protection of the bargaining unit and the jobs of our members."

● **The UAW insists that 1967 negotiations must find answers in these areas: prohibiting the layoff of workers because of technological changes, transfer of blue collar workers to white collar jobs, better relocation allowances and more separation pay, advance notice of changes, improved training programs.**

● Layoffs of salaried workers lag behind declines in a company's business, and this form of long-term security of employment and income should be extended to blue collar workers.

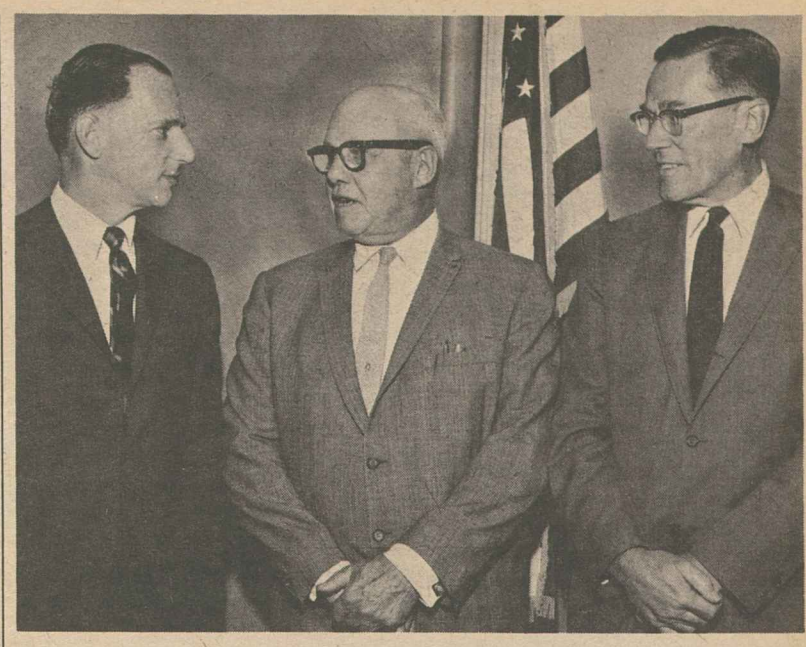
● If an employe is not provided with work, he should continue to receive enough income, including SUB and unemployment compensation, to maintain his normal living standard for up to a year.

● The "degrading" hourly wage system must be ended and replaced with an annual income maintenance system. The guaranteed annual income, however, is not proposed as a substitute for SUB, which the UAW said must be improved. The basic benefit level must be increased substantially above the present 62 percent level.

The UAW told management that retirement security is a "high priority goal" of every auto worker. It asked for improvement in early retirement arrangements, rules governing pension credits, and benefits tailored to higher living costs.

Proposed changes affecting skilled trades workers, who number about 150,000 of auto's 650,000 workers, were spelled out in detail. No mention was made of profit-sharing, but Leonard Woodcock, head of the UAW-GM Dept., said the subject is a "mechanism" and not a demand.

Woodcock announced also that early bargaining for Canadian UAW members will start about Aug. 1 with GM management. Union goals include wage parity for Canadian workers, who get 43 cents an hour less than U.S. auto workers.



CONGRATULATIONS are extended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to R. Peter Straus (left) after he was sworn in as the Agency for Intl. Development's assistant administrator for Africa. At right is AID Administrator William S. Gaud.

Computers to Get Task Of Pairing People, Jobs

The Labor Dept. is turning to automation in an effort to speed the matching of unemployed workers and job openings through the federal-state employment security system, Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced.

Under a $3.3 million contract, the Auerbach Corp. of Philadelphia will seek to develop an automatic data processing system to match people and jobs or training opportunities on an area or statewide basis.

Plans include the exchange of information between local and state organizations that support manpower services, as well as the availability of a wide range of job market information of concern to workers, employers, the government and institutions.

The system initially will cover the New York City metropolitan area, including adjacent New Jersey and Connecticut, and the states of Michigan, Florida and Utah. The states were selected because of their differing sizes and the different manpower problems they offer.

The program is broader in scope than the one the federal government has backed for the past three years in California. The California program covered San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento and was concerned for the most part with locating jobs for professionals.

Once the new program is in operation for a while and has been evaluated, the Labor Dept. said it will consider installing similar systems in other states.

The department said the system will consist essentially of a computerized data base in each state containing the information necessary for the planning, operation and evaluation of the state employment security system. The data base will include job applications and orders, claims, tax data and management information.

Use of the computer, it is expected, will do away with manual matching of job applications and job openings in U.S.-State Employment Service Offices. Instead, the matching will be done much more quickly by computer and also will be done on a wider basis, offering workers a broader range of opportunities and employers a broader field of job-hunters.

Apprenticeship Termed Best Road to Success

Norfolk, Va.—Until the nation's schools improve the quality of education for Negroes and other minority group members and raise the qualifications of their young people, union-employer apprentice programs will serve as their "greatest single road" to success, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared.

Schnitzler, addressing the Middle Atlantic States Apprenticeship & Training Conference here, ridiculed as "sheer, unadorned bunk" the criticisms of those who charge that unions refuse to allow Negroes to become apprentices.

The American labor movement need never be defensive or ashamed of the great good the union-employer apprenticeship programs have done both as the training ground for millions of youths from all backgrounds and as the means of breaking the poverty cycle for thousands of youths of minority groups, he said.

"Labor's apprentice programs provide education, a skill, an excellent income and a secure future. Not a dead-end job, but a meaningful career. Our apprentice programs provide a means of escape from poverty for both the worker and his family . . .

"The vistas that are open to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other disadvantaged youngsters in America who participate in apprentice programs are almost limitless. And we in the labor movement can be proud of every program we have established and proud of every young man we have made into a craftsman and sent into the working world."

Nevertheless, he noted, the number of apprenticeship openings is only a small part of the total employment picture.

Schnitzler cited Labor Dept. reports detailing the efforts that labor—and especially the building trades unions—has been making to channel minority group members into apprenticeship openings, and pointed to programs undertaken by unions in all parts of the country to prepare youngsters for apprenticeships.

"We have found that where youngsters are properly informed, the number of young men to sit for [apprenticeship] tests and to pass them increases dramatically — including candidates from minority groups," he said.

More Non-Whites

"Consequently, the number of non-whites to flow into the trades has become considerably greater. And, in so doing, an exhaustive study of the Negro in apprenticeship programs has disclosed that there is no discrimination or resistance to anyone who passes the examination. Whoever passes the test and goes to work is accepted fully.

"The only resistance is the refusal by unions to dilute or erode the apprentice standards of training that are applied equally to all."

Schnitzler said that the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Information Program "revealed not the shortcomings of the union programs, but the woeful failings of the D.C. educational system."

"The many hundreds of applicants who failed to qualify were found, for the most part, to be unable to read sufficiently well to cope with the tests," he observed.

Board Order Hits Garment Chain, Directs 'Extraordinary' Remedies

The illegal anti-union campaign waged by Marlene Industries Corp. at its southern plants was so "massive and deliberate" that it calls for "extraordinary as well as conventional" remedies, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The board upheld an earlier finding of NLRB examiner Paul E. Weil that the company violated the National Labor Relations Act by "instigating, encouraging, causing and permitting" actions to smash organizing efforts by the Ladies Garment Workers in 1965.

The union sought to organize employes of Marlene, a New York-based firm, at plants in Frisco City, Ala., Aynor and Loris, S.C., and Decatursville, Hartsville and Westmoreland, Tenn.

Weil had cited a long list of unlawful actions by Marlene. They included "threatening, assaulting, and beating" employes, damaging automobiles, illegally firing 17 workers for union activities, spying on employes and threatening plant closings to thwart the union.

The board ordered the employer to "cease and desist" in these and other "extensive" illegal activities and to rehire the fired workers with full backpay for lost time.

Weil also found Marlene guilty of a number of unfair labor practices in taking "abnormal" steps to bar the union from having access to employes.

In one instance, he found the company had used guards with dogs to prevent union representatives from coming on its property. In another, he brought out that Marlene threatened to fire workers who accepted union literature.

Special Steps

The examiner recommended that the firm be ordered to grant the union access to its bulletin boards; arrange for the union to hold a meeting on company time; mail a copy of his notice to all employes and have it published in newspapers; permit union organizers on company parking lots; and mail pre-stamped union literature to all employes.

The board sustained Weil's recommendations that the company take these "unusual" steps, with the exception of requiring the union meeting and publishing his notice in newspapers.

But the NLRB expanded the remedies to direct Marlene to furnish the ILGWU with a list of names and addresses of all employes. The examiner had rejected the union's request for such a list.

The board recalled that it recently ordered the J. P. Stevens & Co., which it also found guilty of "massive unfair labor practices," to similarily furnish the TWUA with names and addresses of employes.

"We believe," the board said, that this is "one of the best ways to insure the right of Marlene's employes, which Marlene has so flagrantly violated, to be informed of their . . . right to organize."

Rail Striker Wins Damages For Shooting

Miami, Fla.—A Florida circuit court jury here has awarded $17,500 damages to Alfred O. Morgan, a member of the Railroad Trainmen on strike against the Florida East Coast Railway, who was shot in the arm by an FEC "special agent."

The shooting occurred at New Smyrna Beach, Fla. in the early morning of Aug. 7, 1963. Testimony brought out that special agent Floyd Truman, seated in a car with another agent, fired one or two shots at Morgan.

Then, according to testimony, Truman leaped from the car and emptied his revolver at Morgan's fleeing back.

ILGWU in Montreal Wins 35-Hour Week

Montreal—A cut in the workweek from the present 37.5 hours to 36 hours in July 1969 and 35 hours a year later was won for 3,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers here in a new three-year agreement with an association of 75 employers.

There will be no loss in take-home pay. The new contract provides wage increases of about 15 percent across-the-board, ranging from $8 to $18.75 during its lifetime.

Jobs and Civil Rights

THE ECONOMIC ROOTS of the nation's civil rights problems —especially among young people—were starkly revealed in the latest Labor Dept. report on unemployment.

The figures for June show an overall decrease in the unemployment rate for younger persons between 16 and 21 from 18.5 percent two years ago to 15.2 percent last month.

For white youngsters the rate dropped from 17.5 in June 1965 to 15.1 in June 1966 to 13.6 in June of this year.

For "non-whites"—meaning almost entirely Negroes—the rate increase moved from 25.4 percent two years ago to 26 last year and 27 this year.

The Labor Dept. report points out that an additional 600,000 younger workers are likely to enter the labor force in July and that "more new jobs will be needed to absorb the July entrants and those unemployed in June."

With more than one-quarter of Negroes between 16 and 21 unemployed; with the unemployment rate for all non-white workers more than double that for white workers, the conditions are ripe for exploitation by extremists.

The programs so far formulated have obviously not made a sufficient impact. They need to be expanded, invigorated and more closely tied to the needs of the jobless.

A Consumer Milestone

SEVEN YEARS AGO the AFL-CIO and a few consumer organizations launched a campaign for legislation to have lenders clearly disclose the actual cost of borrowing money—the "truth-in-lending" bill.

Year after year the trade union movement testified for the measure, produced witnesses with almost unbelievable case histories of ignorance of credit costs and rallied support for the efforts of then Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) in his struggle to give the consumer protection through a simple disclosure law.

The Kennedy and Johnson administrations threw their weight into the battle against the wide array of lending institutions—banks, small loan companies and retail organizations. But the measure never emerged from the Senate Banking Committee for floor action.

The story of credit cost kept building, however, and this year action finally came in the Senate which adopted a "truth-in-lending" measure last week. The bill is not as strong or as inclusive as it should be. But it is an important and meaningful milestone in the struggle for consumer protection.

The next step is to have the measure strengthened in the House and to secure final passage at the current session of Congress.

The AFL-CIO has been deeply involved in every facet of the consumer protection campaign, operating as the "people's lobby" in securing legislation in the interests of all citizens, whether they be union members or not.

It is the same task that the trade union movement undertook in helping win expanded coverage and protection of the minimum wage and a higher wage floor; it is the same campaign that labor is now carrying on for a stronger social security system.

The passage of "truth-in-lending" by the Senate, albeit in a modified version, is proof once again that a determined, dedicated, unyielding campaign for a liberal and progressive program can produce results.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Catch of the Year

In Convention Message:

Meany Hails NAACP for Gains, Cites 'Dangers of Complacency'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent the following letter of greetings to the 58th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Boston:

THE AFL-CIO is again happy to have the opportunity to extend greetings to the NAACP at this—its 58th annual convention. In the past few years we have seen significant changes in this country brought about by the struggle to eliminate segregation and discrimination in America. The activities of the NAACP have been crucial to these achievements.

Yet America is far from out of the woods in reaching our goals of equal opportunity for all our citizens. Indeed for many thousands, especially in the heart of our large urban centers, the important gains of the last decade have had too little significance. This has led some to question whether civil rights struggles had been in vain and civil rights achievements have had any meaning.

We in the trade union movement have had some experience in evaluating progress towards goals on one hand and unfinished problems on the other. We see no advantage in downgrading our own achievements because there is still unfinished business on the agenda. At the same time we are aware of the dangers of complacency.

The civil rights movement and its friends can be proud of what has been done already by peaceful and constitutional means. It will continue to expand its work in eliminating discrimination from all walks of life, in spite of misunderstandings and provocations.

Another legislative battle is still necessary. The Civil Rights bill of 1967 contains at least four vital sections:

- Protection from those using existing civil rights legislation from intimidation and physical harassment.

- A guarantee that the jury system will be free of discrimination.

(These are crucial if our system of equal rights under the law is to be meaningful for all.)

- An amendment to Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the authority to issue cease and desist orders.

- A title which sets up a national fair housing law. While equal access to housing is important in itself, it is also crucial to the attainment of many other goals that are now statutory principles.

EVEN MORE important is the implementation of and compliance with already existing legislation, especially in the areas of employment and education and we—as well as you—are working on these too.

But it becomes increasingly clear that eliminating discrimination is not sufficient for the achievement of equal opportunity. Full employment, better schools, adequate housing, protection of the aged, higher minimum wages, medicare and the benefits of union representation are necessary ingredients for the achievement of equal opportunity.

As the AFL-CIO Executive Council stated in August 1964, the right to service in a restaurant or hotel has no meaning for those with no money to spend; the right to a job is only meaningful if there are jobs to be filled, and the right to education requires adequate schools as well as access to them.

In all of these matters, the AFL-CIO has a commitment for equality and equal opportunity for all, for an end to poverty and for a healthy economy and an expanded standard of living for all.

In conclusion let me say that whether we continue to make progress and solve our social and economic problems depends on the election of men and women favorable to these aims and to the programs which make them possible.

Too often appeals to prejudice and racism have diverted many of our citizens from voting in their own interests and in the interests of their country and communities. I am sorry to see that this tendency has crept into the Negro community. It has affected only a small group but it is worrisome nevertheless. It makes more important than ever the type of dynamic but responsible leadership that has been called for by your executive director.

We in the AFL-CIO want—as you do—an America that is true to its promise of equal opportunity for all citizens. Working together I am sure we will achieve it.

A Call for Re-Thinking:

Problem of Rising Medical Costs Challenge to Nation's Creativity

The wide scope and challenge to the nation of rising medical costs were outlined to the recent National Conference on Medical Costs by Dr. William H. Stewart, surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service. The following is excerpted from his remarks.

THE REAL CHALLENGE before the nation to which we are addressing ourselves is the fulfillment of a newly acknowledged right of every American—the right of access to quality health care.

Access has many dimensions. The dimension of cost may be the most important, but it cannot be separated neatly and cleanly from geographic, social and educational dimensions. Nor can costs of care be split off from the dimension of human dignity.

Every one of us is keenly conscious of the fact that we can't discuss costs of care without considering quality of care. I hope we are equally aware of the fact that we can't discuss costs without considering the special nature of health care.

And this is where the problem of representation enters the equation. We are here to examine a system that has evolved into a multi-billion dollar industry. We are being asked to analyze that system, find out why its product is becoming more costly at a faster rate than the products of other systems, and then recommend changes in it. You have been invited to take on this analysis because you are the people who know the system best.

Very few of us have really experienced the losing side of the health care system. Very few of us have been forced to forego or delay medical care for ourselves or our children because we couldn't afford it. A number of us may have felt the economic blow of unforeseen major medical costs, but few if any of us have been truly impoverished by it. Very few of us have tasted the bitterness and shivered in the impersonal cold of charity medical care. We haven't sat for hours on the hard wooden benches wondering if the kids were all right or if we would have a job to return to. We haven't faced the decision of spending $6 for a prescription or the week's groceries.

It's hard for a winner to change the rules of the game, however conscientious he may be and however strong his humanitarian motive. Yet this is what you are being asked to do.

I suggest that you will succeed if you are successful in viewing yourselves not as representatives of separate elements in the system but as representatives of the American people who need health care at a price they can pay.

How do these people look at this system of ours?

First, they view its product as something tremendously important, and something to which they are entitled. This has not always been so. Certainly the preservation of life and good health has always been highly valued, but unrelieved suffering and early death have until very recently been tacitly accepted as the common lot of common man. Medical care was a privilege, almost a luxury. He who could afford it sought it and bought it.

Strong social currents of the past few years have made this privilege concept of health care obsolete and unacceptable. Yet many features of the economics of the marketplace which grew up around this concept remain.

The individual outside the system who needs, or feels he needs, health care is in the position of a buyer. He has to shop around for it. And among all the goods and services he purchases, health care is perhaps the most difficult for him to shop for intelligently.

Thus, as Rashi Fein has pointed out in his new book, "The Doctor Shortage":

"Most persons consider medical care to be vastly different from other commodities. That medical services are demanded, supplied, and priced is true. That market forces operate in this sector is clear. Economists can analyze this market and the impact of desired and undesired departures from it. The fact remains, however, that many Americans do not want the allocation of resources within and to the medical care sector to be determined entirely by the market."

Can we not recognize that health care is fundamentally different from other goods and services both in nature and in basic importance, and then devise an approach to paying for it that takes this difference into account? Can we arrive at some new kind of interaction between provider and consumer? Can the relationship be more analogous to the negotiated contract than to closed bidding?

THE BATTLE for control of the costs of health care will be with us for a long time—as long as people go on wanting care and science goes on generating new and better kinds of care. This battle cannot be adequately joined without consideration of the total structure of the health system, in all its vastness and complexity.

But this does not mean that this conference is an exercise in futility, or a sounding board for hollow phrases. It will not accomplish its purpose by blind assaults on the inevitable, alternating with blind defenses of the untenable. Rather, you can set in motion a process here which shapes and guides change toward more efficient delivery of care at prices that are truly necessary to its performance.

If this process works, words spoken here will lead out to action. New ideas, or new combinations of old ideas, will spark experimentation. Things will happen—small things resulting in small efficiencies, and eventually big things leading to more effective systems.

There are two ways of reacting to a challenge. To some it is an irritant—a disturber of the status quo, a threat to things as they are, something to be brushed aside or wished away.

To others a challenge is a stimulant, an invitation to creativity, to make things better.

This challenge—the challenge of access to quality health care at costs that people can pay—will not go away. It is woven into the hopes and determinations of American society.

Business Urged to Volunteer:

Labor Scores Plan to Permit Profiting from Poverty War

PROPOSALS for profit-making ventures as part of the war on poverty have been flatly rejected by the AFL-CIO.

In a nationwide radio interview, Julius Rothman, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security and coordinator of its anti-poverty efforts, took sharp issue with the suggestion that business and industry can be persuaded to play a wide role in the poverty war if their efforts are coupled with profit incentives.

"The war on poverty ought not to produce a profit," he asserted. "Labor, management, church and other groups ought to contribute their talents, their leadership, their skills, their knowledge and their wisdom" to the anti-poverty drive, he declared, and if that is successful, the economic system itself will take care of the profit aspect.

Rothman appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public service program, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

He described union-sponsored leadership training programs in the 12-state Appalachia area and the New England states, a Tennessee Job Corps Center, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Youth Conservation Corps in Alameda County and Los Angeles, Calif., and said they are typical of labor's anti-poverty effort under way in many states.

ALTHOUGH the projects vary in content and operation, he noted, all are aimed at boosting the education, training, work experience, motivation and hope of economically deprived Americans. Those, he said, are the basic elements needed to wage a successful fight against poverty.

Reporters questioning Rothman on Labor News Conference were Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl. and William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News.

By Press Associates, Inc.

LAST FALL the nation was faced with an unprecedented shortage of almost 170,000 qualified teachers. The shortage was acute in the urban slums and in depressed areas.

It was just this sort of "crisis" that the original National Teacher Corps was designed to meet. But it was never given the chance.

In 1965, when the first push for the Teacher Corps was undertaken, strong concern was expressed that the finest teaching talent, the most imaginative and enterprising educators, was being funneled to the wealthy suburban school systems and children in the depressed central cities and rural areas were being deprived of such talent.

The 89th Congress was moved by this pattern to set up a program whereby the federal government would play a strong role in attracting and preparing men and women for teaching schools serving disadvantaged children.

With the Peace Corps as a model, the authors of the Teacher Corps were convinced that young graduates with no formal teaching training could have on-the-job training for half a day and spend the other half in specialized university teaching sessions.

The Teacher Corps was voted into existence—but it received no funds. It was a year later that it obtained its first appropriation—$9.5 million. One additional appropriation of $7.5 million was provided. But it was a small sum to meet a "crisis."

This point was substantiated by the House Labor Committee, which declared:

"The National Teacher Corps has been acclaimed by most local educational agencies having a Teacher Corps team; yet the program has been small in comparison to the national need."

States rightists and conservatives were never happy about the program. Conservatives in Congress opposed the "assignment of an elite corps of federally supported teachers in our schools under any guise whatsoever." They claimed it was "a pernicious precedent for direct federal intervention in local schools."

However, under the driving leadership of its director, Richard A. Graham, the Teacher Corps went into operation. Last February, in his Education Message to Congress, Pres. Johnson said:

"Young as it is, the Teacher Corps has become a symbol of new hope for America's poor children and their parents—and for hard-pressed school administrators.

"More than 1,200 interns and veteran teachers have volunteered for demanding assignments in city and rural slums. Teacher Corps volunteers are at work in 275 schools throughout the country, helping children in 20 of our 25 large cities, in Appalachia, in the Ozarks, in Spanish-speaking communities."

PERHAPS the best measure of the corps' vitality is that 10 times as many Americans as it could afford applied for service.

Meanwhile, Congress was well on its way to killing the whole program and only desperate, last minute compromises saved the concept. Its life and death struggle was compared by one writer to the "Perils of Pauline."

The end-result was the National Teacher Corps saw the "National" dropped and with it was removed the federal role, except to pay up to 90 percent of the cost and assume an advisory role. Local educational agencies, colleges and universities will be responsible for recruitment, selection and enrollment, and state educational agency approval of the local agency's request will be required.

There was much unhappiness over the fact that teacher interns would be compensated at the lowest rate for teaching full-time in the school system in which they teach, or at a rate of $75 per week plus $15 per dependent, whichever is less. None of these is seen designed to enhance teaching salaries. Over a three-year period Congress authorized $33 million the first year, $46 million the second and $56 million the third. But aside from some limited funds to keep the program from falling apart at the end of the fiscal year, all this is yet to be appropriated.

PROFIT-MAKING ventures as part of the war on poverty were flatly rejected by AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Dir. Julius Rothman (center) on Labor News Conference. Frank Swoboda (left) of United Press Intl. and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News questioned him on the AFL-CIO public affairs interview, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Radio Network.

UNION COUNSELOR COURSE sponsored by the Greater Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) AFL-CIO in cooperation with the United Fund had as students aides and representatives of the Luzerne County Commission on Economic Opportunity. Certificates were distributed at graduation exercises by CEO Exec. Dir. Allen Bacon, with an assist from Rosalie Brader, labor participation director for the United Fund. Others standing are (from left) Margaret McGahee, Mildred Havord, Charlene Ryan, Mary Swanberry, Joseph Andrejko and Robert Leonardi, the course leader; seated, Dir. Libya Strongin of the CEO Neighborhood Organizations Program; Dolores Jackson, Geraldine Whitt, Shirley Lewis and Lillian Tilletski.

Switchmen Told:

Forced Arbitration Dogging Rail Unions

Buffalo, N. Y.—The collective bargaining atmosphere on railroads has shown no improvement in the past four years and may have further deteriorated, Pres. Neil P. Speirs of the Switchmen's Union told delegates to the union's convention here.

At the time of the Switchmen's 1963 convention, Speirs recalled, legislation was pending in Congress—and later enacted—to impose compulsory arbitration on the union and other rail "operating" unions involved in a rules dispute.

Now, he pointed out, similar legislation is before Congress to impose a compulsory settlement of a wage dispute between shopcraft unions and the railroads.

Speirs made his observations in a keynote address to the opening session of the quadrennial convention, attended by 325 delegates.

In his address Speirs charged that the threat of compulsory arbitration, "the failure of emergency boards to act as neutrals" and court injunctions have constantly hampered free collective bargaining by railroad unions.

Added to this, he said, the railroads firmly believe that the government will not allow a strike even though it is permitted under the Railway Labor Act when the law's other requirements have been exhausted.

He told the convention that despite a steady drop in rail employment over the past four years, the union has managed to hold its membership at a stable level.

Speirs' report cited other developments that have had a strong impact on collective bargaining, including merging of railroads and technological changes.

While the union has made "significant" advances since its last convention, he concluded, "the fact remains that the problems and issues which faced us in 1963 continue to confront us in 1967."

Pres. James King of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council welcomed the delegates to Buffalo, where the union has its headquarters. He described the role the AFL-CIO councils have played in New York in helping to keep the state's "full crew" law in effect despite continuing attacks by rail managements and legislators unfriendly to unions.

Because of the increasing effect of legislation and political actions at the state level, "the fate of the railroad workers may ultimately depend upon the work of state and local bodies," King said.

Other scheduled speakers included Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association; Leon Keyserling, who was chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers; National Mediation Board Chairman Howard Gamser, and Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Firemen & Enginemen.

Bargaining Agent Held Entitled To Names, Addresses of Workers

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered Standard Oil Co. of California to supply a long-established plant union with the names and addresses of the employes in its Richmond, Calif., refinery.

The board ruled that the list is needed by Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 1-561 in carrying out its legal duty to represent all employes, union and non-union, in its bargaining unit.

Local 1-561 has been the bargaining agent since 1950 for 1,500 Standard of Cal employes in oil production and maintenance. The union first sought an address list in April 1965 and filed unfair labor practice charges when its request was repeatedly refused.

Major oil producers have successfully blocked all union proposals for the union shop, which requires employes to join the union which represents them, usually after 30 days, OCAW said. It called the decision a "landmark" of significant benefit to unions forced to operate without a union shop contract.

Last year the board, in a series of decisions, adopted the rule that a union seeking to organize employes is entitled to ask for names and addresses of employes in the bargaining unit when reasonable access to the eligible worker is otherwise not available. The California case, according to OCAW and the NLRB, is the first address-list case involving a union that already holds bargaining rights.

The board, reversing a trial examiner by a 2-1 vote, found that under existing conditions at the four-square-mile refinery complex on San Francisco Bay the union "could not in any effective manner communicate" with employes in its bargaining unit who drive to work from a five-county area.

Board member Sam Zagoria, in a dissenting opinion, said he agreed with the examiner that the union's request for a list of names and addresses was based "solely on its desire to counter" company propaganda. Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and member John H. Fanning reached a contrary conclusion based on these factors:

The union's duty to represent employes extends to all those in the bargaining unit. It cannot effectively communicate with them all because of its "relatively low" membership—about 50 percent—in a constantly changing unit; the absence of a union-security clause in its contract with the company; the scattering of employes over a wide area; the "apparent ineffectiveness" of the steward system; the lack of adequate exposure of employes to union bulletin boards, and the "inefficiency of handbilling efforts" in presenting the union's views.

Management, on the other hand, conducts employe orientation sessions, drives home the point that unions are not necessary, and mails a 50-page booklet to employes asserting that Standard of Cal "wages, hours and working conditions are among the best in the industry" and that, "while your company recognizes your right to join a union," it believes that "representation by an outside organization is not necessary."

Labor Dept. Bars New Alien Strikebreakers

The government has barred six struck Texas farms and 13 employers elsewhere from importing new strikebreakers across the Mexican border. But a loophole in the new Immigration & Naturalization Service regulation permits continued use of "green card" aliens already hired to replace strikers.

"Green cards" are permits given to Mexican nationals allowing them to cross the border daily to work at U.S. firms.

Hired as Strikebreakers

When the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee struck for recognition at the big corporate farms in the Rio Grande Valley, green carders were hired to replace the regular workers.

The new regulation went into effect on July 10 and that same day the Labor Dept. certified the existence of a labor dispute at the struck farms. But since the regulation does not apply retroactively, its impact will be slight for the immediate future.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher said the new regulation falls short of accomplishing its goal. He added, however, that he was encouraged by the quick action of the Labor Dept. in certifying the existence of labor disputes in the border areas.

The Rio Grande farms named in the order are La Casita Farms, Sun-Tex Farms, Griffin & Brand's Trophy Farms, A. B. Margo Farms, Los Puertos Plantation of Starr Farms, and the Rancho Grande and Ringgold Farms of Elmore & Stahl.

Other establishments made out of bounds for new green carders, and the unions on strike, are Desert Belt Transportation Co., Indio, Calif., Teamsters; Kernco Painting Contractors, Oceanside, Calif., Painters; Uniroyal Inc., Santa Ana, Calif., Rubber Workers; Hines Wholesale Nursery, Santa Ana, Teamsters; Riverside Bus Co., Riverside, Calif., State, County & Municipal Employes; Fed Mart, Calexico, Calif., Retail Clerks; Webb Pump & Supply Co., Escondido, Calif., Machinists; Tucson Newspapers, Tucson, Ariz., Typographical Union.

A second group of struck establishments certified by the Labor Dept. includes: the California Laundry, San Diego, Laundry Workers; Texas Hat Co., Laredo, Tex., Communications Workers; Southland Cafe, Laredo, Laborers; Utility Trailer, El Paso, Tex., Auto Workers; W. T. Liston Co., Brownsville and Harlingen, Tex., Teamsters.

CONVENTION

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. announced that its 1967 convention will be held Dec. 4-6 in the Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla.

Federal Guide Lists Consumer Services

The President's Committee on Consumer Interests has issued a 140-page Guide to Federal Consumer Services describing the services to consumers that 40 federal agencies and divisions provide.

"For the first time the consumer has available in one book pertinent facts about his relationship with the federal government," Betty Furness, assistant to the President for consumer affairs, said.

The booklet gives basic information on the organization and origin of each agency, the major laws it administers, its services for consumers and how they can be obtained, and its publications.

Appeals Court Upholds Ruling Against Stevens

(Continued from Page 1)

tration, said it is considering an appeal to the Supreme Court and that changes in the remedies ordered by the NLRB "could have an important bearing" on its decision.

The court modified the NLRB order to require Stevens management to read the list of board findings to employes only in the 20 plants where unfair labor practices had been committed, and not at 23 other plants in the Stevens chain. The court also deleted a provision that Stevens must give the union access to all plant bulletin boards.

However, it left standing another board remedy requiring management of the Stevens corporation to mail copies of the board findings to its employes in all 43 plants. These were among the "extraordinary" remedies fashioned by the board, in the Stevens case and others, to make a board order "something more to lawbreaking employers than just another piece of paper," as union complaints put it.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock called on Stevens to end the "agony of these workers" by further delays "or the seeking of further loopholes."

"It is also our hope," Pollock added, "that a voice from top management will put an end to company policies and practices of flagrantly . . . denying workers their right to form a union of their own and to bargain collectively."

All five NLRB members, in the March 1966 ruling just upheld by the 2d Circuit, found the Stevens firm guilty of "massive and deliberate unfair labor practices" in its plants at Rock Hill and Greenville, S.C., and Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

Accepting a report by Trial Examiner Horace A. Ruckel, the board added two more names to the 69 workers found by Ruckel to have been fired for union activity, and listed other illegal acts "inadvertently" not cited by Ruckel as law violations.

They included company spying on union members, threats of reprisal for union adherence, intimidation of labor witnesses in company employ, changing working conditions to thwart union activity, and a pattern of barring some employes from engaging in union activities while others were encouraged to commit anti-union acts.

More than 200 instances of illegal activity have been cited in union charges heard by board examiners. All four examiners who heard testimony found the same pattern of illegal conduct to prevent employes from exercising their rights. One examiner—Boyd Leedom, former NLRB chairman in the Eisenhower era—reported that labor law violations of J. P. Stevens & Co. have been so persistent, and the testimony of management witnesses so untruthful, that "it begins to appear doubtful" that any legal remedy can right the wrongs done employes.

Leedom advised another approach by Stevens management—a "signal from the top" and a "complete conversion" of the Stevens way of treating its employes.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged the government to end the "disgrace" of awarding government contracts to violators like Stevens.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of a House labor subcommittee, proposed that instead of what he called "wrist-slapping" penalties now provided by the Taft-Hartley law, the NLRB be given the power to impose double or triple damages on deliberate violators and that other agencies be authorized to withhold government contracts from companies in that category.

'Danger of Complacency':

Wider Rights Drive Backed by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

"Indeed for many thousands, especially in the hearts of our large urban centers, the important gains of the past decade have had too little significance," he said.

"This has led some to question whether civil rights struggles have been in vain and civil rights achievements have had any meaning.

"We in the trade union movement have had some experience in evaluating progress towards goals on one hand and unfinished business on the other. We see no advantage in downgrading our own achievements because there is still unfinished business on the agenda. At the same time we are aware of the dangers of complacency."

'Another Legislative Battle'

Meany pointed to the Civil Rights bill of 1967 as "another legislative battle" and emphasized at least four "vital" sections — protection from intimidation and physical harassment for those using civil rights legislation; a guarantee that juries be free of discrimination; vesting the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with authority to issue cease and desist orders, and a national fair housing law.

"Even more important," Meany continued "is the implementation of and compliance with already existing legislation, especially in the areas of employment and education and we—as well as you—are working on these, too.

"But it becomes increasingly clear that eliminating discrimination is not sufficient for the achievement of equal opportunity. Full employment, better schools, adequate housing, protection of the aged, higher minimum wages, medicare and the benefits of union representation are necessary ingredients for the achievement of equal opportunity."

He recalled that the AFL-CIO Executive Council observed in August 1964 that the right to service in a restaurant or hotel is meaningless to those without money, the right to a job is meaningful only if there are jobs to be filled, and the right to education "requires adequate schools as well as access to them."

"In all of these matters," he added, "the AFL-CIO has a commitment for equality and equal opportunity for all, for an end to poverty and for a healthy economy and an expanded standard of living for all."

Meany concluded with a plea for the support of political candidates who favor the aims and programs of the labor and civil rights movements.

"Too often appeals to prejudice and racism have diverted many of our citizens from voting in their own interests and in the interests of their country and communities," he said. "I am sorry to see this tendency has crept into the Negro community. It has affected only a small group but it is worrisome nevertheless. It makes more important than ever the type of dynamic leadership that has been called for by your executive director.

"We in the AFL-CIO want, as you do, an America that is true to its promise of equal opportunity for all citizens. Working together, I am sure we will achieve it."

SAFETY LANE VEHICLE CHECK for Minnesota state employes was conducted in St. Paul for the eighth year by State Highway Employes Local 1011, a unit of the State, County & Municipal Employes, and turned up many minor defects as well as some major ones. Members of the local who did the work are shown above.

Labor Board Extends Coverage of Apartments

The National Labor Relations Board has asserted its jurisdiction over all employers in the residential apartment industry who have gross revenues of $500,000 or more each year.

The board announced its new policy in granting the petition of Building Service Employes Local 536 for a representation election among custodial workers at Parkview Gardens Apartments, Riverdale, Md., a Washington suburb.

Since 1958, the board had been assuming jurisdiction over residential apartments on a selective basis. Mainly, it had taken jurisdiction only over employers in the District of Columbia and in cases involving national defense, large scale operations and apartment owners connected with other operations under NLRB jurisdiction.

The board said it was setting the new "dollar standard" because of the "increasing incidence" of cases involving the industry and the fact that it now exerts "a substantial impact on commerce."

It cited "a growing trend toward corporate ownership" of apartments, noted that the building of large apartment buildings involves interstate commerce, and said these developments are "almost invariably financed by interstate financial institutions."

The NLRB said its decision to set the new policy on apartments was guided by "our experience in asserting jurisdiction over retail concerns and those in the hotel and motel industry, where we have applied the $500,000 standard."

Commenting on the decision, BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan predicted that "it will be of great benefit to workers employed in apartment buildings. They will now have the protection of the national law which is badly needed in most state where protection is lacking."

Sullivan suggested that the ruling also is important to the drive to end poverty since most of the workers involved are in low income groups. He said the board's action will enable them "to engage in collective bargaining and thereby raise their standard of living."

Flight Engineers End EAL Boycott

The Flight Engineers have ended their long boycott of Eastern Air Lines, Pres. William A. Gill, Jr., announced.

Gill said the union has been unable during three years of court action and Civil Aeronautics Board proceedings to obtain reinstatement of Eastern flight engineers who had struck the company.

"We can no longer, in good conscience, request support of the affiliates in boycotting Eastern," Gill said. "We will be forever grateful to those of our labor friends who have continued their boycott and we know they did it with personal disadvantage in many cases."

Railway Clerks Add 'Airline' to Full Name

Cincinnati—The Railway Clerks announced that the official name of the union, effective July 1, is the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employes. The change was made with the approval of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Labor Rallies Wide Support In URW Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

increase of $1.50 times years of service. Also provided is an additional paid holiday, two more steps on the vacation schedule to bring the maximum to 6 weeks after 30 years of service, and major improvements in life, accident, hospitalization and surgical insurance, the union said.

The two General Tire units had joined the URW strike on June 22. Some 53,000 Rubber Workers at 37 plants of Firestone, Goodrich and Uniroyal have been on strike since Apr. 21.

At AFL-CIO News press time, the union said there was no change in plans to extend the strike to Goodyear Tire & Rubber's 11 plants at midnight July 14. The 21,000 Goodyear workers have remained on the job on a day-to-day basis since the expiration of their contract.

Bommarito took direct part in negotiations with Goodrich at Columbus, Ohio, with Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service sitting in.

A substantial loan by the Auto Workers has helped replenish the URW's strike fund, which had been emptied by benefits paid during the 12-week dispute.

The URW's longest previous strikes had been in 1959, when Firestone was shut down for 58 days and Goodrich for 55 days.

URW members working at plants and shops not affected by the strike have been making voluntary contributions of one hour's pay a week to help their union brothers.

L. I. Bus Drivers Win 45c Boost

New York—A wage boost of 45 cents an hour effective July 1 brought the top rate for operating members of Amalgamated Transit Union Division 1179 to $3.80, with the top rate for mechanics rising to $4.07 on that date.

The 425 members of the division, who are employed by the Green Bus Lines, Inc., Long Island, will get a further increase of 5 cents an hour next Jan. 1.

The union called the new rate the highest in the U.S. for bus operators. Negotiators headed by Pres. Vincent Glasso also won an additional paid holiday for a total of 10 per year; a sickness and accident payment of $95 a week for up to 52 weeks; a uniform allowance of $5 a year for each operator and a tool allowance of $25 a year for mechanics.

Jobless Rate Hits 4%, Highest in 18 Months

(Continued from Page 1)

ployed were adult men, 1.1 million were adult women and nearly 1.5 million were in the 16 to 19 age group.

The number of jobless adult men was unchanged from last June, but there was a substantial increase in the number of jobless adult women over the year.

Among teenagers there was a slight decline in total joblessness over the year, but this did not extend to Negro youths. The unemployment rate for white workers aged 16 to 21 dropped from 16.4 to 15.2 percent while the rate for non-whites in the same group rose from 26 to 27 percent.

The overall non-white unemployment rate, covering all age groups, was 7.8 percent in June, unchanged from May and from a year ago. The white rate, at 3.5 percent, was up from May but little-changed over the year.

Breaking down employment by industry in June, there were 19.2 million workers in manufacturing, 632,000 in mining, 3.3 million in construction, 4.2 million in transportation and utilities, 13.6 million in trade, 3.2 million in finance, 10.2 million in service jobs and 11.5 million in government.

On an over-the-year comparison, jobs in trade, finance, government and service were up notably; manufacturing and transportation jobs remained virtually unchanged; and construction employment showed a sizeable decline.

In another area, the Labor Dept. reported that the workweek in June for workers on non-farm payrolls averaged 38.3 hours, down six-tenths of an hour from June 1966. Weekly earnings, at $101.90, were up $2.70 over the year.

The factory workweek averaged 40.5 hours for the month, up from May but less than seasonally expected.

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers were unchanged from May to June at $2.81 per hour. Weekly factory earnings rose to an average of $113.80, up about $1 since June 1966.

Goldstein said that the "upward creeping of unemployment over the year continues to reflect a major weakness in the manufacturing and construction industries."

Wisconsin Court Orders City to Arbitrate Firing

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Supreme Court ordered the City of Rhinelander to live up to its agreement with Local 1226 of the State, County & Municipal Employes and arbitrate the discharge of a city worker.

In doing so, the state's highest court declared that it had been wrong 16 years ago when it ruled that courts cannot be used to enforce an arbitration provision in a collective bargaining agreement.

It specifically repudiated the 1951 decision and adopted instead a minority opinion in the case declaring that it is illogical to hold that arbitration provisions are valid but can't be enforced.

"The very purpose of grievance arbitration is to prevent individual problems from blossoming into labor disputes which cause strikes and lockouts," the court declared.

It also rejected the city's contention that the discharge was not subject to arbitration and that in any event the city had no statutory authority to enter into a binding arbitration agreement.

The State Supreme Court said the authority to enter into binding agreements was specified by state law and that a grievance resulting from a dismissal certainly came within the scope of a contract clause permitting arbitration of any controversy over interpretation of the agreement or conditions of employment.

A lower court, relying in part on the state Supreme Court's 1951 decision, had ruled against the union. The Supreme Court reversed the lower court action.

Toronto Professor Joins UAW Review Board

Detroit, Mich.—Appointment of Prof. Harry W. Arthurs, associate professor at the Osgoode Hall Law School of the University of Toronto, as a member of the Auto Workers Public Review Board has been announced by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The appointment fills the vacancy caused by the retirement last year of Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan, Windsor, Ont.

Climax to 7-Year Fight:

'Truth-in-Lending' Clears Senate, 92-0

(Continued from Page 1)

as $18 per $100 instead of 18 percent.

A strong effort to strengthen the Senate bill is anticipated in the House Banking Committee, where a subcommittee headed by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) is expected to begin hearings by early in August. Mrs. Sullivan was a cosponsor of the original Douglas bill and has indicated she will seek to expand the Senate measure.

The Senate bill does not limit the interest or credit charge that can be levied. But it allows buyers and borrowers to compare rates by requiring a uniform method of stating the credit charges. At present, one establishment might state its credit charge as 3 percent a month; another might claim a finance charge of 8 percent if a loan of $100 requires payment of $108 in 12 monthly installments, although the true rate is approximately 16 percent; a third firm might merely offer its goods at "$2 down and $2 a week."

Passage of "truth-in-lending" has been a major AFL-CIO goal for years and the federation told the Senate committee at hearings in April that many union families pay more than they should for credit charges because of the "flim-flam" and the "curtain of indecipherable statistics" used by stores and moneylenders.

The House and Senate passed separate but similar bills on the same day to raise life insurance coverage for federal employes.

Both bills would slightly increase the government share of the cost of the group insurance premiums—from the present one-third to 40 percent. Employes would pay 60 percent instead of two-thirds.

The House bill boosts the coverage from the amount of each worker's annual salary, rounded off at the highest thousand dollars, to one and one-third his salary. The insurance ceiling would be hiked from $20,000 to $40,000.

Under the Senate bill, all persons making under $8,000 a year would be covered by a $10,000 policy and persons above that salary would have their coverage boosted by $2,000. The ceiling would go to $30,000.

Unions' Proposal

Federal employe unions had urged that the government pay at least 50 percent of the cost and the chairman of the subcommittee which considered the legislation, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), told the House that insurance programs in private industry "have progressed far beyond the federal program," with most private employers paying either all or at least half of the cost.

As Congress returned from a 10-day recess, there were indications that the Administration will press for a tax increase this year to meet rising Viet Nam war costs and that the session is likely to last well into the autumn.

Both House Speaker John W. McCormack and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield used almost identical language to this effect at news conferences.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES in the field of health were discussed by Dr. Donald Frey (left) of the Health Careers Council of Illinois with members of the Chicago Joint Board of the Clothing Workers and their children. Other educational experts also spoke at the ACWA meeting. Joyce Miller (right) education director of the Joint Board, was meeting chairman.

Gompers Story Slated for TV On Labor Day

Dramatic highlights in the life of Samuel Gompers, the immigrant youth who rose from New York slums to help found the American labor movement, will be featured in a special television presentation during the Labor Day holiday period.

Arrangements are now being completed to show the half-hour public service film on more than 100 television stations.

Produced by the George Meany Foundation in conjunction with the National Broadcasting Company, "The Liquid Fire" dramatizes Gompers' lifelong dedication to "represent the side of the toiling, wage-earning masses," as he described his role.

Scenes in the film portray Gompers as a fiery young leader among striking cigar workers, as the first president of the American Federation of Labor in 1886 and as an international figure in zealous pursuit of a worldwide labor organization.

The film also provides glimpses into Gompers' personal philosophy, which guided the movement during his tenure and which survives today.

Gompers, who was born in London in 1850 and came to the United States at 13, was self-educated and, in the custom of his day, read aloud to his fellow workers while they rolled tobacco leaves. To this training Gompers credited his vocal strength and physical endurance to withstand lengthy orations and debate in the pre-electronic era.

Gompers died in 1924 while leading an American labor delegation to Mexico in behalf of a Pan-American Federation of Labor.

7-15-67

Arbitration Set For St. John's Faculty Firings

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The "final and binding" arbitration offer made by St. John's University has been accepted by 13 of the 31 faculty members who were discharged in December 1965 in a dispute over academic freedom.

All 13 are members of the United Federation of College Teachers, which is Local 1460 of the American Federation of Teachers. Five other union members rejected arbitration. Two non-union teachers among the dismissed have been reinstated, and 11 others have taken posts elsewhere; the university said none accepted arbitration.

UFCT Pres. Israel Kugler said the union had delayed action on the proposal, which was made March 7, in the hope of inducing the university to change its insistence on closed hearings, which will be conducted by the American Arbitration Association.

Those who agreed to arbitration include the Rev. Peter O'Reilly, chairman of the university's UFCT chapter, who has accepted a teaching post at the University of Southern Illinois for the coming academic year, and three other union leaders—Msgr. John G. Clancy, biographer of Pope Paul VI; Dr. William McBrien and Dr. Rosemary Lauer.

Shopcraft Unions Press Conferees on Rail Bill

Six rail shopcraft unions served notice on House-Senate conferees that their voluntary no-strike pledge can't continue indefinitely.

The conferees are trying to reconcile two bills passed last month to head off a strike for higher wages by 135,000 shopcraft workers. Both measures would bar a strike during a 90-day period of mediation and negotiation. The Senate bill, if no voluntary agreement were reached, would impose the terms recommended by a special mediation board.

Rail unions, although legally free to strike since June 19, have stayed on the job while the conference committee worked on the bill. But the unions have now put an expiration date on the no-strike pledge they gave a month ago.

They wrote Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) that the pledge will be withdrawn at midnight, July 15, if the congressional deadlock continues. They did not, however, set a new strike date.

Later, Machinists Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey said in a statement that union members on the railroads "need and deserve a substantial wage increase, and they are getting very restless." He added:

"The railroads have stalled this issue for 14 months and they are still stalling, hoping Congress will enact compulsory arbitration. The only way we can get the railroads to negotiate seriously is through our members' right to strike."

Other shopcrafts bargaining jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. are the Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Int'l. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Firemen & Oilers.

The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the Senate compulsory arbitration bill, terming it a threat to collective bargaining and a danger to the entire labor movement.

Union Rights Pushed For Farm Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

on grounds of occupation as it is on grounds of race."

Answering objections that have been raised by farm employers to labor law coverage, Meany pointed out that the strikes the employers fear would be most likely to occur in the absence of collective bargaining.

"The farm workers' strikes during the last year have been strikes, not for wages and working conditions, but for the fundamental right to bargain collectively," he said.

As for the mobility of farm workers and the seasonal nature of the work, this would pose no more difficulty than in the construction industry, Meany observed. He noted that the NLRB machinery proposed in the legislation is patterned on the construction industry model.

In answer to questions, Meany said the entire economy will benefit by higher wages and more purchasing power in the hands of farm workers, just as it has by higher wages for industrial workers.

Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) described the AFL-CIO testimony as "the most eloquent I have ever heard."

Williams and the other two subcommittee members present—Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.)—said they had been completely convinced by their on-the-spot investigation in Texas of the need to bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

They cited the "obstinancy of employers" and the apparent indifference of the state government as evidence of the need for federal action.

Williams said the subcommittee still hoped to hear from Capt. A. Y. Allee of the Texas Rangers in reply to charges of beatings and harassments of strikers.

Allee Invited Again

Allee had refused to appear at the Rio Grande hearings and Williams made public a new telegram inviting him to come to Washington with expenses paid to put his side of the dispute on the record and answer questions.

Williams wired the Rangers captain that "the subcommittee received testimony from numerous witnesses that you and Texas rangers under your command have trespassed upon private property, made numerous arrests without legal cause, used physical force far beyond that required to take a subject into custody, participated in acts of strikebreaking and committed other infringements of personal and property rights."

Migrant Crew Leader Draws Federal Fine

Scranton, Pa.—The first prosecution of a farm-labor contractor under a new federal law brought a $100 fine and a year's probation for a Florida woman. The case grew out of an accident in which a busload of migrant farm workers overturned and hit a tree, killing one of the workers and injuring 17 others.

Miss Bernethea Williams of Perrine, Fla., pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to secure a certificate of registration as a farm labor contractor and having no accident insurance on the bus she used to transport 21 tomato pickers. U.S. District Judge William J. Nealon imposed the sentence in Federal Court here.

State police told Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Hanlon that the bus, with faulty brakes and tires ran off the road near Bloomsburg, Pa., last Aug. 31 en route to a tomato farm. One of the injured workers lost a leg and the driver, James Chapman was fined $25 and $5 costs by a Bloomsburg justice of the peace for driving without a license, Hanlon reported.

The law under which Miss Williams was convicted—the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act—requires leaders of migrant crews to register annually with the Labor Dept., meet standards in recruiting and transporting workers, and maintain insurance on vehicles used in moving the workers from crop to crop. About 2,000 crew leaders and regular employes have registered this year under the law, in effect since 1965, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz said.

Steelworkers Pledge Funds to University

Chicago—The Steelworkers will contribute $100,000 to Roosevelt University's "Up to Excellence" Campaign, Dr. Rolf A. Weil, university president, announced.

The gift, which reflects the union's historic support of the university, will be paid in five $20,000 installments beginning this year, according to Frank McCallister, director of the university's Labor Education Division.

Boot & Shoe Wins 3rd Plant Of Maine Chain

Old Town, Me.—The Boot & Shoe Workers won bargaining rights for 410 workers at a Penobscot Shoe Co. plant here, their third in seven months at a Penobscot location. The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was 205-140 in favor of the union, with 12 votes challenged.

The plant here produces medium to high-priced women's handsewn and sports shoes. It is one of four units of the Penobscot chain.

Boot & Shoe first won recognition from the chain last November at Pittsfield, Me., where members staged a 13-week strike to win an acceptable contract. The strike drew public notice because of picketing and fund-raising activities of University of Maine students on behalf of the workers.

The union won its second election last March in another Old Town plant of Penobscot. Union membership in the chain now totals 1,200, according to Mara.

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Congress Halts Rail Strike, Imposes Arbitration Order

ARKANSAS LABOR marches 4,000 strong to the Capitol steps in Little Rock to demonstrate support for 1,000 members of the Ladies' Garme nt Workers, on strike since last Oct. 25 against the Ottenheimer division of Kellwood Industries, sup plier of dresses for Sears, Roebuck & Co. Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller (R) announced at the rally t hat he had persuaded management to return to the negotiating table. **(See story Page 3.)**

President Names Mediation Board

By Duane Emme

Pres. Johnson named a five-member mediation board in the rail shopcrafts dispute after Congress enacted a compulsory arbitration bill ending a series of strikes by the nation's railroad workers.

The President named AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the special board and designated Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) as chairman. Other members are former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), Fred Kappel, retired president of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Theodore Kheel, a New York mediator.

The compulsory arbitration law, which passed the Senate 68 to 21, and the House 244 to 148, and was signed by the President—all on the same day, July 17—is virtually the same as the bill previously passed by the Senate. (Rollcalls, Pages 10 and 11.)

It provides for a 90-day mediation period. If there is no agreement in the first 60 days, the board will propose settlement terms. They become effective in another 30 days if no settlement is reached before then, and will remain in effect, if imposed, until the parties reach a contract agreement, or until Jan. 1, 1969, at the latest.

Immediately after Congress acted, and after accepting appointment to the board, Meany in addressing the Longshoremen's convention in Miami Beach declared that "if railroads are so important that workers are not allowed to strike "then the public should own the railroads, not any private interest."

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association charged that the new law is "unfair and un-American." He said Congress has told workers "you must labor for government-imposed wages for the profit of your private employers."

Strikes by members of the shopcrafts began at midnight July 15, when a previous no-strike pledge of the six unions expired. The

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URW Wins Pattern for New Pacts

Akron, O. — The Rubber Workers pushed toward settlements with all Big Five rubber firms after reaching tentative agreement with General Tire & Rubber Co. and the B. F. Goodrich Co. on terms the URW called pattern-setting.

Goodrich was the second of the Big Five to reach agreement with the union. Its 12,000 workers had been on strike since Apr. 21 in nine plants.

43-Cent Raises Won

The breakthrough in the long strike came first at General, where a three-year pact increases wages 43 cents an hour, with 10 cents more for skilled trades workers in the first contract year, and boosts Supplementary Unemployment Benefits to 80 percent of earnings instead of 65 percent. The SUB improvement was a major union objective.

Another major gain, the union said, was Goodrich's acceptance of the union demand that all employes, in both tire and non-tire plants, get the same pay raises. Previously non-tire workers got smaller raises than tire plant employes.

The two settlements cover 15,300 of the 77,300 workers engaged in

(Continued on Page 3)

Abel Hits 'Inadequate Terms':

Copper Strike Tied To Industry Stand

Pittsburgh—A strike of 37,000 copper workers against eight major nonferrous metals firms was provoked by a "rigid" management policy of offering "wholly inadequate terms" designed to cause a stalemate in contract talks, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers charged here.

When a July 15 strike deadline approached without any change in management's united stance, members of the USWA and 19 other unions arranged an orderly shutdown of facilities and walked out at 1 minute after midnight across the nation.

Key strike issues include wages and a living-cost escalator clause.

All the unions reported "solid" picket lines and high morale at mines and smelters of the Big Four firms—the Anaconda Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., Kennecott Copper Corp.—and these smaller companies: Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., U.S. Metals Co. and Miami Copper Co.

The unions are coordinating their negotiations for the first time in copper industry history.

Besides USWA they are the Operating Engineers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Molders, Bricklayers, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen, and the Office & Professional Employes.

Abel's statement denounced industry leaders for refusing to reach an equitable settlement and pledged the full support of the USWA to the strikers. Other unions also rallied behind the strikers and messages of support flooded in.

Co-Chairmen Joseph P. Molony and A. C. Skinner of USWA's nonferrous industry conference called

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Farm Labor Rights Urged In New Study

A blue ribbon presidential commission, completing an extensive 18-month study of the nation's agricultural problems, has urged that farm workers be brought under the protections of the National Labor Relations Act.

The commission, in its report to Pres. Johnson, saw "no justification" for differentiating farm labor from other workers.

"Rural workers must have the same rights to bargain collectively for wages as urban workers," it declared.

The 29-member Food & Fiber Commission, set up by the President in November 1965, also recommended that farm workers have protection equal to urban workers

(Continued on Page 5)

Members Back Union Policies, LBJ

Union members would vote overwhelmingly for Pres. Johnson over any leading Republican contender and they solidly back the legislative positions of the President and the AFL-CIO, according to an in-depth poll taken earlier this year.

Dir. Alexander E. Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education discussed the findings of the survey in an article scheduled to be published in the August issue of the American Federationist.

Barkan noted the widespread membership support and added:

"Yet there is some uncertainty and unease among unionists, notably concerning jobs and economic security, some areas of civil rights and Viet Nam, though the vast majority of union members support the President's conduct of the war there."

He stressed the scientific accuracy of the poll commissioned by COPE and conducted last January by professional pollster John Kraft. Interviews were conducted with 1,700 members selected at random from 12 international unions—industrial, craft and service. The sample reflected the age, sex, geographical and racial characteristics of the membership.

The survey yielded a good deal of information about union members today as well as data on their attitudes toward their unions and their government.

Barkan said this general profile of the union member emerged from the survey:

- 32 percent of union families are in the $5,000 to $7,500 a year income range, a total which includes all family income.
- 46 percent are in the $7,500 to $15,000 a year income range.
- 25 percent of union members are less than 30 years old.
- Nearly 50 percent are less than 40 years old;
- Nearly 50 percent of all members now live in suburbs.
- Nearly 75 percent of members under 40 live in suburbs.
- About 20 percent of union members are women.
- About 13 percent of union members are Negro and 4 percent are Mexican, Oriental or other racial minorities.
- 25 percent of present members have belonged to their union for 5 years or less.

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WELCOME TO CONVENTION of Retail Clerks in Bal Harbour, Fla., is extended by RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge (left) to main speakers, Sec. of State Dean Rusk and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Rusk Hails Labor's 'Enormous Help' In Supporting Nation's World Role

By David L. Perlman

Miami Beach—Sec. of State Dean Rusk spoke to American labor, to Congress, to Hanoi and to Moscow from the platforms of two big union conventions here.

He spoke of war and peace, of America's goals in a troubled world, and of the obstacles to these goals.

To delegates at the Retail Clerks and Longshoremen's conventions, Rusk expressed his and Pres. Johnson's deep appreciation for the "enormous help" of the trade union movement in world affairs.

"You provide strong leadership and generous assistance to the development of free trade unions," he said. "You help fellow workers in many lands to improve their living standards, at the same time strengthening the foundations of democracy. The good will you have shown others has genrated good will toward your own country among the free people of the world."

Rusk thanked the Longshoremen for the "extraordinary help" their teams of experts gave towards breaking the cargo-handling logjam in Saigon and other Viet Nam ports. He hailed the "far-sighted and far-flung international activities" of the Retail Clerks in Latin America and elsewhere.

Amid press reports that the foreign aid bill is in trouble with Congress, he acknowledged that "there is a certain weariness in some of the present discussions of foreign aid."

He stressed that the entire foreign assistance program costs only six-tenths of 1 percent of the nation's gross national product.

"I find it hard to believe that this nation cannot afford that kind of investment," he said.

"Peace in Viet Nam" remains Pres. Johnson's goal, Rusk said, "and if we can get a response from the authorities in Hanoi, there could be peace in Southeast Asia." Thus far, he added, "no one has been able to produce a real live North Vietnamese with whom we can talk peace."

If North Viet Nam wants the bombing stopped as a prelude to negotiations, Rusk said, "we would like to have someone, somewhere, at least whisper behind his hand that those three or four divisions of North Vietnamese forces in the demilitarized zone will not attack our Marines while negotiations are going on."

To Moscow, Rusk suggested that the Soviet Union take a second thought before entering on a new missile and missile defense race which would "add tens of billions of dollars" to the defense budgets of both countries "without changing in any way the existing strategic situation."

Both nations, Rusk said, would do better to spend their billions on "vast unfinished business in our homes and communities, in our schools, in our social welfare programs, in our medical care."

The secretary of state was given cheering, standing ovations at both conventions. Retail Clerks delegates greeted him with banners and placards ranging from a formal "Welcome Secretary of State Rusk" to a hand-drawn sign, reading "Hi, Dean."

Rusk returned to Washington carrying gold honorary membership cards in both the Retail Clerks and the Longshoremen.

Switchmen's Delegates Set Bargaining Goals

Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegates to the Switchmen's convention here wound up six days of sessions by approving a series of actions aimed toward a new era of progress on bargaining and legislative fronts.

The convention re-elected Pres. Neil P. Speirs and Sec.-Treas. Daniel W. Collins to new four-year terms. It also re-elected Vice Presidents W. R. Meyers, George Clark, J. C. Van Heck, L. B. Richardson and Lloyd Combs.

George T. DuBose, a former Switchmen's general chairman on the Central of Georgia, was elected a new vice president to succeed John S. Tamaska, who did not seek another term.

A major resolution on bargaining set these goals for the union's next national movement: A six-hour work day without reduction in present eight hours pay, an improved health and welfare program and additional vacation benefits.

In the legislative area, the convention called for improvements in benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act and overhaul of the Railway Labor Act to make its bargaining procedures more equitable to unions.

Employers Stall

The delegates charged in a resolution that the RLA is being "used to the utmost" by rail managements to stall bargaining. The convention re-emphasized the union's firm opposition to "any and all forms of compulsory arbitration."

A main speaker, Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, declared that "Congress must cease to be an instrument for intervening and settling labor disputes by compulsion.

Leighty pointed out that "in those countries where compulsory arbitration has been tried, it has not prevented strikes or brought industrial peace."

If rail workers are to be barred from striking and "required to work for the good of the country, then railroads should be seized and required to give up their profits for the good of the country," he declared.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen issued a strong plea for merger among rail operating unions to meet the challenges posed by shrinking employment and the "tremendous" economic pressures on unions.

He declared that there are too many inter-union rivalries that enable managements to use the unions for "whipsaw purposes."

The convention reiterated the Switchmen's support for merger among operating unions on a basis that would protect craft autonomy. Delegates chose a 10-man committee, headed by Speirs, to study prospective merger proposals.

Among other actions, the convention voted a $1 increase in the per capita payment. The new rate of $4.50 a month, starting next Jan. 1, is needed to meet rising costs and finance expanded organizing efforts, delegates were advised.

San Francisco Banker Named to Head FNMA

Raymond H. Lapin of San Francisco, former commissioner of the California Economic Development Agency, chairman of the Governor's economic task force and banker, has been appointed president of the Federal National Mortgage Association, HUD Sec. Robert C. Weaver announced.

Convention Told:

Retail Clerks Set For New Growth

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Retail Clerks are better prepared than at any time in the union's 80-year history to meet the twin challenges of bargaining and organizing, Pres. James A. Suffridge told 1,000 convention delegates here.

Suffridge said the union entered the convention with more than 500,000 members and a record of 23 consecutive years of growth. Membership has risen nearly 32 percent in the four years since the last convention, he reported.

The retail field is "one of the fastest-growing, most rapidly-changing industries" in the United States and Canada, Suffridge said, with "an increasing trend" towards domination "by a small number of large corporations."

Growth of suburban shopping centers and the impact of automation in the retail field are two of the key problems facing union negotiators and organizers in the years ahead, he observed.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates that "organizing the unorganized is still the prime responsibility" of union members.

"It is a fundamental truism," he declared, "that the unorganized, low-paid worker is a menace to the high standards achieved by those who are organized."

But labor, Meany stressed, "cannot advance as a group apart at the expense of the rest of society. . . . Labor has a long record of fighting for things that benefit all the people of America—workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, medicare, social security, better housing. All of these things benefit all the people, and all of them carry the label of the trade union movement."

Medical Cost 'Scandal'

Just as labor has taken the lead on these matters, Meany said, it will lead the drive to bring down the cost of medical care and drugs.

Medical and drug costs are "becoming a national scandal," he declared, adding that "It is getting to the point where there are very, very few people who can afford to be sick."

The trade union movement is "the only organized group in this country with the power and dedication" to bring down medical costs, he said. If "we don't do it, it will not be done," he said, "and I predict that we are going to lead this fight and that this particular scandal is going to be eliminated."

Besides Meany and Sec. of State Dean Rusk, speakers included congressmen and senators from both parties.

From strife-torn New Jersey, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R) spoke soberly of the riots in Newark's Negro ghetto.

"If decent leadership for civil rights is not supported by the American people," he warned, "then the demagogues will take over."

The RCIA and other unions, Case said, have stood up "against racism, against the white backlash and the black backlash, too. It is essential that this be done."

Rep. William Anderson (D-Tenn.) urged the RCIA to continue its drive for state laws barring the use of so-called "lie detectors" in employment and added, "I think we ought to have a national law" as well.

Hits 'Lie Detectors'

When employers are allowed to compel workers and job applicants to submit to polygraph tests, Anderson said, it means that a prospective worker must "submit to an unregulated, emotional probing so that his qualifications for employment may be judged on scientifically unreliable criteria, by interpreters who are, themselves, probably unqualified."

Also on the opening day, the convention viewed brief filmed greetings from 15 U.S. senators.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, said that the trade union movement had been instrumental in rallying support for Israel when it was threatened by the Arab blockade. The big "oil cartels," Hall said, were ready to sacrifice Israel "on an altar of black gold."

The Mideast crisis strikes at freedom of the seas, he noted, "because when a bum like Nasser says we can't use the Suez Canal, hundreds of American ships are affected."

The eighth gold card honorary membership conferred by the RCIA in its 80-year history was presented to Rusk "in recognition of his friendship, understanding and devotion to the basic ideals, aims and objectives of the RCIA." One of the five other living gold card members, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, was scheduled to speak later.

As the convention moved toward its final days, committees worked into the night on resolutions and proposed constitutional changes.

Midwest Editors' Parley Studies Urban Challenge

Chicago—Some 60 editors of union publications looked into "Urban Society—a Challenge to Labor," at the annual conference here of the Midwest Labor Press Association.

The program included workshops on radio and television programming and a showing of part of "Labor's Language," weekly TV series sponsored by the Colorado AFL-CIO.

The sessions were held in cooperation with the University of Illinois Chicago Labor Education Program. Dr. Philip M. Hauser, president of the American Sociological Association, delivered the annual Eugene Debs Memorial Lecture at the conference banquet.

Pres. Leslie Orear, Chicago, editor of the Packinghouse Worker, was re-elected to a second term. Floyd Smith, Chicago, editor of the Clerical Bulletin (Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers), was elected secretary-treasurer, and Bernard Schuck, Anderson, Ind., editor of the Auto Workers' Lamplighter, was chosen editor of the MLPA Newsletter.

Elected vice presidents were Daisy Kaschte, Canada; Robert Kite, Illinois; Sam Williams, Indiana; Leona Nichols, Kansas; Meyer Goldman, Missouri; Paul Morris, Michigan; Bernard Stern, Ohio; Josephine Curran, Minnesota; Jeraldine Marchant, Wisconsin; Anthony Franschini, Pennsylvania, and C. E. Wilson, Oklahoma.

The association is an affiliate of the Intl. Labor Press Association, which is made up of publications of AFL-CIO unions, departments and central bodies.

Wage Competition Hit:

Longshoremen Set to Bargain For Uniform Labor Standards

Miami Beach—Industrywide standards of wages and working conditions in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports and full protection against job loss from pre-packaging of cargo emerged as major goals of the Longshoremen at the union's 75th anniversary convention here.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, unanimously re-elected to a second four-year term, told delegates that he expects the 1968 round of contract negotiations to be "difficult and trying."

The union, he said, will strive "to eliminate any vestige of competition among ports based on lower wages or working standards. To protect all our members, we must continue to work for uniform conditions, industrywide bargaining and a national contract."

ILA Gen. Counsel Louis Waldman blamed the refusal of several minor employer groups to agree to conditions negotiated with the major shipping associations for greatly prolonging the dock strike during the last contract talks. "True industrywide bargaining" would be good for both dock workers and their employers, he said.

Waldman stressed the "basic trade union principle that employers should not be able to compete with each other on the inducement of lower wages."

The impact of containerization—pre-packaged cargo units — on waterfront employment was soberly discussed by several speakers.

Gleason told the delegates that the container royalty payment Longshoremen now receive "is not sufficient protection to our members" and charged that much of the packaging is done under low-wage, non-union conditions.

Acting U.S. Maritime Administrator J. W. Gulick said the efficiency of containerization is making U.S. shipping more competitive with other nations. He added, however, that management and government, as well as labor, must share a concern about adverse effects on employment.

An employer spokesman, New York Shipping Association Chairman Alexander P. Chopin, said the problems of technological change in the industry "are far too complex to be postponed for deadline bargaining in a countdown atmosphere. This is no job for 3 a.m., cold coffee, colder hamburgers and punchy thinking during waning zero hours of a contract. Let's get at it well in advance of actual negotiations."

The ILA's role in helping South Viet Nam cut down unloading delays at its ports was lauded by Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.) of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Garmatz noted that Gleason and a team of five ILA specialists—with the union paying all expenses—"worked seven days a week, from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m." on the Viet Nam assignment.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates, "I cannot praise too highly the work the ILA has done in the defense of the free way of life . . . not only in Viet Nam but in other areas as well."

Clear Thinking Lauded

The ILA, Meany said, "is one organization where the officers and members have never been deluded or confused about the real nature of the struggle that is going on in the world today—a contest between freedom and tyranny over the minds and lives and labor of men."

Meany termed "the campaign of aggression against South Viet Nam and the campaign of aggression against Israel the work of the same authors."

He suggested that those who are interested in cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union "meet them at the Berlin Wall and then you will know what Soviet culture is."

The ILA's strong commitment to civil rights was stressed during the convention, with speakers including AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman and Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

Young, in a moving speech which Gleason said would be recorded and sent to every ILA local, urged union members not to condemn the riots in Newark unless they also condemn "the climate and conditions that brought about the senseless and desperate actions."

He told the delegates that Negroes make up 55 percent of the population of Newark, live in only 20 percent of the residential area, and have a 16 percent unemployment rate.

"These are some of the conditions that bring people to foolish behavior," Young said.

MEDAL OF MERIT of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was presented to Pres. Thomas Gleason (center) of the Longshoremen by Past National Commander-in-Chief Joseph Lombardo (right) during a break in the union's convention in Miami Beach, Fla. Assisting Lombardo was Michael Gallon (left) of ILA Local 824, New York, who is active in the VFW.

4,000 Unionists March To Back 9-Month Strike

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas union members, 4,000 strong, marched through the streets of Little Rock to the Capitol steps to demonstrate their support for 1,000 striking members of the Ladies Garment Workers and protest a no-picketing injunction.

The orderly but spirited crowd whistled, cheered and sang in a demonstration that buoyed the strikers' spirits after nine months on the picket line. The rally had been called by the Arkansas AFL-CIO to underscore the support of union members for the ILGWU strikers at the Ottenheimer plant of the Kellwood Corp., major supplier of women's dresses for Sears Roebuck & Co.

Plant employes have been trying for 18 months to get fair contract terms from management, whose delaying tactics led to the walkout last Oct. 25.

Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller (R), an unexpected speaker at the rally, drew cheers and applause when he walked through the Capitol doors and told the rally that management had agreed to resume talks. The governor said his staff, along with State Labor Commissioner Dotson Collins, will help seek a settlement.

Introduced by State AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker, Rockefeller said he was "shocked" after taking office in January to find little information in State Labor Dept. files on the background of the Ottenheimer strike.

Meanwhile, he and Collins had met with both sides and arranged to get all interested parties around the conference table July 21, he said. He added:

"I am pleased and proud of the way this gathering has been organized. It has been peaceful, exactly as you said it would be."

Picketing Banned

Becker was cheered when he condemned a June 22 order by Pulaski County Chancery Judge Murray O. Reed banning all picketing at the struck plant. On the first day of the strike, Reed issued an injunction limiting the pickets to four at each gate. He made the injunction permanent Dec. 20, and later found 13 strikers guilty of violating it. He fined them from $50 to $100 and sentenced three strikers to 10 days in jail—a decision the union called unjustified.

Becker told the rally that Ottenheimer management, which has continued operating with strikebreakers recruited from rural areas, did not come into court with clean hands. When the court enjoined all picketing—an order later upheld by the Arkansas Supreme Court—the State AFL-CIO and the Central Arkansas Labor Council decided to show their support for the strikers in the only other way open to them—by a public rally, Becker said.

Strong Meat Inspection Law Urged by Labor

Enactment of "strong, effective" federal meat inspection legislation was urged by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Livestock & Grains.

Biemiller recalled that in February the AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly recommended "inspection for wholesomeness and cleanliness of all meat and poultry, whether or not the meat crosses interstate lines." Some of the legislation before the subcommittee, including the bill proposed by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, "would not accomplish this objective," he observed. He specifically endorsed the coverage of the bill sponsored by Rep. Neal Smith (D-Ia.).

Biemiller noted that most Americans believe that all the meat they buy has been inspected by the federal government and that they are thus fully protected.

"Of course, they are not fully protected," he declared, "and they are being deluded into a feeling of false security.

"Actually, some 15 percent of all meat slaughtered in the nation and some 25 percent of all meat products processed are not federally inspected. Some of this undergoes state inspection, but even the best of the state programs . . . leave something to be desired."

The 60-year-old Meat Inspection Act does not permit "adequate regulation" in many areas, Biemiller declared, and the need for its modernization is "totally apparent." The AFL-CIO believes the consumer has the right "actually to get the full protection" he believes he has.

He urged that federal meat inspection cover all plants "which are in or affect interstate commerce," and dismissed objections based on states' rights as "unrealistic." He deplored weaknesses in the Agriculture Dept. bill, including continued dependence on the states.

Many of the amendments proposed by the packing industry and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, Biemiller charged, "would be a hoax on the consumer" and compound in his mind "present illusions about protections."

O'Brien Joins Staff On Social Security

James R. O'Brien has been appointed as an assistant director in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. He will deal particularly with unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and related matters.

O'Brien previously was an assistant director in the Education & Research Dept. of the State, County & Municipal Employes. He had formerly held a similar position with the Woodworkers for a number of years.

A native of Massachusetts, O'Brien lived for a number of years in Brighton and attended parochial school there. He is a graduate of the University of Houston and a veteran of World War II.

Two Pacts Spur Rubber Strike Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

URW's longest strike against the rubbermaking giants. Union negotiators were driving toward matching settlements with Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodyear as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The URW has been on strike for 13 weeks against Firestone and Uniroyal. Some progress toward settlement was reported but significant working condition provisions still had to be resolved, union bargainers said.

Contract language has been in the acceptable stage for two weeks at Goodyear but movement toward settlement has not been rapid despite establishment of the economic pattern at General and Goodrich. The URW strike against Goodyear started July 9.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito and Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service were in on the Goodrich negotiations.

Bommarito hailed the Goodrich and General agreements, calling the terms "historic" and the best ever won by the union in bargaining with the Big Five.

He credited union bargaining committees, international and local union officials and "the men and women who walked the picket lines." Both agreements have been valued by the companies at more than 80 cents an hour and higher than the 5 percent national pattern in manufacturing settlements.

15-15-13 Formula

Wage increases in the two settlements break down to 15 cents an hour in each of the first two years and 13 cents the third year.

Both contracts raise pension benefits from $3.25 a month for each year of service to $5.50. Disability pensions will be $11 a month for each year of service. Survivors of URW members who die after retiring from either plant will get five years of pension benefits guaranteed. Both companies agreed to extend the coverage to survivors of employes who retire at 62, and General Tire gave the same guarantee to survivors of employes who die between 62 and 65 and who qualify for a pension but keep on working.

The death benefit on company-paid life insurance was raised $1,000 to $7,500. Hospitalization was doubled to provide 730 days of care and a new schedule for full-coverage surgical insurance was adopted, based on a "reasonable and customary" fee.

Survivors of workers who die after reaching age 55 and completing 15 years of service will be covered by hospitalization and surgical benefits until death or remarriage of the spouse. If the worker dies before reaching 55 and completing 15 years of service, the coverage still will last three months after the death.

Both Goodrich and General employes will get five weeks' vacation after 22 years instead of 25, and for the first time, a sixth week after 30 years. At Goodrich, employes will get two weeks' vacation after their first year of service and three weeks after five years. Now they must work three years for two weeks and 10 years for three weeks. General Tire employes won't get the early vacation step-ups but will get a 10th paid holiday, not offered by Goodrich.

Sickness and accident insurance benefits were raised $10 a week by Goodrich to $60 for women and $70 for men. General Tire adopted a graduated scale based on earnings that would give most employes in the Akron and Waco, Tex., plants $20 a week additional benefits.

Both companies raised pension benefits for retirees by $1.50 a month for each year of service. General additionally agreed that if the retirees purchase medicare those benefits would not be substracted from any they might receive from their company-paid hospitalization and surgical insurance.

The General Tire agreement was ratified by most members of Akron Local 9. Ratification meeting for Waco Local 312 was scheduled for July 22. Goodrich locals were to vote July 23.

Members Back Union Policies, Johnson

How Members View the Issues

Following are the Kraft Poll's findings on the degree of union member support, expressed in percentages, on some of the major issues of today:

		Age Group		
	Total	Under 30	30-49	50 and Over
Expanding Medicare				
Agree	74%	70%	75%	78%
Disagree	13	15	14	9
Not Sure	13	15	11	13
Water Pollution Control				
Agree	94%	98%	94%	91%
Disagree	2	—	3	3
Not Sure	4	2	3	6
Truth-in-Lending				
Agree	91%	93%	91%	88%
Disagree	4	4	5	4
Not Sure	5	3	4	8
Repeal Section 14(b)				
Agree	54%	55%	55%	53%
Disagree	23	25	24	20
Not Sure	23	20	21	27
Air Pollution Control				
Agree	91%	95%	89%	89%
Disagree	4	3	6	4
Not Sure	5	2	5	7
Improved Workman's Compensation				
Agree	76%	77%	78%	73%
Disagree	11	15	10	8
Not Sure	13	8	12	19
Truth-in-Packaging				
Agree	91%	92%	93%	89%
Disagree	3	2	3	3
Not Sure	6	6	4	8
Higher Minimum Wage				
Agree	71%	72%	73%	67%
Disagree	21	23	20	20
Not Sure	8	5	7	13
Federal Aid to Education				
Agree	67%	71%	70%	61%
Disagree	20	19	21	21
Not Sure	13	10	9	18
Open Housing				
Agree	43%	48%	41%	39%
Disagree	46	48	48	43
Not Sure	11	4	11	18

How Members Would Vote

The Kraft poll revealed that, as of January 1967, union members would have voted for President Johnson's reelection overwhelmingly against any of the prominently-mentioned potential Republican candidates. Since January represented a low ebb in the President's popularity with the public at large and since recent public opinion polls show a sharp upturn in his popularity, inevitably this would reflect an even higher standing for the President among union members than the following figures show:

		Age Group		
	Total	Under 30	30-49	50 and Over
Johnson	55%	55%	53%	55%
Nixon	22	25	21	21
Not Sure	15	12	18	14
Neither	8	8	8	10
Johnson	46%	42%	43%	51%
Romney	30	47	29	25
Not Sure	19	10	25	17
Neither	5	1	3	7
Johnson	60%	57%	62%	59%
Reagan	16	23	16	13
Not Sure	17	15	16	20
Neither	7	5	6	8
Johnson	55%	58%	55%	55%
Rockefeller	20	27	18	19
Not Sure	18	8	21	17
Neither	7	7	6	9

COPE Poll Provides Profile Of Union Members, Attitudes

(Continued from Page 1)

● 54 percent have belonged to their union for 10 years or more.

● 58 percent identify themselves as Democrats, 16 percent as Republicans, 17 percent as independents and 9 percent are not sure.

Before the findings of the Kraft poll were released, Barkan observed, the poll had been the subject of a spate of newspaper stories—"most of them are completely distorted."

He said the Wall Street Journal, "on the basis only of hearsay," ran a lengthy article on the poll and a press service picked up this version and gave it wider distribution.

In an article crowded with distortions and inaccuracies, Barkan said, the Journal claimed the poll showed that "labor's traditional legislative goals are far out of line with union members' main interests . . . The AFL-CIO's No. 1 goal in this session of Congress—boosting social security payments—draws more boos than cheers. . . ."

Barkan said that, in fact, the Kraft poll revealed "overwhelming support" among union members for AFL-CIO legislative positions with the single exception of open occupancy housing. And, he added, social security as such was not included as a question. Medicare was, he noted, and membership support for expanding the Medicare program registered 74 percent.

He said the Wall Street Journal also claimed that "the poll's political findings were stunning. . . ." The Journal quoted "one incredulous union man" as saying the poll showed anyone could beat Pres. Lyndon Johnson in 1968, even Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.).

Barkan said Pres. Johnson actually was an overwhelming favorite for reelection among union members when pitted in the poll against the most prominent potential Republican candidates.

For one thing, he pointed out, Percy's name didn't even figure in the poll.

When asked their choice for President, Barkan reported, union members picked Pres. Johnson over former Vice-Pres. Richard Nixon by 55 to 22 percent. They picked Pres. Johson over Michigan's Gov. George Romney by 46 to 30 percent, over California's Gov. Ronald Reagan by 60 to 16 percent and over New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller by 55 to 20 percent.

Barkan also noted that the Kraft poll was conducted in January, when national polls were showing the President's popularity to be slipping. The Louis Harris poll had only 43 percent giving the President a good job rating at that time, but by June the President had soared to 58 percent. This rise in popularity among the public undoubtedly would be accompanied by a similar or greater rise among union members, Barkan observed.

He said the President trailed in only one group of union members. Among members under 30, Gov. Romney was favored over Pres. Johnson by 47 to 42 percent at the time of the Kraft poll.

From medicare to pollution control, union members supported "by huge margins" the achievements and aims of the Administration and proposed improvements, he reported.

He listed the following degree of membership support: 74 percent in favor of expanding medicare; 94 percent in favor of federal efforts to control water pollution and 91 percent for air pollution control programs; 76 percent for strengthening workmen's compensation; 91 percent behind truth-in-packaging legislation and 91 percent for truth-in-lending.

Somewhat lower, but still substantial, support was expressed for expanded federal aid to education—67 percent—and in favor of an increase minimum wage—71 percent.

The feeling on the issue of repealing Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley was closely related to geography. Overall, 54 percent favored repeal and 23 percent disagreed, with 23 percent not sure. In states where an open shop law prevails and this has been a live issue, union members "overwhelmingly reject it and want 14(b) repealed," Barkan said.

In another major area of the survey, the union members were asked: "What are the big problems on your mind—the things that bother you and should be getting attention?" Barkan said the issues uppermost in their minds involved jobs and economic security, the war in Viet Nam and civil rights.

He said 53 percent of all members listed economic problems from the cost of living and taxes to the job picture and wages. Forty-two percent listed the war in Viet Nam, "with the largest percentage of these supporting the President's policies there." Over 33 percent listed civil rights as a major issue. While most members backed civil rights progress in voting and public accommodations, support for open housing was slightly below 50 percent, Barkan said.

On other points, he reported that union members feel the White House rather than Congress should bear the responsibility for action on problems. Suburban living also shifts members' concerns to local issues like tax assessments, street repairs, school bond issues, etc.

In the area of communications, the poll showed that, while members by and large read union publications, they rely on television, daily newspapers and magazines for information. Despite the mass media, however, a fair portion of members look to union sources for helpful information. From a list of sources, only Pres. Johnson, a top nightly TV newscaster and a major news magazine came before AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as the "most helpful source for information."

Of those who named Meany, 78 percent did so because he "represents my interests, levels with me, tries to solve problems."

Barkan noted that this was a far higher percentage of identity of interest than was achieved by any other listed source.

"The Kraft poll on the whole is encouraging," Barkan concluded. It indicates, he said, that AFL-CIO convention policies accurately reflect the feelings of the members, except on open occupancy housing which has 43 percent overall support and 48 percent support among members under 30.

Barkan said the "warning signals" set up by the poll's findings involve younger union members and suburbanites. The challenges facing COPE and the labor movement, he declared, are to strengthen labor's support among young people and to relate local and suburban problems to national issues.

What Members See as Problems

The Kraft poll asked union members this question: "What are the big problems on your mind—the things that bother you and should be getting attention?" The three big issues on their minds and how they feel about them follow. The figure **in bold face** represents the percentage of those polled who mentioned the issue. Percentages under it represent those who felt the listed aspect of the overall issue was most important.

		Age Group		
	Total	Under 30	30-49	50 and Over
Economic	**53%**	**61%**	**55%**	**44%**
High Cost of Living		20	13	8
Taxes		13	28	21
Unemployment		13	3	5
Wages, salaries		10	5	4
Working conditions		2	1	1
Other		3	5	5
Vietnam	**42%**	**56%**	**37%**	**33%**
President doing best he can		20	13	11
Escalate war		13	9	5
End war—make peace		8	6	8
Escalate or get out		5	2	2
National unity, patriotism		5	1	1
Stop (lessen) foreign aid		3	5	5
All other foreign affairs		2	1	1
Civil Rights and Law Enforcement	**33%**	**49%**	**20%**	**30%**
Open housing		10	3	3
Juvenile delinquency		7	6	3
Back civil rights progress		7	3	3
More police protection		7	2	5
Crime rate		7	1	7
Highway safety		2	1	1
Auto safety		—	1	8
All other civil rights and law enforcement		9	3	—

Presidential Commission Reports:

Full Labor Law Protection Backed for Farm Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

in "such important areas" as unemployment and workmen's compensation, social security and minimum wages.

The farm labor proposals were part of a 361-page report in which the commission called for "major shifts" in farm policies, including a new "social investment" program to bolster the economy of poor rural areas.

"Farming was once primarily a way of life" but now "it has become overwhelmingly a business," the commission observed.

Widening 'Gap' Cited

"The march of technology," it added, "has brought a widening gap between the poor and the well-to-do in agriculture, with widely different social and economic problems."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed "the most important recommendations" of the commission regarding farm workers and noted they had been "virtually ignored by the nation's press" in stories on the report.

Meany also pointed out that the recommendations were adopted by a "healthy majority of a generally conservative commission."

"These are all goals of the AFL-CIO and we welcome the support of the majority on the commission as we seek to achieve this legislation so necessary to farm workers," Meany said.

Pres. Johnson had instructed the commission to make a "penetrating and long range appraisal" of our agricultural and related foreign trade policies as they affect the national interest, farmers, workers and consumers.

The commission was headed by Dean Sherwood O. Berg of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. It was made up largely of leaders in agriculture, business and education. Representing labor were Frank Fernbach, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research at the time of his appointment and now with the Steelworkers, and Vice Pres. Leon Schachter of the Meat Cutters.

Varying Views Heard

The commission received testimony from spokesmen for farm groups, cooperatives, business, religion, government, education and labor. It held hearings in Dallas, New York, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Atlanta, Tucson and San Francisco.

Labor's testimony was presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, Dir. Cesar Chavez, of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and Pres. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey termed the report a "charter for agricultural progress" and "the most comprehensive study of the role of agriculture in the American economy . . . undertaken in the past 50 years."

The report stressed that farm workers "should not by federal or state exemption, be denied the benefits of policies and standards that are deemed to be in the interest of other wage earners."

These workers, it declared, should "be included under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, to the extent feasible and wherever necessary to achieve equivalence of personal and social protection for the rural work force."

Also, it added, rural workers need protection "equal to that of urban workers in such important areas as workmen's and unemployment compensation, social security, collective bargaining and minimum wages."

Fernbach, Schachter and three others on the commission, while agreeing with the recommendation to extend minimum wage coverage to farm employes, took issue with an allusion to possible unemployment if this were done.

In a supplementary statement, they attacked "peon" wages paid by some farm employers as "tragic and un-American" and said that the benefits derived from a farm minimum wage would "far exceed" any "minimal displacement."

"Decent pay for those who raise food and fiber," they said, "is not only a matter of equity and good economics, but also a matter which should touch the conscience of the entire nation."

The commission urged a "social investment" program to rebuild the economy of poor rural sections and assist those displaced by farming's technological revolution.

Income Floor Urged

It called for the government to provide a "minimum annual income opportunity" of $600 (in 1966 dollars) for a person over 65 with a farm background, for anyone disabled by farm work and for survivors of dead farm employes who —had they been in nonfarm work —would now be receiving such benefits.

The commission said the $600 minimum also should be made available to "underemployed" farm workers while they are looking for other jobs or taking job retraining courses.

To further alleviate rural "underemployment," the commission proposed new government programs of education, job training, job placement, relocation payments and more public works projects.

The report urged a stronger federal role in the federal-state unemployment service so as to eliminate racial bias and bias against rural people. It opposed any use of public funds that would only shift jobs from one area to another or "jeopardize" already established private enterprise.

Spelling out this opposition, the commission recommended that Congress "discontinue the opportunity presently existing under the Federal Tax code which allows the use of tax-free bonds for municipal bond financing."

In the area of "commercial" farming, a 16-member commission majority, including the two labor members, called for continuing, and in some cases improving, government farm price support set just below an average of world prices. This would be done until farm workers have incomes comparable to other workers.

Dissent Filed

The 13 minority members, including all business representatives, filed a dissent proposing a phasing out of price supports, with direct payments to farmers to assure only a "modest" proportion—possibly about 80 per cent—of world market prices.

The majority also proposed a study to determine if payments to farms should be reduced in ratio to their total production and recommended that "family farms" get priority over "corporation farms" in access to reclamation projects.

Elsewhere, the commission recommended that the U.S. stress technical and research aid in helping other nations grow enough food to meet "exploding" population needs, urged the government to expand trade in food and fiber, asked for steps to strengthen the U.S. merchant marine so it can compete with foreign fleets.

Additional views from Fernbach and Schachter asked that payments to farms be reduced now in relation to production increases, not merely studied, and that any expanded East-West trade be geared to our foreign policy objectives, not to profit.

Also, they "held strongly" that 50 percent of our grain shipments to the Soviet bloc should be carried on U.S. ships in view of the "critical need" to strengthen our merchant fleet and the desirability of "showing our flag" in ports where U.S. food is being delivered.

Joseph Liggett Dies; IBEW Vice President

Schenectady, N.Y.—Vice Pres. Joseph W. Liggett of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, head of the union's largest district, died at his home here three months after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 68.

He was business manager of Schenectady Local 166 when he was first elected to the international union post in 1946.

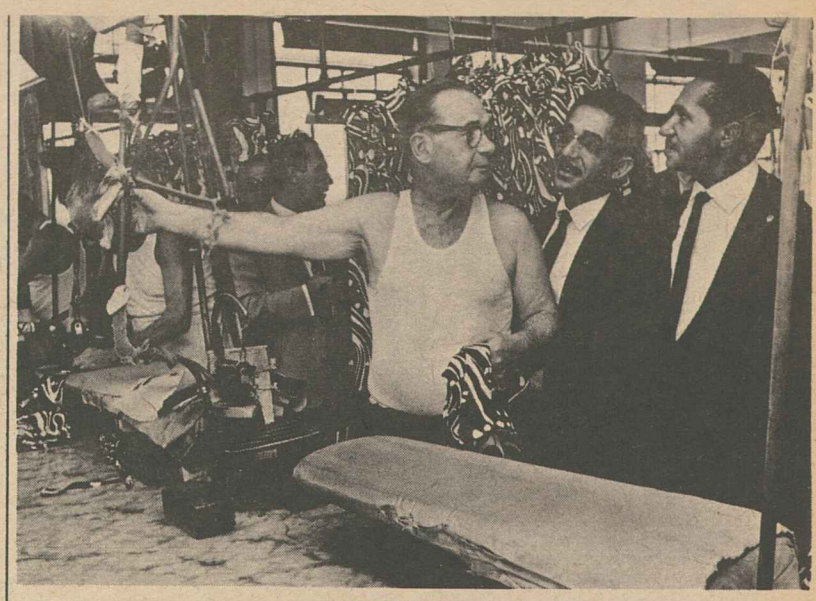
New Brochure Exposes Birch Society's Racism

Who's who and what's what in the John Birch Society's propaganda effort to fan the flames of racial tension are spelled out in The Shake-Up America Campaign, a new brochure published by the Institute for American Democracy, Inc.

"The Birch campaign is both false and devious," said IAD Chairman Franklin H. Littell, a Methodist minister and president of Iowa Wesleyan College. "The society is hammering home the theme that the civil rights movement was begun by the Communists and is still controlled and directed by them. J. Edgar Hoover has said that this is not so, and the IAD pamphlet documents this.

"Such a theme does two things: it foments racial strife; it serves as a recruitment device for the Birch society. The real threat to innocent citizens is that this campaign is couched in terms designed to deceive the public into thinking its goal is the 'improvement of race relations.' Nothing could be further from the truth."

The brochure, by Barbara Hogan, details the Birch operation and suggests ways to expose it. The IAD is an educational organization supported by church, business, labor and civic groups and is concerned with exposing far left and far right organizations. Copies of the new brochure can be had from the IAD at 1330 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., 20005; one to nine copies at 35 cents each; 10 to 99 copies at 25 cents; 100 or more 20 cents each.



LANGUAGE BARRIERS meant nothing when eight officials of Brazil's Clothing & Garment Workers Trade Union spent two days as guests of the Ladies' Garment Workers in New York. At top, the Brazilians talk things over with members of Local 22 in the shop of L. Liman & Sons. Below, ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg welcomes the visitors and outlines the union's history and institutions.

NLRB Able to Handle Agricultural Coverage

The National Labor Relations Board will be able to handle the additional work if Congress extends the labor act to cover farm workers, NLRB Executive Sec. Ogden W. Fields testified at a Senate hearing.

Experience teaches, he told the Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee, "that the board can find workable solutions both for the problems anticipated and for those not yet foreseen."

As the subcommitte continued the Washington phase of its hearings, Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), was sharply critical of the Texas Rangers for blocking testimony by Capt. A. Y. Allee. Allee and Rangers under him were charged in earlier testimony with abusing and harassing farm workers on strike in Starr County, Tex.

Charges Pending

Williams said at the hearing that Dir. Homer Garrison, Jr., of the Texas Dept. of Public Safety had advised him that charges against strikers who had testified to abuse by Allee were still pending in the courts. A department policy based on recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions, Williams said Garrison related, "prohibits its officers from making public comment on pending cases."

The subcommittee chairman observed wryly that the policy "only runs to Senate subcommittees," as Allee had recently testified in an action brought by a grower to enjoin picketing by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Many farm operators and grower organizations opposed to "the very thought of unions" would be better off if federal laws provided a "floor of human decency" below which no other farm operator could fall, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said in testimony given for him by IUD Executive Dir. Jack T. Conway.

Reuther, urging extension of the labor laws to farm workers, expressed the conviction that "unions will hasten the day when farm workers can toil with a greater semblance of human dignity and America's marvel of abundant agriculture will not be based on the misery of a few."

Conway declared that Texas farm workers "are going to be organized into an effective union" in spite of grower opposition and police brutality.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, made the same point when he declared that "whether Congress approves NLRA coverage or not, farm labor organization will continue and it will succeed."

"Either the law of the jungle will continue and the costs will be great," he said, "or established national laws will set the limits for both sides and will provide an impartial body to settle differences."

Research Dir. Kerry Napuk of the Packinghouse Workers urged Congress "to bring industrial democracy to the farm from the factory where it has flourished for 30 years or more," and warned that "the time to act is now before rising aspirations of farm workers themselves turn farms into battlegrounds."

AFM Waives Residuals For Public TV Series

New York—Pres. Herman D. Kenin has announced that the Musicians will waive residual payments of the theme and cue music of the new educational television series, "Operation Government," which is being produced by the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.

The Critical Tax Question

IF, AS PRES. JOHNSON told a news conference last week, a tax increase is necessary to hold down a budget deficit and head off another period of price increases and rising interest rates, the nature of the new tax burden becomes a critical question.

In his message to Congress earlier in the year, the President called for a 6 percent surtax on corporate and individual income, excluding lower-income taxpayers.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council noted at the time that "by proposing to exempt lower-income families from the suggested tax increase, the President has given partial recognition to the principle that taxes should be based on ability to pay. It is the view of the AFL-CIO that, if such a tax increase is to be imposed later in the year, a greater increase should be levied on the extraordinarily high profits of business than on individual incomes."

Organized labor is convinced that the economy has the resources for extending social advances while meeting the military requirements of the conflict in Viet Nam. The cost of the war should not be absorbed by freezing or cutting expenditures for housing, the rebuilding of the cities, aid to education, the war on poverty or the achievement of clean air and water.

The nation could easily afford a substantial expansion of domestic programs within the present tax structures were it not for the war in Viet Nam. The additional cost of securing freedom in Southeast Asia may require a tax increase. But the basis for that increase must be an equality of sacrifice.

That equality involves a much greater contribution to the national welfare from profit-heavy business and industry.

The President has indicated that he may adjust his original proposal as to size and timing. It should be adjusted also to assure that the new tax—if really needed—is based on equality of sacrifice and ability to pay.

Rights for Rural Workers

A NEW AND IMPORTANT voice has been added to the growing chorus of demands for removal of the second-class citizen status of the American farm worker that denies him the simple protection of the nation's labor laws.

The President's Commission on Food & Fiber in an exhaustive report on agricultural policies and related problems has spoken out strongly and forthrightly for protection of rural workers by national and state laws on collective bargaining, social security, workmen's and unemployment compensation.

"Farm workers," said a majority of the commission, "should not, by federal or state exemption, be denied the benefits of policies and standards that are deemed to be in the interests of other wage earners." The commission said specifically that farm workers should be included under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

Legislation to achieve this goal is before the Congress and the AFL-CIO has taken the lead in pressing for its passage.

The need is urgent. The farm worker has been denied the right given to every other worker by law—the right to bargain collectively through a union of his own choosing. This denial is intolerable. This bar to simple justice must be removed.

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New Tools

Excerpts from Decision:

Court Finds No Doubt Exists Of Stevens' Union-Busting Plan

The following is excerpted from the decision of the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upholding the NLRB's findings that J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., violated the National Labor Relations Act in smashing a union organizing drive in its North and South Carolina plants.

ACCORDING to the board, in the spring of 1963, the union launched a campaign to organize the textile plants operated by the company in North and South Carolina; this proceeding involves incidents in 20 of those 43 plants. In response to the union's appearance, the company posted a notice on the bulletin boards in the plants which stated its "positive intention to oppose this union and by every proper means to prevent it from coming in here."

Prior to the organizing campaign, the plants had been operated in a permissive manner. Once an employe was hired, his tenure was fairly secure; discharges were uncommon. The company was tolerant, even lenient, in such matters as absences, work breaks, transfers, and rehirings. Formal written reports of employe reprimands, known as personnel action reports or write-ups, were infrequent and occurred only where misconduct was serious or repeated. With the advent of the union, however, this attitude changed swiftly. Issuance of write-ups, often quickly followed by discharge, became common for union adherents. Incidents or activities that had previously been overlooked now occasioned disciplinary action.

The board found that the company also resorted to other means in its campaign to defeat the union, such as much closer supervision of employes at work and in rest periods, surveillance of union meetings and union organizers, and interrogation of employes, all of which far exceeded the "proper means" of opposition referred to in the company's original notice. In brief, the board found that the company followed a pattern of interference, restraint and coercion of its employes.

On the facts taken as a whole, there was far more to support the findings of the company's illegal activity than the discharges alone. The sudden changes in pattern from permissiveness to harsh construction of work customs and rules has already been mentioned. Employes who became fearful when they saw fellow union members fired and who went to their supervisors to say they wanted to get out of the union were told they would have to prove they were through with it, for example, by reporting what the union was up to.

At the company's Watts plant, a supervisor allowed a typewriter, a duplicating machine and one of its employes' services to be used to reproduce and circulate forms for withdrawing from the union. And so it was that all but four of the 46 Watts employes who had notified the company of their union membership resigned.

There is no room for doubt of the board's ultimate conclusion:

[The company], through its plant superintendents, acting in collaboration, initiated and pursued a pattern of conduct the purpose of which was to crush the union movement. With scant regard for the means employed other than their effectiveness, it interfered with, restrained and coerced its employes in the exercise of their rights under the act, flagrantly, cynically, and unlawfully.

IF THERE WERE room for such doubt, it would be demolished by the frequent evasiveness of key company personnel in their testimony and the company's failure to supply convincing corroborative data from records it admittedly possessed to back up some of its otherwise unsupported but crucial assertions, for example, that the discharges in dispute were just a small percentage of those comparable in the plants or that the increased number of write-ups was due to higher standards, rather than being a form of interference with the unionization campaign.

The company also asserts that in some of the discharges it did not know that the employe was a union supporter; it also claims that the increased discipline was due to unwarranted employe preoccupation with union activity. The board rejected these contentions and it was justified in doing so. The evidence in this record, circumstantial and direct, overwhelmingly supports the board, taking into account whatever detracts from its weight.

We have reviewed the board's findings and the evidence to support them with respect to each of the 71 employes discharged discriminatorily and the two denied overtime; most of the company's charges that the evidence is insubstantial are entirely frivolous; all are without merit. We have also reviewed the six cases of discharge that are the subject of the union's appeal. Here too, the strength of the evidence varies, but we conclude that the board's findings are all supported by substantial evidence and hence cannot be disturbed.

Doctors' Team Reports:

Starving Negro Children Make Mississippi 'National Disaster'

A Senate Labor subcommittee investigating poverty in the U.S. heard from a team of doctors which visited Mississippi last May and found hunger approaching starvation among hundreds of Negro children. The following is excerpted from the testimony of one of the doctors.

MY NAME IS Raymond Wheeler. I am a resident of Charlotte, N. C., where I am engaged in the private practice of medicine. I am also chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council. Between May 27 and May 31 of this year I participated in a field survey of living and health conditions of a group of Negro children enrolled in a pre-school program sponsored by the Friends of the Children of Mississippi.

I would like at this time to make a statement summarizing the conditions that I personally saw in Humphreys and LeFlore Counties.

I might say here from the moment of my arrival until the moment I left the impact of the poverty, the malnutrition, the illness, the hostility of white Mississippians toward Negroes and toward even the whites who were seeking to help them, the impact of this was simply overwhelming.

Each doctor was taken into the homes of a number of the young children who attended the Friends of the Children of Mississippi centers. We saw these children, we talked with their parents, and we gained a mass of information from which emerged a pattern that seemed to fit every community that we saw.

The homes in which these children lived were quite tiny, usually two or three rooms, and in a poor state of repair, located most often in narrow alleys surrounded by accumulated filth and debris.

Some of the houses had running water, but few had inside toilets. Most were without screens or adequate ventilation. The land allocated to each dwelling was so limited that the houses were oppressively close together, allowing virtually no play room for the children and no room for a garden through which a family might supplement its diet.

When we questioned the mothers and the children about their diets the answer was always the same: a little rice, a biscuit for breakfast, dried beans or peas with occasional salt pork for lunch if lunch could be afforded, and for supper perhaps more bread or rice with molasses, occasionally peanut butter or a little meat. Only one of the families that I visited had milk regularly and this was reserved for what the mother termed the sickliest one.

One mother summed up the whole problem of diet in a very poignant sentence. "These children go to bed hungry and get up hungry and don't ever know nothing else in between."

The physical appearance of these children made her comment quite easily believable. We saw running noses, legs covered with indolent sores.

We saw thin arms, sunken eyes, lethargic behavior, swollen bellies. Even cursory examinations of the tongues, the eyes, the nail beds disclosed evidence of anemia and vitamin deficiency.

A white surgeon in Jackson, Miss., and Dr. Walwyn in Yazoo City both told me that almost without exception when these children are admitted to the hospital for elective surgery they have to be blood transfused in preparation for that surgery.

Mothers told me that they rarely sought medical services due to their inability to pay for them. I would estimate that 9 out of 10 children that we saw had never seen a doctor. I was told by some mothers of outright refusal of hospitals to care for their youngsters when they were sick because they were unable to pay.

Over and over again the urgent need for food was emphasized so that any medical needs for these children must be subordinated to this. The very accomplishment of provision of enough of the proper type of food would be the most important single measure that one could institute for maintaining good health.

The financial resources of these people are so meager as to make it beyond my rational comprehension as to how they are able to exist, to say nothing of paying for medical bills.

Sources of public assistance, in my opinion, in those two counties and perhaps throughout Mississippi, are totally inadequate to provide even for survival.

TIME AFTER TIME we were told stories of the dehumanizing treatment or refusal of aid by county welfare departments. There seemed to be no pattern or standard by which anyone could be certain that he could receive help from the welfare department.

There did seem to be, from the reports we received, a pattern of active discouragement by the welfare department of anyone applying for aid. I am talking about personal indignities suffered by those who applied for welfare, unexplained cuts in the size of checks, lack of welfare aid for hospitalization when the need was acute.

Frequently throughout the Mississippi Delta we heard charges of an unwritten but generally accepted policy on the part of those who control the state to eliminate the Negro in Mississippi, either by driving him out of the state or starving him to death. At first the charge seemed to me beyond belief. Yet now reviewing all that we saw and heard it becomes more and more credible.

Mississippi, it seems to me, is, for its poor and particularly for its Negro poor, a kind of prison in which live a great group of uneducated, semi-starving people from whom all but token public support has been withdrawn. They are completely isolated from the outside world.

In my opinion, Mississippi is not simply a medical emergency, it is a national disaster, and I hope that the federal government will see it in that light and move quickly to help these people who need our help so much.

Fees 'Getting Sky-High':

Controls Urged to 'Put Brakes' On Spiraling Medical Charges

REASONABLE CONTROLS to "put some brakes" on spiraling medical care costs were urged by an AFL-CIO spokesman.

Between 1956 and 1966, overall medical costs rose more than twice as fast as the combined costs of consumer price index items, and over the last 18 months the pace has "doubled or tripled," said AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman. Doctors' fees and hospital charges, he noted, are the main components of medical care prices.

"Doctors' incomes have been going up even faster" than their fees, with one-third of the nation's doctors now topping $40,000 yearly, Seidman declared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview broadcast Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Seidman agreed with the American Medical Association's charges that historically, hospitals have been insulated from discipline of the marketplace, that hospital costs now appear to be out of control, and that incentives for increased efficiency and productivity are mandatory.

But the same charges apply to doctors, he said, noting that "market-place disciplines don't apply to doctors" and their prices are soaring.

HE SAID the shortcomings are most evident in "third party" payment situations like prepaid private insurance and medicare. Fee schedules now in most plans are "virtually no restraint on what the doctors can charge," he said. They are "based on what doctors are charging, and if they increase their charges, this becomes the new prevailing rate," he noted. Without basic changes, "there is no end to this cycle," he declared.

Seidman called on government and private groups, including labor, management and consumers, to develop "some real initiative and some real determination" to hold down mounting medical costs. Doctors, he said, would participate.

Questioning him were Judith Randal, medical writer of the Washington Evening Star, and Jerome Brazda, editor of Washington Report on the Medical Sciences.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE ARE always two sides to every story. Certainly there are two sides to the story of the thousands of migrant farm workers who are trying to organize unions in an effort to climb out of the deep pit of poverty and indifference in which they have lived so long.

Their side of the story is simple:

● Substandard wages—as low as 45 cents an hour in Texas, an average of 95 cents an hour in the South, not better than $1.18 for farm laborers in general, about one-third of the factory rate.

● Except for a small minority, no minimum wage protection and no unemployment compensation, no workmen's compensation except in five of the 50 states and no protection against child labor.

● No social security protection except in relatively rare cases, no real school system for their children and no right to organize under the protection of the labor laws so they can fight for their rights as every other type of worker in the United States now can.

Now take the other side of the story:

● **It is told mostly in the files of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, which annually spends billions of dollars to protect the farm owners' interests in all sorts of ways:**

The Commodity Credit Corp., Stabilization & Conservation Service, Rural Community Development Service, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Consumer & Marketing Service, Commodity Exchange Authority, Economic Research Service, Statistical Reporting Service, Agricultural Research Service, Federal Extension Service . . . the list comprises every possible support for the agricultural interests of the country.

Many of these services have been of great value to the country at large. Many of them have been heartily supported by the labor movement in the interest of the nation at large.

Yet many of these programs have been the source of huge financial windfalls for the very farm corporations that now are so bitter in their fight against the right of their workers to profit from the American system as have other workers.

Last year four California "farmers" received between $1 million and $2.8 million in federal payments for keeping some of their vast land holdings out of production. There were another four which received between $500,000 and $1 million, including the Kern County Land Co., one of the biggest in the West.

There were 76 companies and individuals who received sums ranging between $100,000 and $500,000 and another 167 who received payments ranging between $50,000 and $100,000. In all, California "farmers" participating in the programs listed received some $35 million.

In Texas, now the center of a stubborn battle by farm corporations to keep unionism out of their labor force, the story was the same. At least $16 million was paid to farm corporations in sums of $50,000 apiece and up, while Arizona wasn't too far behind with a total of more than $11 million.

BUT THESE SUMS really are minor matters in the care with which the federal government regards its agricultural clients.

Aside from the guarantee of farm parity for major crops, the government has spent billions of dollars in agricultural loans based on surplus crops, the cost of storing of which has been staggering.

Vast sums have been spent on agricultural research that have meant billions of dollars to farm interests, notably the farm corporations which are better equipped to take advantage of vital discoveries in better seeds, better fertilizers, better insect control, better shipping facilities and better markets both domestic and foreign.

The huge investment of taxpayers' money in adding to the wealth of the country has paid off well. The U.S. is probably the best-fed country in the world despite its pockets of poverty. Yet this vast outpouring of concern and help has been directed almost entirely toward the great property interests.

An equal attention to the workers who have done more than their share to make all this possible would seem in order.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE GROUPS, including labor, management and consumers, must develop real initiative and determination to hold down soaring medical costs, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman (center) told reporters on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jerome Brazda, editor of Washington Report on the Medical Sciences, and Judith Randal, medical writer for the Washington Evening Star.

How to Buy:

Statistics, Language Confusing Debate on Rising Food Prices

by Sidney Margolius

YOUR FOOD COSTS are rising again. Not only are meat prices bouncing up but milk prices began rising even in the spring, when they normally go down. Ordinarily, milk prices decline from December, when cows begin to lactate, to June, the flush month.

The only whipping boy for the food-price problem the U. S. Agriculture Dept. has been able to find is consumers. The department can't blame farm prices because farmers are resentful themselves about their rising costs and lagging income, even to the extent of striking and dumping milk recently.

Nor does the department pin any responsibility for high food prices on food processors and distributors for the increasing spread between farm and retail prices.

The department's line is that consumers are the ones who are profiting from the farmer's cost-price squeeze. Recently Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman told a gathering of writers and editors, called together by the Agriculture Dept., that "it is the middle-income and better-off consumers who have 'never had it so good.' "

He said that farm prices had dropped since the peak reached in August 1966, but "consumers continue to enjoy an ever diminishing demand on their disposable dollars for food."

To try to prove this, Freeman made some perplexing use of statistics and language:

"Consumers are now spending only about 18 percent of their take-home pay to feed themselves and their families. Ten years ago food took nearly 21 percent of take-home pay, and 20 years ago nearly 25 percent."

This will come as quite a surprise to wage-earners who see their wives spending 25 to 30 percent of their take-home pay for food. But don't start beating your wife. Freeman's claim is based on national spending, which includes food expenditures of institutions, single individuals, and the value of home-produced food used by rural families.

What may have misled you and perhaps even some of the writers and editors is the use of the phrase "take-home pay."

If families are spending a lower percentage of total family income for food nowadays, it is not because food prices are lower. Food prices are about 14 percent higher than the 1957-59 period even if you buy the same foods and not the more highly-processed versions being promoted by processors. The real reasons why families have been able to spend a lower percentage of income for food over the years is that union organization and increased productivity have raised wages and more wives now work, thus increasing family income faster than food prices have risen.

If you send your wife out to work next week you too can cut almost in half the percentage of income you can spend for food. The only trouble is that Freeman would claim the credit.

Freeman didn't always talk this way. When he was governor of Minnesota he was critical of high food prices. He called for more protection for consumers and for elimination of artificial state barriers which tend to keep cheap Midwest milk out of the big coastal cities in favor of higher-cost regional milk.

IN 1959 then-Gov. Freeman told the Minnesota Legislature:

"This overall rise in the cost of living . . . has aroused people to be as concerned about their 'spending power' as they are about their earning power. Rising prices can eat up all the gains from higher wages and incomes. Even more disturbing is the toll taken by rising prices from older people on fixed retirement incomes."

If Freeman had only kept copies of his old speeches, as we did, he now would think of trying to get processors and distributors to reduce the farm-retail price spread. He already has done some good work in reducing somewhat the unfair difference in prices paid by distributors for milk for drinking purposes, and by food manufacturers for milk for manufacturing. There really is no valid reason for any differential at all.

Now he, and all of us, need to try to keep down costs this expensive summer as best we can by battling the price spread. For working families, this means buying the least-expensive version of foods, not the highly-processed versions. Processing and distribution costs now take 62 cents of your food dollar (38 cents goes to the farmer). In the case of milk, over 55 cents of your dollar goes for processing and distribution.

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FAREWELL PARTY for Wilbur Ball (center) of the AFL-CIO headquarters library brought together friends who marked his retirement with a decorated cake and a television set. Helping Ball recall events since 1944 are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Plea to Credit Unions:

Expansion Is Urged In Aid to Consumers

The following is excerpted from remarks by Betty Furness, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, to the annual meeting of Credit Union National Association in Dallas, Tex.

MANY OF YOUR CREDIT UNIONS have gone into the community and enlisted the help of voluntary organizations in support of the consumer program. They have worked with such groups as labor unions, federated women's clubs, churches, and others to establish state consumer associations.

These consumer associations work for new and improved state consumer laws and improved consumer education. This is a relatively new and very exciting area. Idaho, Arizona, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri have been leaders in enlisting community volunteer participation.

When I worked with the poverty program recruiting for VISTA, I learned about the educational and counseling programs offered by credit unions. The programs are very important to people in low income areas.

Still, too many consumers who need it are not getting consumer education. They don't benefit from educational literature available from CUNA; they don't go to libraries where there are shelves of CUNA material; they don't know about CUNA's family budget counseling.

A very few credit unions are setting up allied consumer education programs. An imaginative credit union consumer counselor at the Jeffries Community Project in Detroit organized buying tours for shoppers who have little money.

That same consumer counselor staged "fashion" shows for the poor. The fashion show commentary is not so much on "style" as on "how to buy quality clothing."

It is this practical kind of assistance—this self-help, which I hope you will greatly expand.

The credit unions that have such educational programs begin with adding a consumer counselor to their staff and go on from there.

I WOULD LIKE to recommend that you not only continue but increase consumer counseling. This can be done by establishing a consumer affairs office in your headquarters in Madison, Wis., and in your state leagues.

I would hope that one of the major aims of the new offices would be to provide consumer counselor services for every credit union in the nation.

The consumer counselor would work closely with community volunteer organizations and with federal programs such as Project Moneywise.

It might be possible for small credit unions in the same area to share the same counselor. Or perhaps a staff member could be trained to work as a counselor part-time.

Of course, consumer education takes different forms. For example, there is education for the young, for the newly married, for the poor, and for the aging.

Consumer education won't cure poverty, but it will help. It can help stretch earnings. It can help prevent earnings from being drained by unwise buying, fraud, and deception.

In earlier days, the credit union emphasis was more on lending money and encouraging people to save. Today, the credit unions have become a part of the community and a part of the family.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Economizing, Pennypinching Are Often Hard to Tell Apart

By Jane Goodsell

THE INSIDIOUS thing about dieting is that it leads to an excessive preoccupation with food. And thinking about food makes people hungry.

So it it with economizing. The desire to save money probably flattens more bank accounts than gambling fever, which it is not unlike. The urge to splurge and the impulse to economize are as closely related as the chicken and the egg, becoming at times so hopelessly intertwined that it is impossible to distinguish extravagance from pennypinching.

The whole business of spending and saving money is fraught with confusion and cross-purposes. What it boils down to, actually, is how you look at it.

Nobody wants to feel like a reckless spender and it is, alas, all too easy not to. With a little thought and imagination, we can convince ourselves that anything is a bargain. Like so:

The we-can't-afford-to-pass-up-this-opportunity argument. Oddly enough, this line of reasoning is most effective when we are flat broke—a fact the merchandise marts recognize when they schedule the January white sales to coincide with the arrival of Christmas bills. A customer on the verge of bankruptcy is in no position to bypass a once-a-year chance to recoup by purchasing $3.79 sheets marked down to $3.48.

The cheaper-in-the-long-run bit. This is an all-purpose argument which can be used to rationalize almost any expenditure from a Mercedes-Benz (they last forever) to plastic toothpicks (you can wash and re-use them).

The think-of-the-money-we'll-save-on-something-else gambit. If we buy a color television set, we'll stay home more. If we install a home workshop, we can make our own furniture. Wall-to-wall carpeting will save us the expense of waxing the floors.

The consider-how-cheap-this-is-compared-to argument. The way it works is to make something expensive look like a bargain by comparing it with something more expensive. Or, in other words, to turn a silk purse into a sow's ear by pointing out how much cheaper it is than an alligator handbag. Endless variations can be played on this theme: Filet mignon at home is less expensive than eating out. Two weeks at a posh beauty spa is cheap compared to psychiatric treatment.

Thus doth our thriftiness make spendthrifts of us all. A pity.

Unions Assail Measure:

Newspaper Bill Seen Aiding Monopolies

Strong opposition to a Senate bill to exempt so-called "failing" newspapers from prosecution under the anti-trust laws was expressed by two unions and three newspapers at the start of hearings called by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee.

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild and Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union charged that the bill would help destroy competing publications and accelerate monopoly. Also testifying in opposition were Louis M. Loeb, general counsel for the New York Times, and publishers Evan Mecham of the Tucson, Ariz., American and Eugene Cervi of the Denver Rocky Mountain Journal.

Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.) is chief sponsor of the proposed "Failing Newspaper Act." It would exempt two other Tucson newspapers—the Star (morning and Sunday) and the Citizen (evening) from prosecution under the Sherman-Anti-trust Act. Published since 1941 under a joint operating arrangement, the two papers have been ordered by the Justice Dept. to abolish their combined advertising and circulation functions under a ruling by the U.S. District Court.

Similar operating arrangements are in effect in 21 other U.S. cities, the committee reported. Hayden's proposal would affect them also.

Real Motive: Profits

Farson testified that "maximization of profit" all too often is the motive behind newspaper mergers and consolidations rather than the "inexorable economic forces" usually cited by publishers. The Hayden proposal would, he said, accelerate newspaper mergers and monopolies rather than slow them.

He suggested the subcommittee consider an alternate proposal endorsed by conventions of the AFL-CIO, the Guild and the ITU. It would provide:

- Advance notice to the Justice Dept. of any proposed newspaper acquisition, merger or consolidation, with detailed financial records of the owners and papers involved.
- No consummation of merger for at least 90 days. If the Justice Dept. upholds the "failing" claim, a federal court would be asked to name an appraiser to determine the fair market value of the property.
- Public bids for the claimed failing newspaper. If no buyer is found and the publisher is unable to continue independent publication, a joint production arrangement with a competitor could be allowed. The arrangement, however, would have to be made available to any other local publisher on the same terms.

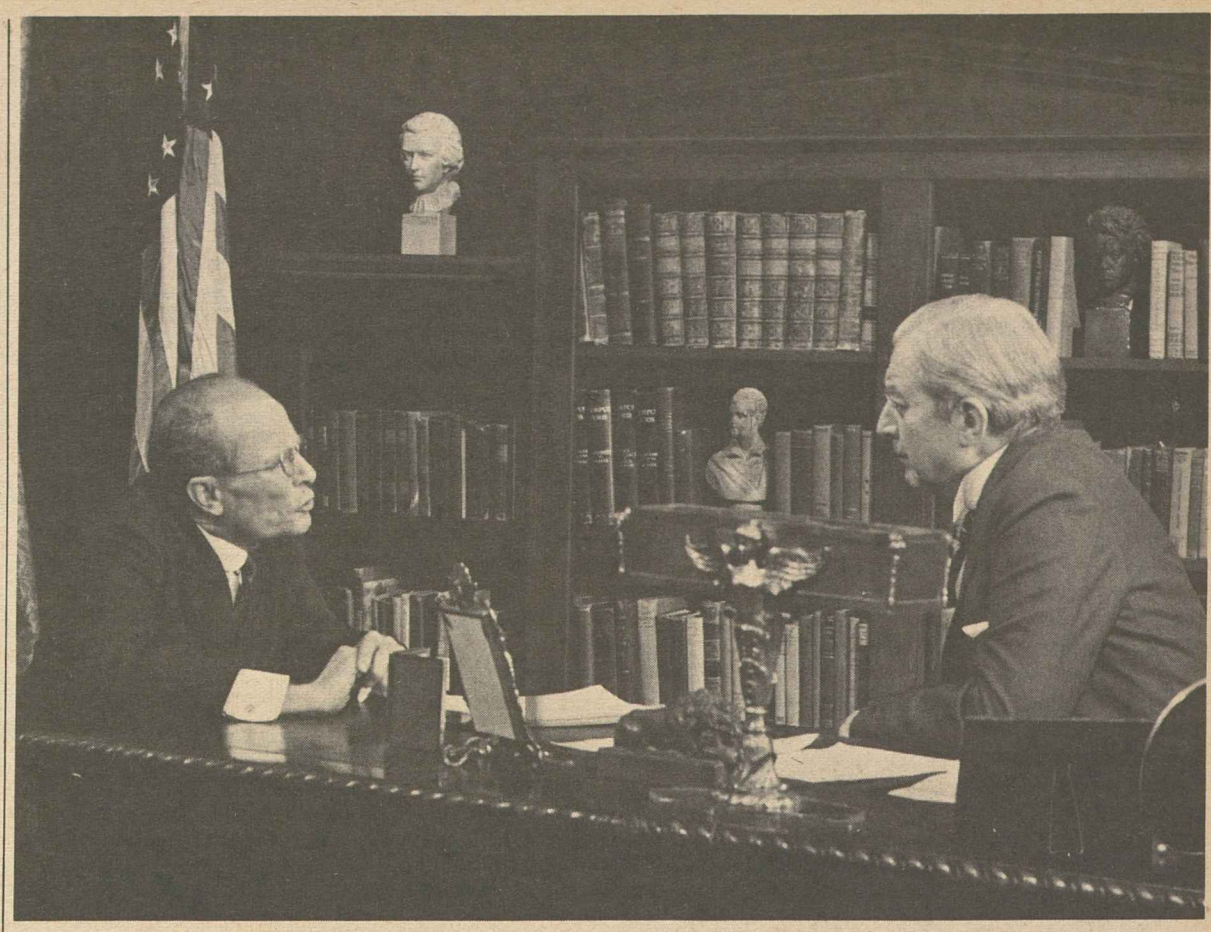
Farson said the Guild's proposal would restrict joint operations to printing facilities only, and would not allow joint advertising rates, price-fixing or profit-pooling, as the Hayden bill does.

Brown said established newspapers already have potent weapons to prevent any competing newspaper from being established. His union has for eight months supported a strike of ITU members at the Tucson Star and Citizen.

Loeb told the subcommittee that a special antitrust exemption would be "unnecessary and unwise." What is needed, he said, is for the Justice Dept. to issue guidelines telling publishers how far they may lawfully go in setting up joint operations.

Mecham testified that monopolistic newspapers in Arizona exercise a "dictatorship" over statewide elections. The only way to have a free and competitive press, he said, is to allow the Justice Dept. to "move against every monopoly, whether by agency agreement or by one ownership . . . and see that combinations of advertising and distribution are split up."

Cervi described the Hayden bill as "filled with vast misconceptions, false promises and undemocratic aims" and asked: "If Congress can pass bills to keep newspapers from failing, can it also pass laws to make them succeed?" He publishes a weekly business and public affairs newspaper.



THE AFL-CIO'S LABOR DAY TV presentation for 1967 will feature the achievements of Samuel Gompers, the immigrant youth who rose from the New York slums to become organized labor's first president. In a scene from "The Liquid Fire," to be shown on more than 100 television stations, Gompers is shown here appealing to Pres. Woodrow Wilson in behalf of an international labor organization. The film also dramatizes Gompers' youthful leadership among striking cigar workers and his election as president of the American Federation of Labor.

'Don't Buy Swift' Drive Set to Spur Bargaining

Chicago—The Packinghouse Workers moved to speed up lagging contract negotiations with Swift & Company by launching a nationwide "Don't Buy Swift" campaign and authorizing strike votes among Swift workers Aug. 7 to 12.

The UPWA executive board and representatives of Swift plant locals reviewed the pace of contract talks in recent months and said in a statement "we find progress wholly unsatisfactory."

"We see no indication that Swift is prepared to negotiate and accept the kind of terms" previously agreed to by Armour, Wilson, Cudahy, Morrell, Oscar Mayer and other firms, the statement noted.

Although Swift is the largest meat packing company in the United States in terms of size, volume and profits, its management "gives no indication of recognition of its leadership role or its responsibility to its employes and the communities where they live and work," the UPWA said.

It cited these instances of what it called company foot-dragging:

- Refusal to take "significant" steps to remove a wage differential of up to $1 an hour for southern workers.
- The continuing threat to the security of older employes posed by company policies, such as its refusal to provide adequate job transfer protection for older workers whose jobs are seriously threatened by possible closedowns of plants or departments.

The union said it will keep trying to negotiate a satisfactory agreement before the current three-year contract expires Sept. 1. But, it said in view of Swift's reluctance to "engage in forward-looking bargaining" on these and other issues, the UPWA has officially undertaken "Don't Buy" campaigns among consumers.

In recent months UPWA negotiators came to terms with Armour and other major packing firms on contracts with substantially improved benefits well in advance of expiration dates of current pacts. No such cooperation has been shown by Swift, the union reported.

GOP Leader Raps 'Work' Vote Drive

Billings, Okla. — Former Gov. Henry Bellmon issued a statement here opposing any attempt to put a new proposal for a state "right to work" law on next year's ballot in Oklahoma. "Work" law proponents have announced plans for a petition drive to put the question to a referendum.

Bellmon, the state's first Republican governor, noted that the state "generally is enjoying excellent labor-management relations and is gaining important new industrial plants."

"Oklahomans," he pointed out, "have recently had the opportunity to express themselves on the right-to-work question and it seems untimely for proponents to launch another petition drive so soon."

Voters rejected a law to ban union shop contracts in a 1964 referendum.

Liberal Paper Damaged By Fire in Mississippi

Lexington, Miss.—A midnight fire that started in the pressroom of the weekly Lexington Advertiser caused an estimated $10,000 damage but failed to block the appearance of the largest of the four Mississippi weeklies published by Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, one of the state's outstanding enemies of racism.

Mrs. Smith, who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1964, has been the target of a boycott by the White Citizens' Council for 13 years, when she began her fight for racial equality.

She recently announced her candidacy for the State Senate. The fire followed by a few days a White Citizens' Council political rally here at which she was denounced by some candidates.

Mrs. Smith's fight against extremism has cost her dearly. Another of her weeklies, the Northside Reporter in Jackson, was bombed in 1964, and as a result fire insurance companies cancelled all policies on her holdings. She must bear the loss from the Lexington fire herself.

Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO has launched a drive for funds to help write off the cost of the blaze and other expenses that have piled up because of her views.

"Mississippi has made considerable progress in the field of race relations in recent years," Ramsay said, "and Hazel Smith has been responsible for that progress more than any other single individual. It would be most tragic if Hazel Smith were forced to leave the fight when victory seems just around the corner."

MRS. HAZEL B. SMITH

Oklahoma Negro Leader Hits New R-T-W Drive

Muskogee, Okla.—An Oklahoma Negro leader spoke out strongly against a new attempt to enact a state "right-to-work" law prohibiting union shop contracts.

A petition drive to put the question to the state's voters again is scheduled to get under way Aug. 1. "Right-to-work" was on the ballot in 1964 and was turned down by the voters.

J. J. Simmons, Jr., state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged Oklahoma NAACP members not to sign the petition.

He said the so-called "right-to-work" laws "hurt the working people of all races," and added:

"Lower wages seem to follow 'right-to-work' laws and, it appears to me, discrimination is much more prevalent in 'right-to-work' states."

The national NAACP's opposition to "work" laws is "absolutely correct," Simmons said.

"I cannot recall one single case when the Right to Work Committee has come forward to support civil rights legislation," he declared. "I cannot recall any help from the Right to Work Committee on such important matters as better education for all children, improved social security or meaningful anti-poverty programs.

"On the other hand, the AFL-CIO has stepped forward with our civil rights leaders to fight hard for these programs as well as many others which are beneficial to the Negro community. It is my opinion that we have nothing to gain by signing petitions for a 'right-to-work' law which I feel will hurt the wages of all working people."

Dynamite Blast Aimed at Home Of Vic Bussie

Baton Rouge, La. — Dynamite thrown from a speeding auto wrecked the car of Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana AFL-CIO, badly damaged his wife's car and blew out windows from his home.

Bussie, his family and neighbors were unhurt in the midnight blast. Damage to Mrs. Bussie's car was estimated at $1,000. Windows also were blown out in a house near the Bussie residence.

The explosion came about an hour after the home of Mrs. Viola Logan, a retired Negro school principal living in Port Allen, across the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge, was damaged in a comparable attack. Three Negro youths told the sheriff's office they saw white men in a blue car throw something on the lawn and flee.

Bussie reportedly has been the target of a recent propaganda attack by the Ku Klux Klan.

Mrs. Logan has been active in the all-Negro West Baton Rouge Improvement Association, which has been involved in a dispute with the parish school board over the naming of a new school principal.

House Rollcall on Rail Arbitration Law

The only recorded vote in the House on a bill to end the rail shopcraft dispute by compulsory arbitration came July 17 in a roll-call on adoption of a Senate-passed measure ordering striking rail workers back on the job and setting up new mediation procedures that would end in a final and binding settlement in 90 days if no settlement is reached between the parties. The House had earlier passed a bill to extend mediation for 90 days but without the compulsory feature of the Senate bill. The House-Senate conferees deadlocked, leading to the new votes in both chambers. Labor opposed the bill that passed the House 244 to 148.

Wrong votes (W) for the bill were cast by 123 Republicans and 121 Democrats. Voting right (R) were 103 Democrats and 45 Republicans. Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) A
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) PR
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) PR
9. Edwards (D) A
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Vacant
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) W
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) W
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) A
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) W
23. Clawson (R) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) PR
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) W
2. St. Onge (D) W
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. Irwin (D) W
5. Monagan (D) W
6. Meskill (R) R

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Herlong (D) W
5. Gurney (R) R
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) A
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) R
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) A
4. Blackburn (R) R
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) W
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) A
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) A
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) W
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Kluczynski (D) W
6. Ronan (D) W
7. Annunzio (D) W
8. Rostenkowski (D) W
9. Yates (D) W
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) PW
13. Rumsfeld (R) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) R
8. Zion (R) A
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Roudebush (R) A
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) R

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) R
2. Mize (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Cowger (R) PR
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Willis (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Rarick (D) A
7. Edwards (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) R
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) PR
4. Fallon (D) W
5. Machen (D) W
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) W
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) W
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) PW
11 Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) A
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) A
10. Jones (D) W

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) PW

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) A
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) R

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) A

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Cahill (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) W
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) A
11. Minish (D) A
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) W
AL Walker (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Tenzer (D) W
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) W
28. Resnick (D) W
29. Button (R) W
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) PW
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) PW
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) W
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) A
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) W
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Kelly (D) W
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) PR
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Kupferman (R) PR
18. Powell (D) (Not seated)
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) A
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) A

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Gardner (R) W
5. Galifianakis (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) PW
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Kleppe (R) W

OHIO
1. Taft (R) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Hays (D) A
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Lukens (R) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) W
3. Albert (D) W
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Smith (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) A
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) A
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) R
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) A
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Everett (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Pool (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W

UTAH
1. Burton (R) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) W
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) PR
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) W
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) A

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

President Appoints Board:

Congress Halts Rail Strike; Compulsory Arbitration Set

(Continued from Page 1)

walkouts spread until an estimated 90 per cent of rail capacity was shut down.

Johnson asked Congress to act swiftly to head off a "national crisis."

On Monday morning, July 17, a House-Senate conference committee met and again sought a compromise on differing bills.

The House had refused to accept the forced settlement feature of the Senate bill and had acted to bar a strike only during a 90-day mediation period. Previous conferences had failed to resolve the differences. It was this deadlock that led the shopcrafts to withdraw their no-strike pledge.

Conferees Report Back

When the conferees still failed to agree, they took the dispute back to the House and Senate.

The Senate immediately took up the House-passed bill, amended it to put back in the compulsory features, made changes to embody a back-to-work order, passed the measure and sent it to the House, which accepted the Senate changes.

Senators Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and Robert Griffin (R-Mich.) had sought to amend the legislation to give Congress a chance to vote on the mediation board's recommendations. But this move was defeated 79 to 10.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate conferees, sought in vain to get acceptance of the original House bill without a forced settlement. Morse led the drive for the Senate version.

In the House, Representatives Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), chairman of the House conferees, and Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) led debate against the arbitration provision. Rep. Samuel Friedel (D-Md.) led the forces favoring it.

In the Senate, 36 Democrats and 32 Republicans voted for the legislation to impose arbitration, while 20 Democrats opposed it. The only opposing GOP vote came from Sen. Edward W. Brooke (Mass).

In the House, the breakdown was 121 Democrats and 123 Republicans for the strike-ending bill, 103 Democrats and 45 Republicans against it.

Meany, in his speech to the ILA, had a sharp word of warning for "smug employers" who "think they have won a victory" and see the rail legislation as a future pattern for Congress. He declared that if an industry is so vital that its workers can't strike "then that industry is so important to the public interest that nobody should make a profit" and the public should own it.

The rail stoppage "confronted the President and Congress with a very acute problem," Meany observed. But he stressed that this was just what rail management was counting on when it held back on realistic bargaining.

Workers have no bargaining power, unless they can go to the bargaining table with the right to strike and their employer knows they are ready to strike, he said.

Leighty recalled that rail labor had previously agreed to move all shipments vital to the military effort and economy in the event of a strike, but that this offer was rejected by the government.

Now, he continued, "Congress tells these workers: You must labor for government-imposed wages for the profits of your private employers. Congress decrees compulsory wages, but they won't touch the profits."

"That kind of law is unfair and un-American," he concluded. "If Congress and the President say the country can't stand a railroad strike, they should end it by seizing the railroads and impounding the profits until settlement is reached.

Skilled Pay Sought

The crux of the shopcrafts' dispute, which dates back to May 1966 is the unions' demand that skilled workers in the railroad industry be paid wages comparable to craft rates in other industries.

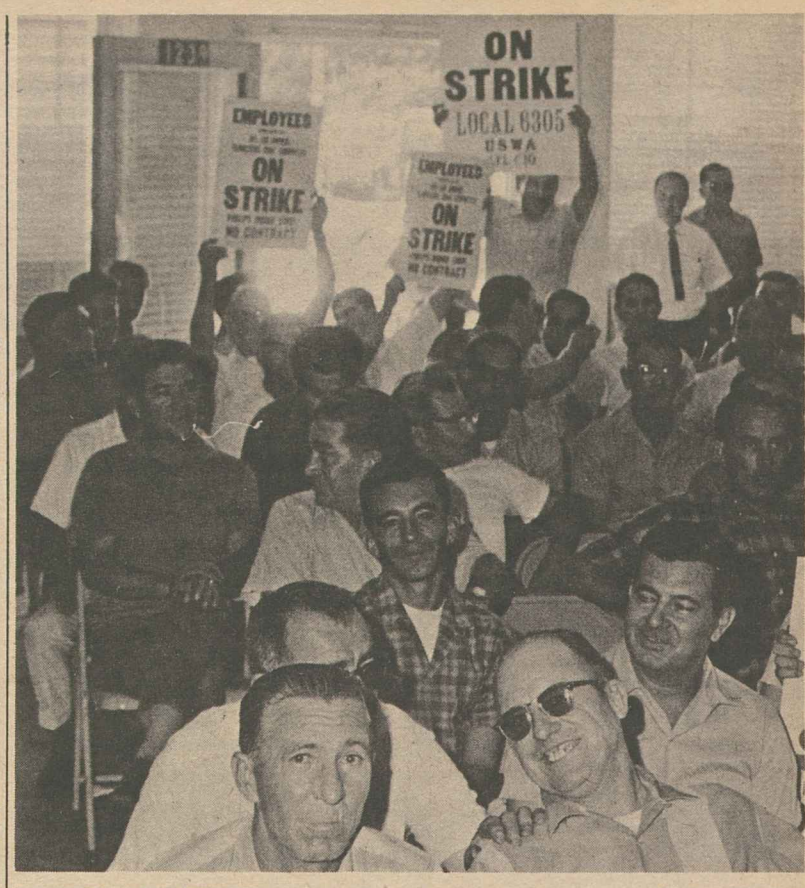
A Presidential Emergency Board and later a mediation panel agreed that a big gap exists, but recommended increases the unions considered inadequate as a first step.

The latest proposal was from the mediation panel. It recommended an 18-month contract with a 6 percent general wage increase, plus three 5-cent an hour increases for skilled workers. Neither side has accepted that offer.

The unions seek a two-year settlement with raises of 6.5 percent in the first year and 5 percent in the second, plus two annual increases of 12.5 cents an hour for skilled workers.

Rail managements have offered only a 5 percent, one-year increase, which they argue is the "pattern" in the industry. They have hinted they might come up from that but only if the unions accept a "job evaluation" study.

Shopcrafts bargaining jointly through the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. are the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Firemen & Oilers. They represent 135,000 workers.



UNION MEMBERS at the Douglas, Ariz., smelter of the Phelps Dodge Corp. wait for picketing assignments in nationwide strike of 37,000 Steelworkers and members of 19 other unions against eight firms producing 90 percent of all U.S. copper. All unionists downed tools when July 15 deadline passed without an acceptable contract offer on wages or cost-of-living-escalator clause, major issues in dispute.

Senate Rollcall Vote on Compulsory Arbitration

The labor-opposed bill providing for compulsory arbitration of the rail shopcraft dispute passed the Senate 68 to 21. The Senate had passed a virtually similar measure early in June by a 70 to 15 vote.

AGAINST RAIL ARBITRATION

Democrats 20

Bartlett (Alaska)	Kennedy (N.Y.)	Moss (Utah)
Bayh (Ind.)	Long (Mo.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Hartke (Ind.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Inouye (Hawaii)	McGee (Wyo.)	Williams (N.J.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Montoya (N. Mex.)	

Republicans 1

Brooke (Mass.)

Paired Against: Tower (R-Tex.).
Absent but announced against: Brewster (D-Md.).

FOR RAIL ARBITRATION

Democrats 36

Bible (Nev.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Morse (Ore.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hill (Ala.)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Clark (Pa.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Russell (Ga.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Long (La.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Ellender (La.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ervin (N.C.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Spong (Va.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Harris (Okla.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hart (Mich.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Tydings (Md.)

Republicans 32

Aiken (Vt.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Mundt (S.D.)
Allott (Colo.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Percy (Ill.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Prouty (Vt.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Scott (Pa.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Williams (Del.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Miller (Iowa)	Young (N.D.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Morton (Ky.)	

Paired for: Curtis (R-Neb.).

Absent and not announced: Anderson (D-N.M.), Case (R-N.J.), Eastland (D-Miss.), Fulbright (D-Ark.), Gruening (D-Alaska), Metcalf (D-Mont.), Talmadge (D-Ga.), Young (D-Ohio).

'Rigid' Industry Stand Cited in Copper Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

a top-level strategy meeting of the conference's Continuations Committee and members of other unions in Denver July 24.

Meanwhile this tentative schedule for renewed bargaining talks between labor and management was drawn up at the request of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service: for Phelps Dodge negotiations, July 20 in Tucson, Ariz.; Kennecott, July 21 in Salt Lake City; American Smelting, July 26 in Denver; Anaconda July 28 in Butte, Mont.

Strike leaders expect to take part in similar talks with U.S. Metals representatives in Carteret, N.J., and with Miami Copper, Inspiration Consolidated and Magma Copper management elsewhere.

Abel's statement charged that "the selfish refusal of the companies to share their sharply increasing profits and their failure to engage in realistic collective bargaining left workers with no honorable alternative but to refuse to work without contracts."

He said that the unions had demonstrated a "sincere desire" to avert a strike by voluntarily extending the contracts from June 30 to July 15. But, he said this effort "was met by the companies with a continuation of the same rigid positions they had taken at the outset of these negotiations."

The companies will discover shortly, "if they haven't already," that they are confronted with a unity and determination they have not experienced from their workers in prior negotiations, Abel declared.

Public TV Bill Backed As Key Education Step

The Public Television bill received strong AFL-CIO support as "a worthy companion and an essential supplement to the splendid series of educational measures" enacted during the past few years.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Commerce Committee that labor warmly welcomes the bill's approach—"an independent corporation, established and supported in part by the federal government but free of government control."

"We do recommend very strongly," he added, "that one member of the governing body be named from the labor movement—the largest single group of viewers and listeners in the nation. This independent corporation would be charged only . . . with the duty of making available to all Americans the kind of programs that will enrich as well as amuse, edify as well as entertain.

"This, we believe, could well be the most effective stride ever taken toward adult education—toward a better-informed citizenry, and even toward the improvement of public taste."

Biemiller's endorsement of the bill included its coverage of radio, which he said is "in even greater need of educational influence" than TV.

He emphasized also that the AFL-CIO is "in no way attacking the concept of private profit" in commercial TV.

"I personally agree with those who complain that too often, TV programming is aimed at the lowest common denominator in terms of taste and intellectual content," he added.

"On the other hand, I am not at all sure I would be happy with the kind of programming some of these critics seem to have in mind . . . The fact is that tastes differ . . .

"Viewers and listeners ought to have a choice—a wider choice than they have now, and a wider choice than commercial TV can reasonably be expected to offer."

IUE Appoints Administrators For District 3

Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers District 3, covering New York and Northern New Jersey and containing about one-third of the union's members, has been placed under two administrators by the international executive board.

Named were Jack Suarez, vice president of the district, and William Bywater, its executive secretary. Their appointment blocks access to district funds by District Pres. Milton Weihrauch and Treas. Joseph Iozzi.

An IUE announcement of the action said an executive board committee had investigated the district's financial affairs, found that Weihrauch and Iozzi had violated the union's Code of Ethical Practices by converting union funds "to use for their own personal benefit" and "found nothing" to justify criticism of any other officer.

The executive board ordered that the district president and treasurer be asked to resign. The district council, at a meeting in Albany, N.Y., voted to request the appointment of an administrator by the international union, the IUE said.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said that prior to the executive board action, 81 district locals representing more than 70,000 members wired requests for the naming of an administrator. A telegraph poll of board members resulted in a 29-3 vote of approval, Jennings said.

Omits Federal Standards:

New Clean Air Bill Approved by Senate

The Senate has passed a clean air bill giving the Federal government new emergency power to crack down on sources of air pollution. The measure also authorizes a $700 million appropriation to fight air pollution over three years.

The legislation, passed unanimously, 88 to 0, does not, however, provide authority sought by Pres. Johnson to set federal industry standards on pollution in cases where states do not have satisfactory standards.

The AFL-CIO, in testimony before a Senate subcommittee, had strongly supported this proposal along with other provisions that were included in the Senate-enacted bill. Labor stressed that industries are among the main air polluters.

Study Called For

Instead of authorizing federal standards on pollution, the Senate bill calls for a 2-year study of this issue. Meanwhile, power to set specific smokestack controls would be left with state governments.

However, the bill contains an additional feature not sought by the Administration. It would permit the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. to seek federal court injunctions to halt operations in cases where HEW determines through air samples that pollution has become an "imminent" danger to health.

Under the bill, which expands a clean air law passed in 1963, HEW would continue its authority to issue statistics showing the relationship between levels of pollution and human health.

The $700 million authorization would go toward research into new ways of reducing the amount of sulphur and other pollutants in fuel, and for devices to cut factory emissions of pollutants.

The federal funds also would help finance the cost of special regional "air quality commissions" that would be organized in areas having common atmospheric conditions.

Federal officials would have authority to set up these planning commissions only if states failed to do so. The AFL-CIO had sought broader power for HEW in establishing the commissions.

The legislation now goes to the House, where the Commerce Committee is expected to hold hearings early next month.

Meanwhile, the House, following five hours of emotional debate, passed by 347 to 70 an "anti-riot" bill that would make it a federal crime to cross state lines to incite a riot.

The bill would provide penalties of up to five years in jail and a $10,000 fine for traveling in interstate or foreign commerce, or using facilities such as mails or telephone in such commerce, "with intent to incite a riot."

In the debate, proponents claimed that recent riots in Newark and other cities, were caused by outsiders. They contended the bill would be a deterrent to future riots.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, blasted the bill as a "futile gesture, neither preventive nor curative."

The bill will not allay the "anger and frustrations" of the Negro in the ghetto, Celler warned: "Instead, it will arouse his anger and frustration more deeply. His leaders ask for better housing for their fellows. You offer them jails.

"His leaders ask for better facilities for education. You read them a riot act. They ask for decent living. You feed them a drastic statute. They ask for more employment. You give jobs in prison garb.

"You cannot fight fire with fire. You can only fight fire with water."

Raymond Perry Named To Fire Fighters' Post

Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters announced the appointment of Raymond L. Perry of Birmingham, Ala., as the union's first general international representative. Perry resigned as a union vice president to accept the new post.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM to prepare about 200 youths, mostly Negroes, for apprenticeship programs, will be undertaken by the Trade Union Leadership Council, Inc., of Detroit under a Manpower Development & Training Act grant. Signing the contract in Detroit are TULC Pres. Robert Battle III (left) and Regional Dir. William C. Webb of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. Looking on is Sec.-Mgr. Jack Wood of the Detroit Building Trades Council, which will share direction and administration of the project with the TULC.

OFFICE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING is being set up in the New York City government under the ordinance being signed by Mayor John V. Lindsay (seated, center). Others seated are Councilman Arthur J. Katzman (left) and City Comptroller Mario A. Procaccino. Standing are (from left) Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO; Dir. Victor Gotbaum of AFSCME District 37 and Deputy Mayor Timothy Costello.

N.Y.C. Unions Hail 'Model' Labor Law

New York—An ordinance creating an Office of Collective Bargaining in the New York City government was signed into law by Mayor John V. Lindsay in a City Hall ceremony attended by international and local labor leaders.

The measure spells out specific procedures for city employe unions to achieve certification as collective bargaining agents and lays down ground rules to guide unions and management in negotiations and processing grievances, and for mediation, fact-finding and arbitration in deadlocks.

It establishes a Board of Collective Bargaining composed of labor, city and impartial representatives, and a Board of Certification made up of the impartial members of the Board of Collective Bargaining. The emphasis is on impartiality.

Enactment of the ordinance grew out of the 1965 strike by city welfare workers who belonged to the State, County & Municipal Employes. Settlement of the dispute provided for machinery to end management domination of labor relations in the city's service. The AFSCME and other unions worked closely with the city to devise the new system.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf called the law "the model for collective bargaining in the public service." The efforts of the Democratic City Council and the Republican Lindsay administration to come up with a workable ordinance, he said, constituted a "true bipartisan effort."

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, an AFL-CIO vice president said the enactment had "gladdened the hearts" of organized labor because it showed recognition of the importance of collective bargaining for public employes.

The city law cannot ease the punitive provision of the state's Rockefeller-Travia Act, which includes fines up to $10,000 a day against a striking public employe union.

Canadian Price Index Jumps Sharply in June

Ottawa, Ont. — Canada's Consumer Price Index climbed seven-tenths of 1 percent to 148.8 in June, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The CPI, based on 1949 as 100, has risen every month since September 1965.

Senate Urged to Restore Model Cities, Rent Aid

The AFL-CIO strongly urged the Senate to restore cuts made by the House in model cities and rent supplement programs, warning that "the growing crisis of America's cities can no longer be neglected."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller asked a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to vote the full amount sought by Pres. Johnson for the budget of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

He said the most serious slashes made by the House were in the model cities program, hacked from $400 million to $150 million, and the rent supplement program, where the $40 million budget request was slashed to a $5 million appropriation to fulfill contracts already signed.

Even the $400 million requested would have been a "frugal expenditure" to make cities liveable, Biemiller said.

The problems of the cities, Biemiller said, are urgent and pressing and will become even more so in the years ahead.

Qualifications Required

To receive funds under the model cities program, cities must draw up comprehensive plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods—housing, better transportation, health services, recreation and child care facilities. Federal funds for most parts of these programs are available under existing laws, provided cities match the federal money. But communities qualifying under the model cities program would receive additional federal funds covering 80 percent of the cost of matching grants.

The rent supplement program is an attempt to ease some of the problems of public housing by authorizing contracts with non-profit organizations to provide modest apartments for low-income families. The families agree to pay one-fourth of their income for rent and the government picks up the difference.

Biemiller noted that unions are among the groups that have sponsored rent supplement projects—"the one program which makes possible a private enterprise approach to providing decent housing for lower income families."

He also asked restoration of a $30 million House cut in funds for metropolitan development incentive grants and a $15 million slash in money for new urban research and technology programs.

7-22-67

Job Guidelines Set to Curb Religious Bias

The burden of proof is upon the employer when he rejects a prospective worker on the ground that his religious practices would constitute an "undue hardship," the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ruled in making public guidelines on religious observances in relation to job discrimination.

The commission acted after a year of study following complaints from several persons that they were discharged or denied jobs because they observed as the Sabbath a day other than Sunday, or observed holy days on which work is prohibited.

The Civil Rights Act, the commission pointed out, includes an employer obligation to make "reasonable accommodations" to the religious needs of employes and prospective employes where such accommodations can be made without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business.

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Meany Hails Anti-Riot Call Of Nation's Negro Leaders

FAIR PLAY pleas of pickets like this San Antonio garbage collector's son won a pay raise for 350 city employes and recognition of their union, Laborers Local 1095. Service employes took sick leave after salary pleas were stalled, then marched on City Hall when City Manager Jack Shelley announced they were fired. The demonstration won public support as garbage piled up on curbs in the watermelon season. **(Story Page 3.)**

Campaign 'Postponed':

Work Law Petitions Stalled in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—The "right-to-work" movement in Oklahoma is a wounded animal and the labor movement is trying to put it out of its misery.

"Work" law advocates were set to launch a petition drive to get the issue on the ballot in time for the primary election in 1968. But after a series of sudden and surprising political developments last week, Oklahomans for Right to Work announced they are postponing the campaign for five weeks.

Oklahoma labor is convinced, however, that the whole issue has been dealt a mortal blow and a petition drive will never really get off the ground.

Here are the developments that disrupted the plans of the "right-to-work" movement and caused the postponement:

● Former Gov. Henry Bellmon, first Republican governor in Oklahoma history, announced his opposition to "right-to-work" being on the ballot in the crucial 1968 elections. In a weekly column circulated throughout the state, Bellmon said: "Oklahoma generally is enjoying excellent labor-management relations and is gaining important new industrial plants. Oklahomans have recently had the opportunity to express themselves on the right-to-work question (in 1964). It seems untimely for proponents to launch another petition drive so soon."

(Continued on Page 2)

Pulp, Paper Boards Okay Merger Plan

Glens Falls, N. Y.—A proposal to merge the Papermakers & Paperworkers with the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, both AFL-CIO affiliates, has been approved by the executive boards of the two unions, they announced in a joint statement.

Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli of the Pulp Workers and UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips said a proposed joint constitution will be presented to the combined executive boards of the two unions in October and, if approved, to separate but simultaneous constitutional conventions meeting in the same city. The separate conventions then will vote on the merger plan, with a joint convention to follow if both union groups approve.

Meanwhile, the two unions will

(Continued on Page 10)

AFL-CIO Testifies:

Congress Told to Face Cities Crisis

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to face up to the grim problems of the cities and of millions of Americans "still trapped in the mire of poverty."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified before House and Senate committees dealing with housing and poverty legislation as flames still smoldered in the ruins of big city ghettos ravaged by "mindless destruction."

No single piece of legislation can "heal all wounds," Biemiller said. But the solution to "a long, difficult and often frustrating task," he stressed, isn't to slash the budget for the model cities program and dismember anti-poverty operations which are "opening doors" for at least some of the poor.

"Just the opposite," he said, "it is all the more reason for pressing on with urgency."

Biemiller termed "incomprehensible" the House action in refusing even to consider a federal rat control program. The motion to take up the bill was beaten, 207-176, by a budget-cutting coalition of Republicans and Democrats amid laughter and jokes about the proposal to use government funds to wipe out rats which infest city slums.

He told the House Labor Committee that the AFL-CIO's support of the anti-poverty program directed by the Office of Economic Opportunity is based on "hard facts"—and the first-hand experience of unions and union officers working with the programs.

Some 3,000 local union leaders are serving on boards and committees of community action programs, Biemiller noted. AFL-CIO Vice Presidents David Sullivan and James A. Suffridge are members of OEO's national advisory committee, and Sullivan heads an 18-member labor advisory council.

Biemiller cited union sponsorship of job corps training programs,

(Continued on Page 12)

Farm Union Wins Major Grape Pact

Delano, Calif.—AFL-CIO farm workers continued to build their two-year-old union by winning favorable contract terms here from another big grower—Almaden Vineyards, Inc.

The three-year agreement was the fifth major settlement since the National Farm Workers Association and the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee joined forces and were chartered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Field workers on three grape ranches of Almaden, numbering 300 now but due to increase to 1,200 at the peak season in August, are guaranteed these contract benefits:

● A wage increase of at least 40 cents an hour, effective immediately, and additional raises of 10 cents an hour in each of the next two years.

● Wage minimums of $1.80 an

(Continued on Page 9)

Appeals for Prompt Aid To Victims

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired labor's strong endorsement of a call by the nation's four top Negro leaders for an end to "mob law" and "a redoubling of efforts through legitimate means" to end "grievances of long standing."

Meany said the "sober, thought-provoking statement" by the four leaders "fully merits the support of all Americans. Let me assure you that it is the position of the AFL-CIO."

The AFL-CIO, he pledged, will continue to fight "with all the vigor at our command" for congressional action to wipe out "disease, slums, unemployment, poor educational facilities and above all else, discrimination."

It will seek as a "first priority" government aid for "the innocent victims of the rioters."

Meany's wire was sent to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, elder statesman of the civil rights movement. The joint statement was signed also by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Their statement (text on Page 12) endorsed Pres. Johnson's call for Negroes and whites alike to maintain law and order and to demonstrate "by word and deed that riots, looting and public disorder will just not be tolerated."

They pointed out that "the primary victims of the riots are the Negro citizens," the "overwhelming

(Continued on Page 12)

Uniroyal Accord Signals Strike End; Rubber Workers Hail Record Gains

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers reached contract agreement with Uniroyal, Inc., to signal the end of the longest major strike in the union's history, scoring gains URW Pres. Peter Bommarito called the greatest ever achieved in one set of negotiations.

Uniroyal, formerly U.S. Rubber Co., came to terms July 26 on a three-year agreement paralleling contracts reached earlier with other firms in the industry's Big Five—General Tire & Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The Uniroyal strike lasted 97 days but will not end officially until voting is completed this weekend among 22,000 workers at 19 plants. The ratification process has been completed among 53,000 other URW members at the four other firms.

In addition to wage increases of 15 cents an hour in each of the first two years, 13 cents the third year and an extra 10 cents an hour the first year for skilled trades workers, the URW made a giant stride toward its goal of the guaranteed annual wage; won notable pension improvements, and parity in wage increases for employes of both tire and non-tire plants.

Bommarito, in his first year as head of the 180,000-member AFL-CIO affiliate, said agreements providing "just, equitable and unprecedented benefits for younger and older workers" and their dependents were achieved through the "strong militancy and spirit" of workers in supporting the union negotiating teams.

In an obvious reference to the mutual aid pact entered into by the Big Five, Bommarito said that "for the first time in history five companies—each in the billion dollar class—challenged the union at the

(Continued on Page 3)

THE SPECIAL BOARD named by Pres. Johnson to mediate the dispute between shopcraft unions and railroads held its initial meeting in Washington and its first conference with the parties. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is at the far end of the table with others on the five-man panel. Union bargainers are on the right, management representatives on the left.

Rail Talks Reopened As New Board Meets

Shopcraft unions and rail managements have resumed bargaining in Washington in an effort to settle their dispute without the intervention of a Presidential board.

An agreement to give negotiations another try came during a meeting with the five-member board headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.). The meeting was the first between the panel and the parties.

Morse said both sides "ought to make every effort now to reach a settlement without the board's intervention. We're hopeful that they'll be able to do it alone."

The board was named by Pres. Johnson to mediate the protracted wage dispute after Congress enacted legislation to end a series of strikes by shopcraft workers.

The board's members, in addition to Morse, are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.); Fred Kappel, retired president of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Theodore Kheel, a New York mediator.

The legislation calls for an imposed settlement of the dispute by the board if 90 days of mediation and negotiations fail to bring a voluntary settlement.

Meanwhile, the six shopcrafts have chosen Vice Pres. Thomas Ramsey of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as their chief negotiator. He succeeds his brother, Joseph W. Ramsey, who has just retired as a vice president of the Machinists.

The executive council of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., made up of the six unions, also appointed James E. Yost to represent the department during the absence of Pres. Michael Fox due to illness.

Ramsey, the new head negotiator, said in a statement that skilled rail shopmen are paid 50 cents to $1.50 an hour less than men doing comparable work in other industries, and semi-skilled men "earn even less."

He deplored the anti-strike legislation but added:

"We believe the President's special board will make every effort to settle this dispute as quickly as possible and we intend to cooperate with it to achieve this goal. This is the only chance left for our members to get a decent wage increase."

R-T-W Forces 'Delay' Campaign in Oklahoma

(Continued from Page 1)

● Following the Bellmon statement, Oklahomans for Right to Work, already hard pressed to raise funds, found that sources all over the state were rapidly drying up. Republican leaders were explaining that "right-to-work" was using up funds that should go to the 1968 Republican political campaigns.

● Internal dissension began to hit the "Work" group. First, K. S. (Boots) Adams, board chairman of Philips Petroleum Co., announced that he was resigning from Oklahomans for Right to Work immediately. Then Fred Jones, the biggest auto dealer in the state, said he was also quitting the committee. Both were faced with practical considerations. Adams had been snowed under with an avalanche of gasoline credit cards returned by angry AFL-CIO members. Jones found that union members weren't buying his cars.

Sec.-Treas. Henry L. Likes, of the Oklahoma AFL-CIO called the petition postponement a ruse to draw attention away from the bad reception "right-to-work" has received across the state.

"Although the 'right-to-workers' talk about postponing action until 1969 in order not to interfere with the 1968 elections," he observed, "there is absolutely nothing to indicate that this is their real intention."

Likes posed a number of questions that he asked Oklahomans for Right to Work to answer:

"You say you have postponed petition circulation after conferring with leaders of both political parties. Who are these leaders? Which Republican? Which Democrat? Name them.

"Who wants 'right-to-work' in Oklahoma? Not labor. Not management. Not Democrats. Not Republicans. Who?

"Who profits from 'right-to-work?' Is it the advertising agency men on the committee who will share in lush commissions?

"Are the 'right-to-workers' telling us that Gov. Dewey Bartlett will squander $300,000 of the taxpayers' money to put this issue up for a vote at a special election?

"We need answers to these questions. We need them now. We need to stop this nonsense for once and for all. 'Right-to-Work' is a simple conspiracy against the people of Oklahoma. The facts will prove this."

Construction Union Helps Train Apaches

Sixty Apache Indians will be trained as heavy equipment operators in a project to be conducted by Phoenix, Ariz., Local 428 of the Operating Engineers and the Arizona chapter of the Associated General Contractors.

Upon completion of a year of apprentice-entry training, they then will move through apprenticeship programs to broader skills and minimum wages of close to $5 an hour.

Gila River Project

The project will be conducted in the Gila River area of the San Carlos Indian Reservation and will include the construction of flood controls, clearing tributaries of salt cedar growth, building and maintenance of roads, and maintenance and repair of equipment owned by San Carlos Tribal Enterprises, Inc., a tribal company.

The trainees will receive wages of $2.34 to $3.18 an hour, depending on previous experience, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the San Carlos Conservation District of the Interior Dept. The Labor Dept. has allocated more than $124,500 in Manpower Development & Training Act funds.

Local 428 will provide the instructors and the contractors the heavy equipment. The project includes operation, maintenance and repair of the machinery.

N.Y.C. Postmaster Plays a Union Sax

New York — John R. Strachan, a saxophone-playing member of Musicians Local 802 and a veteran of membership in several postal unions and the Teachers, has been sworn in as postmaster of New York.

Strachan (pronounced "Strawn") is 51 and a career postal employe. He began as a clerk in 1941 while studying for bachelor's and master's degrees at New York University; later joined AFT Local 2 while working days and teaching nights, and until promoted out of their respective jurisdictions was a member of the Postal Clerks and other postal service unions.

An Army veteran of World War II, Strachan most recently has been assistant director of the New York postal region, which is made up of New York State, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Hall Renews Plea:

Maritime Unions Ask Independent Agency

The 6 million-member AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has called on Congress to reconstitute the Maritime Administration as an independent federal agency to oversee the affairs of the sagging U.S. merchant marine.

Paul Hall, MTD president and head of the Seafarers, told a House Merchant Marine subcommittee that the commercial fleet had been allowed to "deteriorate so disastrously" that only a "full-time" agency can properly "promote its recovery."

At the same time, he sharply criticized Administration proposals to incorporate maritime into the Dept. of Transportation.

Submerged, Ignored, Neglected

"History, experience and the facts prove beyond doubt that the Maritime Administration, if included in an executive department having other duties and responsibilities, becomes submerged, is largely ignored and languishes from neglect," he said.

Hall said the MTD's support of the record 104 maritime independence bills introduced in the 90th Congress is based on the action of the 1965 AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco, which unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the principle of an independent agency. This position was reaffirmed at the 1966 meeting of the federation's Executive Council in Chicago.

The MTD president was sharp in his attack on Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd, who has been pressing the campaign for inclusion of the agency in his department, and for the building of U.S.-flag vessels in foreign rather than American shipyards.

He noted that in 1965, a Maritime Advisory Committee appointed by Pres. Johnson had charted a long-range program for revitalization of the merchant fleet, and that this report had produced "a consensus without parallel in the history of the maritime industry." Hall continued:

"Here was industrial consensus on which the Administration could have built, promoted and undoubtedly enacted into law a maritime program without serious dissent."

Yet, he continued, Boyd now contends that he is stymied in trying to put across his foreign-building program and a plan to "tinker" with the subsidy system, because he cannot obtain the "consensus" of maritime labor and management.

"When it is remembered that (Boyd) started with consensus, and wound up with loud dissent from most of the industry and tension between its segments," Hall went on, "it is difficult to reconcile his announced objective with his obvious technique." The union official described this technique as one of "divide and conquer."

Hall presented the subcommittee with a 20-point maritime program, noting that it was the first concrete proposal to be given to Congress. Thus far, Boyd has declined to present a formal program because of the lack of "consensus." Said Hall:

"All proposals we have seen originating with government agencies base our maritime needs at best on the present, at worst on the past. An effective merchant marine policy would be one which paralleled the projected expansion of our foreign commerce over the coming decades. Such a program would require not only a vast expansion of the merchant marine, but the modernization and utilization of our shipbuilding industry."

Living Costs Move Up, 'Real Wages' Still Lag

The cost-of-living continued to go up in June, and the average production worker was able to buy less with his paycheck than a year ago even though his earnings were higher.

A jump in food prices helped push the Consumer Price Index to 116 percent of its 1957-59 average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. This was three-tenths of 1 percent more than in May and 2.7 percent more than a year ago.

The rate of increase was less than in 1966, however. Prices moved up 1.2 percent during the first six months of 1967, compared with a 1.7 percent rise in the first six months of last year.

A typical worker with three dependents averaged $90.90 a week after taxes. While this was $1.94 more than a year ago, it was 44 cents less in terms of buying power—the eleventh month in a row that "real wages" have been less than the previous year.

The gross pay—before deductions—of all nonsupervisory workers was $113.81 before taxes. The factory worker with three dependents took home $100.39—62 cents more than a year ago, but $1.83 less in buying power measured in 1957-59 dollars.

Despite a sharp advance in the past two months, grocery store food prices averaged about the same as in June a year ago.

Medical care services continued to cost more, going up six-tenths of 1 percent over the month and 9.2 percent over a year ago. This was the largest year-to-year rise in any category of the market basket of goods and services measured by the government.

About 75,000 workers with cost-of-living escalator clauses in their union contracts will receive pay raises based on the June price index. Some 46,000 will receive 3-cents-an-hour more, including 36,000 aircraft workers. Another 29,000 will receive 2-cent increases, including 13,000 Greyhound employes.

Pilots Demand Action to Halt Air Collisions

Chicago—Urgent action to speed development of techniques that would provide more safeguards against midair collisions was urged by Pres. Charles H. Ruby of the Air Line Pilots in a telegram to Sec. of Transportation Alan S. Boyd.

Pilots have long been critical of the inadequacies of air traffic control and have been seeking improvements for years, Ruby recalled.

The annual ALPA Air Safety Forum in Washington last month, he added, had the subject high on its agenda.

Obviously, "strenuous and accelerated on the part of all industry segments working on the problem is required to arrive at a prompt solution," Ruby told Boyd.

Uniroyal Last to Agree:

URW Wraps Up Big 5 Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

same time." He added:

"The membership of the URW met that challenge. Because of the determination, unity and spirit of our members on the picket lines, the negotiators and the leadership, the URW has re-established itself as a first class union capable of providing dignity, equity and justice" for workers and their families.

Primary among URW bargaining goals and a point on which the union scored a significant breakthrough was a guaranteed annual wage. The union sought to raise supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) to 92.5 percent of regular wages for laid-off workers under a Full Employment Earnings Program. The final settlements boost SUB to 80 percent from the previous level of 65 percent, believed to be a new high in major industry.

As an example, a laid-off worker who was earning $4 an hour or $160 a week will get $128 a week under the 80 percent formula. Since SUB is an add-on to State Unemployment compensation which is not taxable, URW members employed by the Big Five actually should net over 90 percent of regular wages when laid off or given short work weeks.

Benefits range from 52 weeks for employes with less than five years of service to four years for those with over 25 years.

The old $50-a-week maximum on benefits was eliminated. There is no ceiling under the new pact.

The companies had sought to raise the pay of non-tire workers less than that of tire plant employes. It was one of the last points the companies conceded and it came in the talks with Goodrich, headed in the last week by Bommarito, with Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service sitting in.

Also won from Goodrich was the vacation schedule which gives employes two weeks of vacation after one year of service and three weeks after five years. Previously they had to work three years to get two weeks' vacation and 10 years for three weeks.

Five-year vacations start after 22 years of service instead of 25, and an unprecedented sixth week for 30-year employes was added. Both breakthroughs came in the General Tire settlement.

Goodrich set another pattern by agreeing to pay six cents a manhour into the SUB fund any time it dips below 100 percent funding. Normal contribution is five cents a manhour. The full funding level will be raised from $250 per employe to $300.

"Tremendous strides were made in pensions," Bommarito said. "This is the biggest gain ever made by the URW."

Benefits were raised from $3.25 a month for each year of service to $5.50. Retirees or their survivors will get an additional $1.50 a month for each year they served before retiring. Disability pensions were raised from $6.50 a month for each year of service to $11.

Labor Statistics Handbook Issued

The Labor Dept. has announced publication of the Handbook of Labor Statistics 1967, a compilation of basic statistical information in many fields.

The 300-page volume has 153 tables which carry statistical series from the earliest dates on which reliable and consistent data can be found through 1966. It covers several foreign countries in addition to the United States.

As BLS Bulletin 1555, the handbook can be purchased for $2 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, and from BLS regional offices.

COLLEGE STUDENTS joined union pickets when Textile Workers staged a one-week demonstration strike at seven Cone Co. mills in North Carolina. TWUA members and students from six area colleges are shown picketing Cone offices in Greensboro, N.C., as company stockholders met inside. Student interest continues during the summer, the TWUA reports.

Examiner Hits Big Textile Chain, Finds 'Sealed Mind' Bargaining

Cone Mills Corp., Southern textile chain whose labor relations policies inspired North Carolina college students to join union picket lines in protest demonstrations, has been hit with findings of refusal to bargain with the Textile Workers Union of America, and discriminatory firings of TWUA members.

The findings—the second in two years by National Labor Relations Board trial examiners—were that Cone management has shown such opposition to the labor law by the "variety, extent and type of its unfair labor practices" that the NLRB should order it to stop infringing upon the rights of its employes.

Examiner Thomas S. Wilson found Cone guilty of failing to bargain in good faith with TWUA by prolonging negotiations for more than 21 months; firing nine employes for pursuing a work overload grievance, and refusing to give union negotiators actuarial information they needed to analyze a company pension plan.

Public attention was focused on Cone mills in recent months when 100 college students attended union rallies, joined a one-week demonstration picket line at mills in and around Greensboro, N. C., and volunteered to help tell the story of Cone's anti-unionism during vacation periods.

When union members stopped work for a week to protest Cone's unfair practices, students from the University of North Carolina joined TWUA picket lines at the mills, and at company offices during a stockholders' meeting. They were from the University of North Carolina and from Duke University, Guilford College, Davidson, Catawba and other colleges. Four collegians were arrested on charges of trespassing, along with two TWUA members.

Student involvement drew an approving editorial from the Daily Tar Heel, student newspaper at UNC's Chapel Hill campus, which posed the question "What business do students have in a labor dispute?" and answered "Plenty." Students should rally behind the textile workers, the paper said, "to swell the muscles of the unions and show management that not only the workers, but the people of North Carolina too are fed up with the way things are being run now."

When the semester ended in June, TWUA hired five college students for the summer and hopes to hire more in the fall from the ranks of college volunteers. Student interest is high in other areas, too, including New York, where volunteers from Columbia and New York universities helped picket headquarters of another textile firm, TWUA Vice Pres. Paul Swaity said.

In the latest ruling against Cone Mills, the examiner related that TWUA began negotiations on new contracts May 11, 1965, at Cone's Salisbury, N. C., mill and that by Feb. 24, 1967, "these so-called negotiations had . . . continued through a total of 39 sessions over a period of 21 months without agreement at any of the seven plants."

Testimony about the talks at each mill "sounded like nothing more than a phonograph playing a broken record . . . in one groove only," Wilson reported. While the law does not require concessions by any party, he observed, "it still verges on the unusual, if the bargaining actually is being conducted in good faith, to find the parties 1 year and 9 months later . . . in the same exact position they were in at the very first meeting—as occurred in this case due exclusively to the incessant repetition" by management of its take-it-or-leave-it offer.

The examiner summed it up by saying the record shows that management "entered negotiations with a hermetically sealed mind" on the issues of pensions and dues deduction. It still shows "no conception of the meaning of good faith," and "this inevitably will result in aggravated labor strife damaging to all parties," Wilson said.

San Antonio Garbagemen's March Wins Public Support, Major Gains

San Antonio, Tex.—The day the garbage collectors marched on City Hall is a day red-letter-marked for history in San Antonio's crowded Latin section.

It is strictly against the stern Texas law for public employes to engage in strikes or organized work stoppages, but the long-held-down garbage and rubbish men nerved themselves for a move that could cost every man his job.

Early one July morning, 350 employes of the city Dept. of Public Works gathered at the West Martin St. hall of Laborers Local 1095 and, flags waving, walked through downtown San Antonio in a peaceful plea for improved wages and conditions.

First there were three men carrying the American flag, then two men with the red and black "Huelga" flag used in Mexico to warn workers away from a struck establishment, followed by Jose Montoya with a drum, keeping step for the strikers, their families, friends and sympathizers.

The rally took only 10 minutes after the procession wound three times around the city building. Everyone went home, the men wondering if they would ever work again in a city dominated by an official establishment long hostile to unions.

Union negotiators then resumed talks interrupted by the protest march. At the finish, the Laborers had won pay raises of 15 to 27 cents an hour, additional vacation and sick leave betterments, and an agreement that another attempt will be made to work out an insurance coverage plan for the families of city employes.

For the newly-organized laborers it was a stirring victory.

"Now they feel like men—they have a union, more food for the children, but best of all they feel self-respect," said Dir. Henry T. Wilson of the Federal-Public Service Employes division of the Laborers, who sat in on negotiations.

The DPW employes joined the union last year, and have been trying ever since to get union recognition, some form of grievance procedure and overtime pay for work after 8 hours (most have been working 12 to 13 hours a day without overtime and without time out for lunch).

They got nowhere in the face of a state law proclaiming that it is a violation of public policy for the state or any county or municipality to recognize or reach a contract with a labor organization.

The law provides that a public employe who strikes forfeits all job rights and benefits.

All attempts to negotiate improvements for the service employes were met with a "strictly legalistic" attitude by city officials—they couldn't recognize the union or negotiate with it, they couldn't agree to a dues checkoff, they refused to talk officially with union representatives unless they secured a power of attorney from each union member.

A brief work stoppage by rubbish men in the "rich" section of town brought no improvement, so the Laborers tried a new approach—calling in sick. When City Manager Jack Shelley ordered layoffs, the workers organized their march on City Hall, and garbage began to pile up in the yards.

The city hired vacationing collegians as replacements and furnished police patrols accompanying every garbage truck. But community sympathy was with the strikers, and they went back to work after a union vote to accept the city's offer.

One further meeting was necessary after the strikers returned—they refused to work with strikebreakers and the city agreed to move the latter to other departments as yet unorganized.

Wage-Hour Enforcement Funds Sought

The AFL-CIO asked the Senate to vote funds for at least 250 additional wage-hour inspectors to meet part of the extra workload from last year's expansion of minimum wage coverage.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said 500 new inspectors would be needed to enable the Labor Dept. merely to continue its present pattern of inspecting 5 percent of covered work places each year.

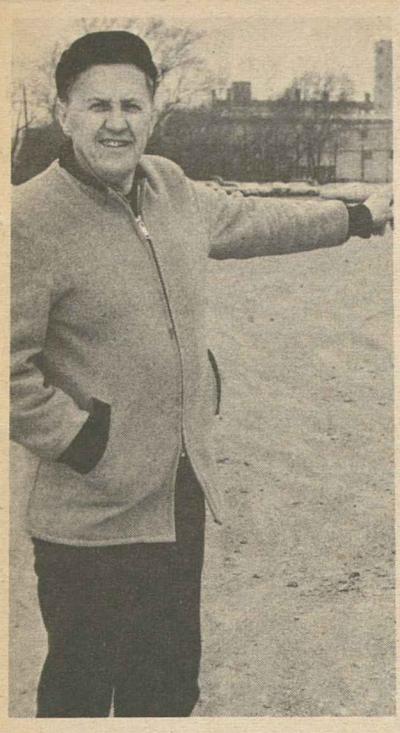
The Administration budget asked for 175 new investigators but the House earlier this year allowed funds for only 112.

Biemiller noted that last year wage-hour investigators discovered 429,000 workers underpaid $90 million—and estimated that only about half of the actual violations of the law were uncovered.

He said that since this February 11,119 complaints were filed by workers, many through AFL-CIO committees set up to spur enforcement of the law. This compares with 7,690 complaints during the same period of 1966.

Biemiller also urged the Senate Appropriations subcommittee to restore cuts made by the House in the civil rights compliance budget of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

"It is our strong belief that the full appropriation is necessary if adequate enforcement of the law is to be obtained," he said.



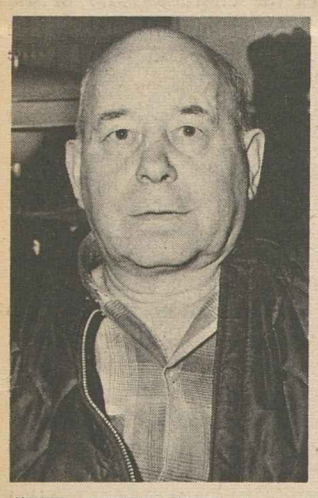
THE DEAD AND WOUNDED of the 1937 Memorial Day Massacre at the South Chicago Works of Republic Steel were honored on the 30th anniversary date this year when the Steelworkers dedicated a simple monument to the memory of those who were shot down while parading for the right to organize a union. Above are some of the police who a minute later were shooting and clubbing 10 men to death, wounding more than 90 others. Left, Casey Klimowski points to the spot where the onset started.

Labor Honors Memorial Day Martyrs

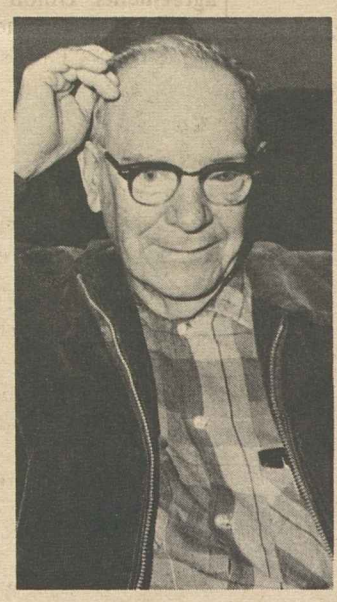
BITTER MEMORIES were revived for veteran members of the Steelworkers when the marker was dedicated to those who died on that Memorial Day of 1937—Hilding Anderson, Otis James, Earl Handley, Kenneth Reid, Alfred Causey, Leo Francisco, Anthony Tagliori, Joseph Rothmund, Sam Popovich and Lee Tisdale.

The monument and plaque, USWA District Dir. Joseph Germano said in his dedicatory address, will recount for future generations their names as those of martyrs who died for unionism. The terror and bloodshed that rained down upon the marchers from the guns and clubs of the Chicago police followed by but a few weeks the Supreme Court's ruling that the Wagner Act was constitutional.

The Little Steel companies had refused to recognize the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee and a strike was called—four days before the massacre. At right, local union officials and USWA Rep. Al Towers (right) recall the grim day as they stand at the marker, across the street from the Republic plant.

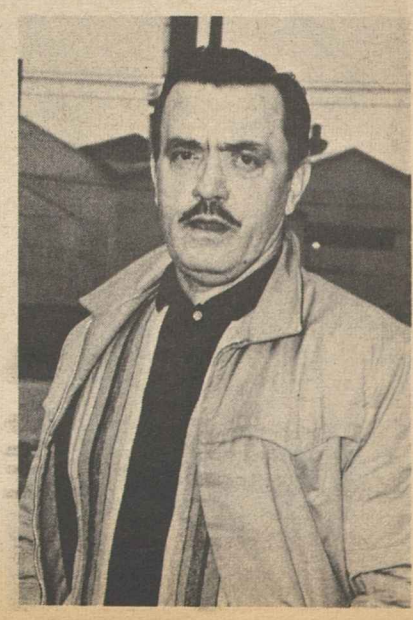


"WE THOUGHT the police were just fooling," recalls Joseph Buffanio (left). "I started running. . . ." For some, such as the victim being dragged away (above), it was too late to run—for their lives.



THE VICIOUSNESS of the police attack and the flight of the terrorized paraders are dramatically shown above in a photo from a Paramount newsreel of the massacre which the union says was never released for public showing. The whole shameful story is recorded in the annals of the LaFollette Committee, which investigated, as well as in the searing memories of men like Steve Borozon (right), an open hearth worker who also recalls that police had broken up two earlier picket lines.

GUNFIRE and clubbing was remembered vividly by Frank Jurek (left), of Local 65, who retired two years ago after a lifetime in the mills. Many of the wounded were carted (right) to waiting ambulances and patrol wagons with no consideration for their bullet-torn bodies and battered heads. Seven SWOC members were dead on the field when the police ended their attack; three others died in nearby hospitals.



Organizing: New Jobs, New Workers

Major Changes Pose Challenge to Unions

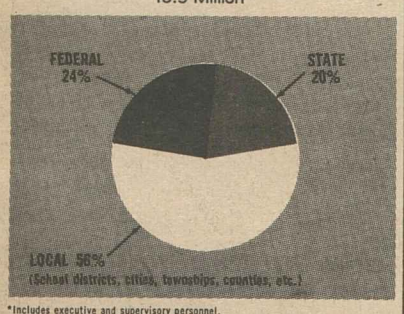
New types of workers in new occupations in fast-growing industries pose great organizing challenges for the labor movement, according to the July edition of the American Federationist, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO.

The current Federationist is devoted entirely to the subject of "Organizing: New Jobs, New Workers, New Challenges," with major attention to the younger, more educated typical worker in today's labor force.

In an editorial, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany explains that organizing must be "a continuing effort" of the labor movement not only to win more benefits for workers but to build a better society for all. **(Text, Page 6.)**

Other articles describe labor's approach to the new worker, the changing profile of the workforce, the growth of public employe unionism, the possible awakening of white collar workers, the expansion of the service industries and the techniques of organizing today.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT,* 1966
Federal, State and Local
10.9 Million



*Includes executive and supervisory personnel.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Unions exist because workers organized them . . . driven by sheer necessity and enlightened self-interest," Meany declares in the editorial.

He says a continuing organizing effort is necessary for several reasons: Non-union workers in strongly-unionized industries and occupations must be informed of the benefits of organization; the professional, technical, clerical and other white collar employes are a growing majority and have the same need for unions as blue collar workers; the labor force includes more and more young people and they must be told the value of unionism.

Now, as always, Meany observes, the workers must organize themselves. The organizer can only serve as an educator: what he organizes is the thinking of the workers.

The organizer can explain to professionals and other white collar workers what teachers have lately learned—that while their job duties may be different, their job problems are no different from those of craftsmen or factory workers, Meany points out. And, he adds, the organizer can show young people how collective bargaining can improve their opportunities.

While unions can improve the job benefits of members, Meany concludes, the ultimate goal is a strong labor movement which can fight for a better society for all. He cited labor's role as "the people's lobby" in working for better schools, better housing, old-age security, medicare, full and equal opportunity and other achievements.

"This, in essence, is what organizing is all about," he declares.

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher discusses "Labor's Approach to the New Worker."

'Specific Needs'

Recognizing that the youngster entering the workforce today is "better educated, more knowledgeable, more sophisticated," Kircher writes, organized labor knows it must tailor its appeal and program to meet specific needs. He recalls that the 1965 AFL-CIO convention made the point that "general exhortation is not an effective method of organizing today."

The organizing challenge today involves approximately 32 million men and women, Kircher says. As the labor force—and the non-union area—has grown, the percentage of those organized, has dropped from about 39 percent to 35 percent, he observed. Yet in the same period, since the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, at least 3 million workers have been organized, Kircher points out.

In government, he notes, collective bargaining was encouraged by Pres. Kennedy's executive order and about 1 million federal employes now work under negotiated agreements. Union growth in state and local government jurisdictions also is unprecedented, he adds.

In retail and service fields, Kircher reports, vigorous campaigns have extended unionism into new areas. He notes that unions have won National Labor Relations Board elections for a successively larger number of workers each year for the past five years.

Among professional workers, he says, the long-anticipated move may be under way, reflected in "the dramatic union organizing gains made among teachers. . . ."

With these favorable signs, Kircher concludes, "the formidable obstacles to organizing can be overcome" through substantial resources and skill.

Marvin Friedman, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, reviews "The Changing Profile of the Labor Force."

Changes Discussed

Friedman discusses the changes against the background of several dynamic forces: advancing technology, the worker's quest for ever-higher living standards and the pressure on industry for improved products and higher profits.

He points out that, between 1949 and 1965, over 6,000 "new" occupations arose and 8,000 types of jobs disappeared. In geographical terms, the eastern and midwestern areas still make up the bulk of the population and industrial concentrations but the fastest rates of growth are in the South, the Southwest and the West.

In recent years, he notes, jobs have been moving out of the cities and into the suburbs. He cites a Dept. of Labor study of 12 metropolitan areas showing that overall payroll employment between 1959 and 1965 grew by 12 percent but soared 30 percent in the suburbs alone.

By far the most publicized development in the job picture, Friedman observes, has been the growth of white collar and service jobs. This long-term trend will continue, he stresses, with white collar jobs increasingly outnumbering blue collar jobs.

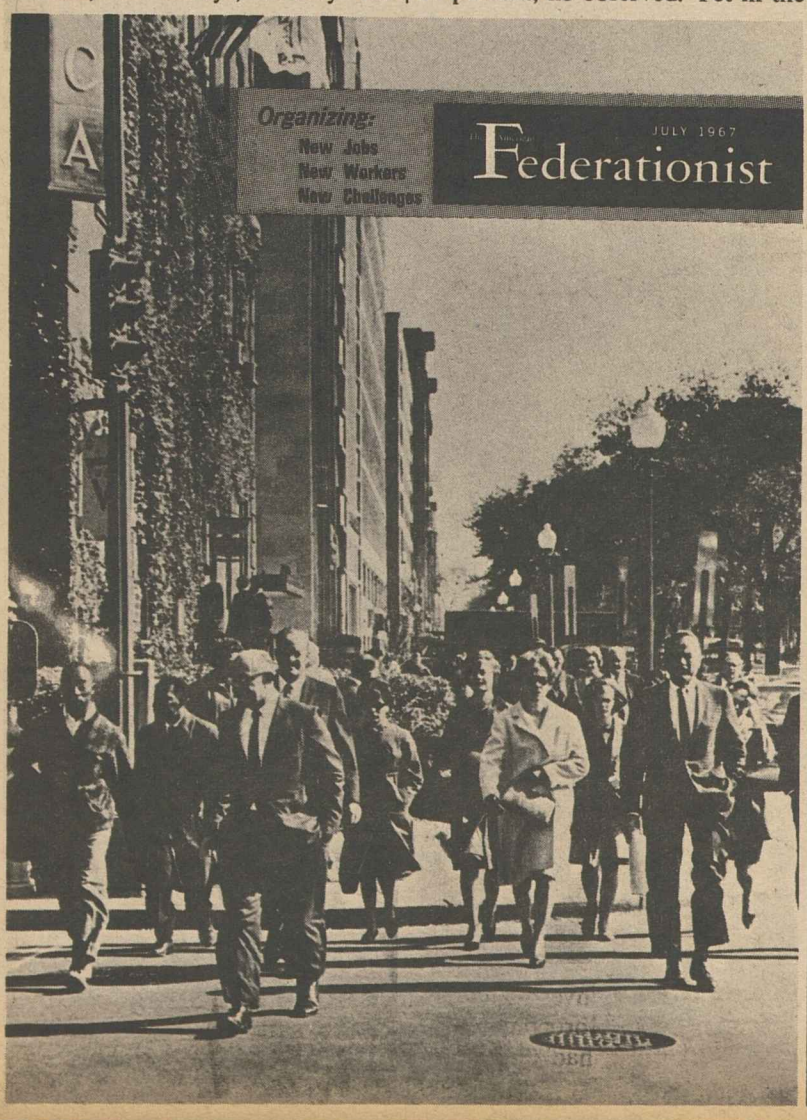
All these changes, Friedman concludes, carry policy implications for union organizing, for bargaining to ease the impact of change and for national economic policy to meet urgent social needs.

David L. Perlman, an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, traces the recent growth of government worker unionism in "Public Employes: An Emerging Force." Perlman suggests that the impact on public employes of Pres. Kennedy's executive order can be compared to the influence of the Wagner Act in the private sector.

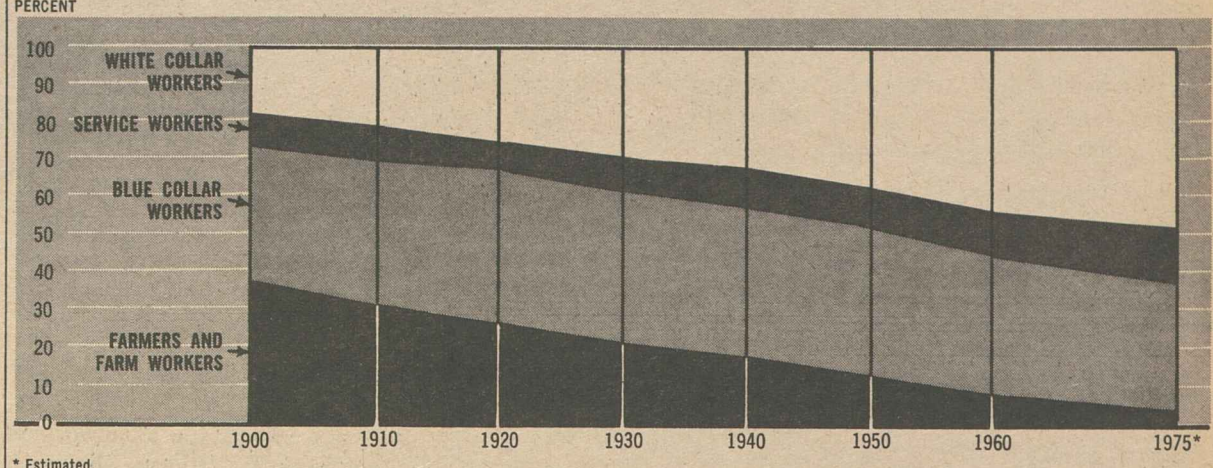
Robert B. Cooney, assistant editor of the Federationist, asserts that the worker ferment of recent years may be creating the right climate for "Loosening the White Collar." He writes that experts see the necessary pre-conditions for white collar unionism developing as the traditional promotion ladder is blocked by college-trained managers, as automation impacts office work, and as teacher and government unions provide respectable models for protecting employe interests.

Rudolph Oswald, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, describes the characteristics of the diverse subdivisions making up the service industry. "The Man in the Gray Collar" works in stores, restaurants, hospitals, barber shops, theaters, laundries, banks and so on. There are 25 million service workers and many are women. Oswald reports unionization to be very spotty.

Edward S. Haines and Alan Kistler, assistant directors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, wrote about "The Techniques of Organizing." They put great emphasis on mastering the tools of analysis and communications and explain the groundwork that must be laid. The article traces a typical organizing campaign through to election day.

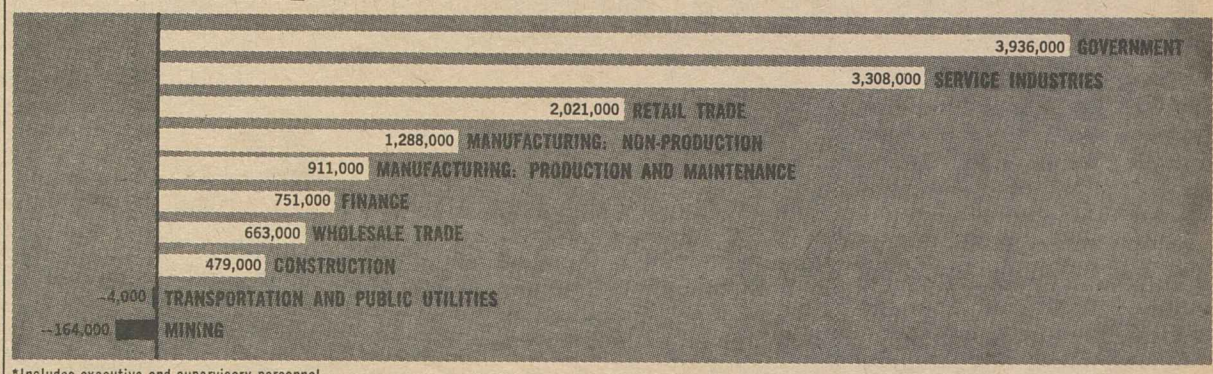


THE RISE IN WHITE COLLAR JOBS
Percent Distribution of the Labor Force by Major Occupational Group, 1900-1975



* Estimated.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES,* 1955-1966



*Includes executive and supervisory personnel.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Television, Radio Artists Map Picket Line Clause

San Francisco—The traditional support of the Television & Radio Artists for other unions on strike in the broadcasting industry was reaffirmed at AFTRA's 30th anniversary convention here.

In the same resolution, the TV and radio performers' union expressed appreciation for labor support in its strike of last April.

The delegates also moved to guarantee the right of members to respect the picket lines of other unions by declaring their intention of seeking in 1969 negotiations a contract provision outlawing employer recriminations.

The convention formalized a mandate laid down by the 1966 convention and provided for the inclusion of radio and TV newsmen on the national board.

Another resolution called on local unions to establish committees on wages and working conditions soon after the 1968 convention to review national codes, exchange information and begin formulating bargaining proposals to be acted upon by the 1969 convention before they go to the employers.

Proposals for 1968 bargaining on AFTRA's national code for phonograph recordings were approved.

Mel Brandt, New York announcer for the National Broadcasting Co., was elected president to succeed Tyler McVey, Los Angeles actor. Howard K. Beasley, Denver, Colo., was named recording secretary and Jack Costello, New York, was chosen treasurer.

Elected vice presidents were Bill Baldwin, Los Angeles; Arwin Schweig, Chicago local president; George Herman, Washington newsman; George Eisenhauer, Jr., Pittsburgh; Bill Branscome, Philadelphia; Joe Yocum, Los Angeles; and Lou Gillette, president of the Seattle local.

'Crisis' Coverage

IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS the mass media—newspapers, magazines, radio and television—have shortchanged their vast audiences in their coverage of labor disputes.

They have virtually ignored a number of vitally important disputes and strikes while reacting with an almost hysterical tone to others.

The basic issues in the disputes—a fair share for the workers of industry's rich harvest of profits, the removal of wage inequities, protection for workers against rising living costs—have been either brushed aside or buried deep in a mass of not-very-perceptive reporting.

For 13 long weeks the workers in major rubber plants were on strike to secure economic justice that could not be won at the bargaining table because of the companies' hard-nosed refusal to concede the workers' needs. This dispute went virtually unreported and unnoticed until settlements were finally arrived at.

Workers in the non-ferrous mines and mills have been on strike for two weeks, forced onto the picket lines by a rigid company position on key issues of wages and cost-of-living clauses. There has been nary a line or a film clip on this dispute involving copper, zinc, lead, etc.

The struggle by the farm workers to organize in the Texas fields finally penetrated the media when a Senate committee went down into the Rio Grande Valley to hear firsthand of the strikebreaking activities of the Texas Rangers and the beatings and jailings of strikers.

There are other disputes scattered across the country—strikes to establish the simple fact of union recognition, of combatting sweatshop wages and inhuman working conditions. These go basically unreported except in the labor press.

In the year-long rail shopcrafts dispute, the media took real note only when the railroads—intent on forcing congressional action on compulsory arbitration—in effect refused to bargain. When frustrated rail workers finally struck in a last effort to win wages comparable to those paid for similarly skilled workers in non-rail operations, the hysteria point was reached.

Strikes that had been long ignored or glossed over suddenly won notice in the media as part of the "labor crisis," and "strike round-up" stories flourished to support the crisis contention.

The on-deadline reporting shed neither light nor understanding on the issues involved—many of them complex and having their roots in problems of prior bargaining and contracts.

* * *

TRADE UNIONISTS do not go on strike lightly. They bear the economic brunt of the battle. They exercise the strike weapon—the right to refuse to work under conditions not acceptable to them—as a last resort.

In the struggle to win a fair share of the wealth they have helped produce they are entitled to a full hearing in the mass media, to in-depth reporting, not a sweeping attack on unions for allegedly endangering the public interest when at most what is involved is the public convenience.

The public interest in the rubber strike, in the copper strike, in the shopcrafts dispute is in peaceful, good-faith labor-management relations that result in justice and equity for the workers.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Meany Editorial:

Continuous Organizing Needed To Strengthen 'People's Lobby'

The following editorial, "Organizing: A Continuing Effort" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appears in the July 1967 issue of the American Federationist.

UNIONS EXIST because workers organized them. To most of us in the labor movement, this fact is self-evident. But to many other Americans—including a minority within our own ranks—it is not self-evident at all. It is not even accepted as a fact.

The principal reason for this misconception is the passage of time. Within the memory of most of those now in the labor force, there have always been unions—if not in their own place of employment, certainly in similar establishments. In the eyes of the misinformed, "the union" is an institution which deals with workers from one direction, just as the employer deals with them from another. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The origin of unions as spontaneous movements by workers, driven by sheer necessity and enlightened self-interest, is too little known or too often dismissed as irrelevant in today's society. Yet these spontaneous movements were indeed the way unions began; and if the unions that have grown from them should vanish, there would be a new round of spontaneous movements to build new ones.

This being so, why is a continuing effort to organize the unorganized necessary?

There are several answers.

First, in those industries and occupations where unions are strong, workers in non-union establishments generally enjoy equal or nearly-equal wages and other monetary benefits. Many will not realize the other benefits they are missing unless they are told.

Second, the nature of employment in the United States is changing. Professional, technical, clerical and other white-collar workers are a growing majority. Union organization was not the norm when their numbers were smaller and their relationships with management were more intimate. But today, their relationship with management is as impersonal as that of factory workers and they have the same need to organize.

Third, the labor force contains an increasing proportion of younger workers. These younger workers, inexperienced and unversed in labor history, have yet to learn the value and importance of trade unionism.

This is why organizing must be a continuing effort. These are the problems to which the union organizer must address himself.

DESPITE the well-worn trade union phrase, an organizer does not organize a plant. Now, as in the beginning, the workers must organize themselves. The organizer can serve only as an educator; what he organizes is the thinking of the workers.

He points out to non-union workers in well-organized industries that while they may have parity in the pay envelope, they lack the system of industrial democracy, of justice on the job and the assurance of personal dignity and independence that a union contract provides.

He explains to the professional and other white-collar workers what so many teachers have lately learned—that while their job duties may be different, their job problems, as employes, are no different from those of craftsmen or the men on the assembly line or the women in the sewing rooms.

He exposes to ambitious youth the role of collective bargaining in the progress of the individual—not imposing ceilings but raising sights and opening up new opportunities.

All this is related to the well-being of workers on their jobs. This is a sound objective in itself. But the ultimate goal is much greater.

For the ultimate goal is not just more benefits for union members, but a better society for all.

The record proves that a strong labor movement can play a decisive part in achieving better education, better housing, old age security, medicare, full and equal opportunity for all, cleaner rivers, purer air—the whole range of the needs and aspirations of the American people.

We are the people's lobby and this our obligation.

The bigger and stronger we are, the more people we can enlist in this cause, the more effective we can be in the interests of all.

This, in essence, is what organizing is all about.

Guild Cites Examples:

'Profits, Not Preservation' Held Motive for Newspaper Mergers

The following is excerpted from testimony presented to the Senate Anti-Trust Subcommittee on newspaper mergers and failures by Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the American Newspaper Guild.

IT IS TOO OFTEN assumed that every newspaper merger and suspension and joint operating arrangement is the result of inexorable economic forces over which management has no control and takes place only when a paper has its financial back to the wall. Neither of these beliefs will withstand examination.

The fact is that many mergers and semi-mergers have taken place when both participants were either perfectly healthy or suffering from no more than a temporary financial indisposition.

Maximization of profit rather than its mere preservation has, we believe, all too often constituted the motive. And where papers have traveled down the financial toboggan, it has often been their own fault.

Newspapers do face competition for the advertising dollar but are not fighting a losing battle, according to the industry figures we have cited.

But we have grown increasingly skeptical, over the years, of publishers' inevitable explanation that survival of the property, or the complete absence of an alternative, forces mergers, suspensions, consolidations, semi-mergers, joint operating arrangements—whatever name is given to a particular event in the constriction.

And we have grown equally skeptical of the other party's protestions, especially in cases of semi-mergers, or joint operating arrangements, that he is really only interested in preservation of other newspapers in the community.

Let me cite a few examples of events upon which feeds our skepticism.

When the St. Louis Star-Times sold out to the Post-Dispatch in 1951 the Star-Times was a money-making operation.

Publisher Elzey Roberts claimed costs had risen more rapidly than revenue for five consecutive years. But Editor & Publisher reported that since 1946, when the Star-Times earned a profit of one million dollars, costs had gone up only $80,000 more than income—leaving an apparent profit of almost $920,000 a year.

Three years later Col. Robert McCormick sold the Washington Times-Herald to the Washington Post for $8.5 million, almost twice what he had paid for it only five years earlier. At the time of the sale the Times-Herald had the largest circulation of all four Washington papers—25 percent higher than the Post.

Eugene Meyer, then publisher of the Post, gave McCormick 48 hours to accept his offer. At the hour the time limit expired and the sale was consummated, McCormick's niece had raised $1,350,000 of the $1.5 million needed for a "good-faith showing" to buy the paper herself and keep it going. She was desperately trying to borrow the remaining $150,000.

In 1958, David Stern, Jr., sold the New Orleans Item to the competing Times-Picayune for $3.4 million more than it had cost him nine years earlier. E & P reported on July 19, 1958, that the Item had shown a net profit in both of the previous years . . .

When no outside buyer was found willing to pay the $3.4 million that the Times-Picayune was ready to pay to buy a monopoly, the sale received the approval of the Justice Dept.

The Chicago Daily News was sold in 1959 to Field Enterprises, publishers of the rival Chicago Sun-Times. Only three years before, John S. Knight, publisher of the Daily News, had pronounced the following judgement on the sale of the Chicago American to the Chicago Tribune:

"The Tribune, loaded with profits from its own and subsidiary operations in New York and Canada, purchased the American to throttle competition. Even at the fantastically high sale price" —reported to have been between $11 million and $13 million—"for what has been a hollow journalistic shell, the Tribune can list the American's losses against its own high earnings."

Yet, when Knight sold the News to Fields to further throttle Chicago newspaper competition, he did not even have the excuse of yielding an unprofitable operation. The news, according to E & P, had average earnings of $1,250,000 after taxes in the 15 years Knight owned it, had liquidated a $12.8-million debt, and had added $2.5 million in plant and equipment.

IN 1958 one of the major wire services, Hearst's Intl. News Service, was merged with Scripps-Howard's United Press to form UPI.

At that time the Guild asked the Justice Dept. to investigate a persistent rumor that the news-services merger also involved an agreement to suspend publication of certain newspapers . . .

Specifically we mentioned reports that Hearst would vacate Pittsburgh, where it was publishing the Sun-Telegraph, and Scripps-Howard would cease publication of its San Francisco News. Spokesmen for the two chains assured everyone there was no foundation to the rumor.

Yet, today, of the two, only Scripps-Howard remains in Pittsburgh, where it publishes the Pittsburgh Press. Hearst left town in 1960. And in San Francisco, only Hearst remains.

* * *

When all this has been said, there are still the cases of those newspapers that have gone down because of financial difficulties.

Undeniably, many factors share the responsibility. But these factors—rising costs, competition for advertising dollars, and the rest—are phenomena confronting all newspapers, yet the majority not only survive but thrive.

I would suggest that the quality of the product and the ability of management are the decisive factors in determining whether a competitive newspaper goes under or forges ahead.

Justice Delayed:

Put Teeth in NLRB Orders, Pollock Asks Congress, LBJ

WILLIAM POLLOCK, president of the Textile Workers of America, called for revision of the National Labor Relations Act and for a presidential executive order denying federal contracts to companies that wilfully violate the act.

Pollock, an AFL-CIO vice president, in a network radio interview, proposed such means to stop large textile corporations, operating in the South, from avoiding compliance with findings of the National Labor Relations Board by keeping the cases in the courts.

The "Darlington case," as an example, has been in litigation for 11 years, Pollock pointed out. In this instance, the management of a Deering-Milliken plant in Darlington, S.C., threatened to close the mill if the union won an organizing election. The plant was closed in December 1956. Although the NLRB called the company action an unfair labor practice and the union has won every test in the courts, this case still has not been settled, Pollock said.

He cited another example, the J. P. Stevens Co., which has 72 plants mostly in the Carolinas. After TWUA attempts to organize in 1963, Pollock said that the NLRB found the company guilty in four cases of intimidation, coercion and discharge. Seventy-one workers, who were ordered reinstated with back pay plus 6 percent interest, have not been able to regain their jobs, Pollock said, despite the NLRB rulings and subsequent court order.

"IF THE BOARD finds a person has been discharged because of unfair labor practices, we think the company should be forced to immediately reinstate that worker in his job," said Pollock.

He pointed out that hearings on the need to strengthen the law will soon be held by a House Labor subcommittee, with Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman.

The interview was on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference, carried on the Mutual Broadcasting System. Reporters were Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

The Worker's Poet:

Sandburg's Heritage: 'The People, Yes'

By Harry Conn

THEY LAID him to rest here in the Blue Ridge hills that he loved. Carl Sandburg—worker, poet, historian, guitarist.

Words of tribute to him rang out from on high, from the White House, from the halls of learning, from the famous.

His father was an illiterate Swedish immigrant who worked as a railroad blacksmith in the yards of Galesburg, Ill. And he, himself, worked as a boomer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

No matter how many jobs and how many honors came his way in later life he never lost his touch with the railroad worker. Years later he was to tell Rubin Levin, editor of "Labor," the railroad brotherhoods' newspaper, how long he had been a subscriber.

Harry Golden, in his biography of Sandburg, wrote:

"Lucy Robbins Lang, for many years private secretary to the late Samuel Gompers, told me that the early organizers of the American Federation of Labor carried 'Chicago' poems in their kits: 'At nearly every organizing meeting we had group singing followed by a reading of one of Sandburg's poems,' " she said.

In 1912 the Pressmen were locked out by the Chicago newspapers. The Chicago Daily Socialist was the only newspaper not affected and Sandburg went to Chicago to work for it. Chicago became his city:

"Hog Butcher of the World,
"Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat,
"Player with Railroads and the Nation's Freight Handler;
"Stormy, husky, brawling,
"City of the Big Shoulders."

"Labor is beginning to realize its power," he told a 1908 Labor Day rally. "We no longer beg, we demand old-age pensions; we demand minimum wage; we demand industrial accident insurance; we demand unemployment insurance; and we demand the eight-hour day which must become the basic law of the land."

IN HIS YEARS as a newspaper man, Sandburg, usually covered labor stories. In 1917, he actually went on the AFL payroll and wrote first-hand stories out of the Middle West for the labor press.

He wrote of mill girls, of bricklayers, of steelworkers, of icemen, of auto workers, of soldiers, of farmers, of dancers, of machinists, of truck drivers, of builders:

"The silent litany of the workmen goes on—
"Speed, speed, we are makers of speed.
"We make the flying, crying motors,
"Clutches, brakes and axles,
"Gears, ignitions, accelerators,
"Spokes and springs and shock absorbers."

Sandburg understood hard work and what it took out of the workers. And he could express this understanding as no other. He said in "Mill Doors:"

"You never come back.
"I say good-by when I see you going in the door,
"The hopeless open doors that call and wait
"And take you then for—how many cents a day?
"How many cents for the sleepy eyes and fingers?
"I say good-by because I know they tap your wrists,
"In the dark, in the silence, day by day,
"And all the blood of you drop by drop,
"And you are old before you are young.
"You never come back."

Sandburg could feel for the great as he did for the worker. His six-volume work on Abraham Lincoln stands as a classic. On the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, in 1959, he addressed a joint session of Congress. Twice he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for literature.

Carl Sandburg remained a man of the people, best described in the title of his book: "The People, Yes." **(PAI)**

TEXTILE UNIONS win all the National Labor Relations Board and court case battles, but the war against them by the big textile giants never seems to end, Pres. William Pollock (center) of the Textile Workers Union of America told Stanley Levey of Scripps-Howard (left) and Alex Uhl of Press Associates on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference, heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

DELEGATES PARADE with placards and banners at Retail Clerks convention in Miami Beach, Fla., in a demonstrative welcome to Vice Pres. Humphrey. Earlier the convention voted to start a fund to establish a Hubert Humphrey Library.

Retail Clerks' Convention Sets Goals for Bargaining Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Retail Clerks are determined to match their union's rapid membership growth with equal progress at the bargaining table.

The 1,000 delegates to the RCIA convention here greeted with applause — and a unanimous vote of approval — a collective bargaining report that included resolutions calling for:

- Equal wages and fringe benefits for part-time workers, who make up a large portion of the retail workforce.
- Total elimination of all differences in wages and benefits based on sex.
- Stepped-up efforts to negotiate reciprocity of pension funds so that workers who change employers within the retail field won't lose accumulated pension credits. The resolution said the "eventual goal" is nationwide reciprocity on pensions.
- "Serious consideration" for "a coordinated bargaining approach working toward uniformity as well as providing the smallest local union with the economic power of the largest."
- Continued improvement in negotiated health benefits, including preventive medical checkups, dental care and mental health services in localities which do not yet have them.

The convention called for federal and state legislation outlawing the use of so-called lie detectors in employment. It termed polygraph devices inaccurate, unreliable and "an affront to the dignity and integrity of employes."

A companion resolution urged legislation to bar employers from firing or disciplining workers because their pay has been garnisheed.

The union stressed the importance of political action "not only to pass good legislation but also to resist passage of bad legislation," including bills that would "destroy completely" the trade union movement.

An organizing report stressed the need for a "greater effort" in the department store field and said employes of military commissaries and post exchanges should be brought into the RCIA.

Salaries Increased

The convention unanimously voted pay raises for the RCIA's top officers, Pres. James A. Suffridge and Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire. The salary for the president was boosted from $40,000 to $60,000 and the added $10,000 for Suffridge was raised to $15,000 for a total of $75,000 while he holds the office. The secretary-treasurer salary was raised from $30,000 to $42,500, with an additional $5,000 while Maguire holds the office.

RCIA officers are elected by referendum for four-year terms, and the next election is scheduled for 1968.

In just a few of the many convention speeches:

- Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the labor movement "has stood four-square for every single public interest proposition" during his term of office. He said that "more than any other institution in American life," unions have recognized "that one person is the same as another person and is entitled to the same opportunities."
- Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) said the RCIA has fought "not only for decent wages and working conditions, but to protect the consumers you serve" by supporting truth in packaging and lending legislation.
- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) termed collective bargaining "a basic principle of a healthy economy and of a free society."
- Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) said the nation's "unfinished business" includes "its glutted cities, its crime, its poverty, its water and air pollution."
- Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) said government data shows that increases in the minimum wage have been followed by more, not less, employment in the retail field. He termed the federal wage-hour law "a keystone of our economic system . . . the base on which this whole country has been building."
- Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) said union political support has made it possible for legislators to "vote for the people" and stay in office.
- Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.) said the ovation the RCIA delegates gave Sec. of State Dean Rusk was "heartwarming" evidence that Americans are behind the nation's leaders.
- Rep. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) said his party "must make it very clear to the workingman" that it welcomes him "with actions and not just words" if the GOP is to win national elections.

Suffridge Hits Bid To Delay Pay Floor

Bal Harbour, Fla. — At a news conference during the Retail Clerks Convention, RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge denounced the National Retail Merchants Association for asking Congress to delay implementing the $1.60 minimum wage.

The big store owners, suffridge said, "don't want their employes as effective citizens of the American community or as customers. They only see them as exploitable bodies."

He charged the large retailers with "sheer hypocracy," declaring:

"They can pay the $1.60. They should pay it. The $1.60 is still below a poverty wage. The working poor should not be required to subsidize the retail industry."

Rail Retirement Board Names Executive Officer

The Railroad Retirement Board has named Samuel Chmell as its new chief executive officer. He will direct the board's activities in the administration of the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Mergers Blamed:

Per Capita Rise Put To Guild Delegates

Ottawa, Ont.—Finances occupied the center of the stage as the Newspaper Guild opened its 34th annual convention here.

Meeting in Canada's capital city during the nation's centennial year, more than 200 delegates were faced with an international executive board recommendation that per capita payments be increased 10 cents to meet a budgetary deficit brought about largely by newspaper mergers.

Also before the convention was an IEB proposal that it be authorized to seek funds to continue the Guild's international affairs program from either private sources or the government.

ANG Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in an opening day address, warned that the Guild's financial structure was in a "serious condition . . . unmatched in the past decade."

Reporting a $40,000 deficit during the past fiscal year and an impending deficit in the current year under the prevailing rate of per capita payments, Perlik declared:

"The reason is as plain as the nose on Jock Whitney's face: Suddenly, the loss of jobs and members through mergers, suspensions and the like has become too great for normal and regular financial growth to repair."

Since 1960, according to the IEB's report, 18 mergers and suspensions have cost the Guild 4,579 jobs—not including 100 lost in the merger of the Boston Herald and the Traveler last month after the report was prepared.

Board's Proposal

The board proposed that per capita payments, which were automatically increased 9.5 cents in May under a formula gearing them to the average top reporter minimum in Guild newspaper contracts, be increased an additional 10 cents for the next 10 months.

Continuation of the Guild's international affairs program with funds from either private foundations or the Agency for Intl. Development was urged by Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson. The program has been operated on an interim basis since May with an emergency grant of $27,900 from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

"The Guild is here today because other trade unions felt a moral obligation to assist their fellow workers to organize," Farson declared. "We feel that the Guild has a similar moral obligation to fellow newspaper workers to assist them in forming and improving their trade unions."

An IEB resolution submitted to the convention stipulated that any financial arrangement must be "completely open" and allow the program to "remain the Guild's program, subject to the direction of its convention and officers."

Hayden Bill Hit

ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock scored the Hayden bill, which would exempt the merger of so-called "failing newspapers" from the anti-trust laws, as a measure that would "protectively grease the skids" for more newspaper consolidations.

Rosenstock urged instead adoption of Guild-proposed legislation that would place barriers in the path of a newspaper's acquisition by a competitor.

It was Rosenstock's final address as Guild president. He announced last month that he would not seek re-election to the non-salaried post after serving for eight years, longer than any other president in ANG history.

As the convention began, the only announced candidate to succeed him was Vice President James B. Woods of St. Louis.

David Lewis, a member of Parliament and deputy national leader of the New Democratic Party, told the convention banquet that opposition to international unions in Canada is opposition to the labor movement, since the dismantling of across-the-border union ties would mean the destruction of the Canadian labor movement.

But he urged international unions to "devise ways and means that will give meaningful power to Canadian members to solve decisions that concern them in a Canadian way and in the spirit of the Canadian environment."

America, Labor Both Need 'More,' Humphrey Tells Union Gatherings

Miami Beach, Fla.—Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey put into trade union terms a philosophy of an America on the march, with each step forward viewed as a springboard for further progress.

He told delegates to the Retail Clerks and Longshoremen's conventions that neither the nation nor the labor movement can rest on past accomplishments.

Humphrey said it would be as unthinkable to stand pat on the achievements of medicare "when almost one third of our people have no regular access to doctors and dentists" as it would be for union negotiators to accept an employer's argument that there is no need for new benefits because "you had a good contract last time."

The United States "stands for improvement, for progress," Humphrey said. "Just like you, we constantly have to renegotiate a contract."

Both conventions reached peaks of enthusiasm in demonstrations greeting the vice president. The RCIA welcomed Humphrey with a sea of banners and placards and the news that it has opened a fund drive to build a Hubert Humphrey Library as a permanent home for his official and personal papers and records. The fund was launched with a $10,000 grant from the union's Active Ballot Club and will be augmented by contributions from locals.

At both conventions, Humphrey hammered away at the "tired people" who say America "cannot afford" further social progress, who "use the war in Viet Nam as their excuse for inaction on domestic issues."

The Administration, he said, "doesn't agree" with that reasoning.

National Goals Cited

"The one thing this country cannot afford is illiteracy and poverty and ignorance and disease and unemployment and joblessness and despair and hate—we cannot afford that," the vice president said.

"But we can afford to help each other. We can afford schools. We can afford teachers. We can afford to build jobs and to train men and women for those jobs. And if we do it, America will not be the poorer for it. It will be the richer."

He spoke feelingly of the need to match equal rights with equal opportunity, declaring: "We have laws to guarantee the right of everyone to be served in a restaurant without regard to race, but they do not guarantee several million Americans more than a starvation diet."

Humphrey said the nation needs "active, vigorous trade unions" to continue its progress.

He addressed himself "to the younger members of unions" telling them that they have "a special obligation."

Their wages and working conditions, Humphrey said, were made possible by the struggles of an earlier generation.

"Other people had to literally go to jail for what you have—had to fight on the streets for what you have," he added. "The struggle must go on and the unions must continue to grow. The unorganized need to be organized and the younger people must carry that torch."

At ILA Convention:

Slums Breed Riots, Hughes Warns U.S.

By David L. Perlman

Miami Beach, Fla.—New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes warned a troubled nation that "there are other Newarks" and the violence and destruction that ripped the heart of that city's Negro slums could explode in other cities facing the same grave problems.

Only a few days after his speech, newspaper headlines were bearing out his prediction.

Hughes made his first out-of-state public appearance since the Newark outbreak at the Longshoremen's 75th anniversary convention, a biracial oasis with about an equal number of Negro and white delegates.

The New Jersey governor said the prompt use of police power is essential to "restore order" and protect "the lives and property of innocent Negroes and whites alike."

But he stressed that "the real villains" are "greed and indifference, and maybe all of us who are content in our complacency not to think too much and too hard about a situation until it is forcibly brought to our attention by tragic events."

"We are living in a time of unprecedented prosperity," Hughes added. "Yet trapped in the ghettos of our cities are vast numbers of people who cannot share in this abundance."

'Hopelessness, Futility'

"They cannot purchase the goods which are displayed before them in store windows and on television.

"They cannot break out of the ghettos. They live in hopelessness and futility and, for some, a deep resentment fills up which festers slowly until the criminals ignite it by the slightest spark."

It was a star-studded, diamond jubilee convention for the ILA, with Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and a galaxy of senators and congressmen addressing the delegates.

And in between the oratory, there was the bread-and-butter business of a union convention, including a major overhaul of the ILA constitution. A pre-convention constitution committee, named by Pres. Thomas W. Gleason nearly a year ago, submitted a series of proposals which were enacted by the delegates. One new section doubled the salaries of the principal officers, the president's to $40,000 and the secretary-treasurer's to $30,000.

The union's safety director, Joseph Leonard, told the delegates bluntly that longshoremen can't depend on government agencies to look after their on-the-job safety.

"Each day brings new safety hazards, new chemicals, new cargo equipment and packaging, new medical problems brought to light through research," Leonard said. "If we waited for government agencies to catch up with the new technology, we would wait too long for our members' safety."

Calling for strong safety clauses and joint labor-management safety committees in each port contract, Leonard reminded the delegates: "Management pays the compensation costs, but labor pays with their blood and bodies."

All officers were re-elected without opposition. Former ILA Pres. William V. Bradley, who had earlier announced he would seek to regain the ILA's top office, withdrew as a candidate shortly before the convention opened.

There was harmony—literally—on the closing afternoon of the convention.

Delegates had gathered to await the arrival of Humphrey. There was no further business to be acted on. A piano player went through a medley of tunes. Gleason hummed audibly into the microphone.

The Lighter Side

"Hey, Teddy, give us a song," a delegate called out.

He did, and the impromptu entertainment was on. A New York longshoreman followed with a sentimental song in Italian. The audience burst into applause. A Negro baritone was called back for encores. He stopped in the middle of a song when the Vice President's party was heard entering the hotel. but a secret service agent brought a message asking him to please continue. And not until he had finished did Humphrey enter and touch off a new round of cheers.

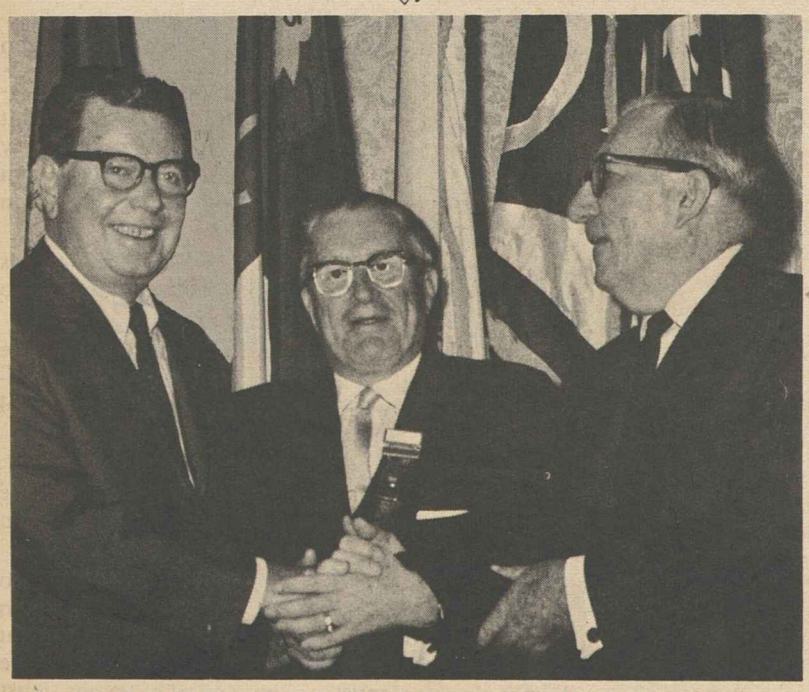
After the Vice President spoke, a "little gift" was unveiled by Gleason.

An astonished Humphrey exclaimed: "By cracky, a grandfather's clock for granddad."

And the ILA moved into its 76th year.

Ex-Goodrich Worker Named URW Counsel

Akron, O.—George B. Vasko, who put himself through Ursinus College as an active member of Rubber Workers Local 281 in the B. F. Goodrich Co. plant, Oaks, Pa., has been named the international union's general counsel.



NEW JERSEY Gov. Richard J. Hughes is welcomed to the Longshoremen's 75th anniversary convention in Miami Beach, Fla., by ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, center. At right is Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.).

EL TEATRO CAMPESINO, the farm workers' theater group formed during the Delano, Calif., grape strike, performed in the courtyard of the Senate Office Building—with three members of the Senate's Labor Committee on hand to introduce the cast. That's Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) at the microphone and Senators Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), in the background.

60 Cents in Wage Increases Won In Pact at Almaden Grape Ranch

(Continued from Page 1)

hour now, rising by 10 cents a year to $2 in the third contract year—the first $2 minimum for farm workers in any agreement, the union said.

● Overtime provisions, three paid holidays, an annual paid vacation equal to 2 percent of hours worked, three days funeral leave for a death in the family, jury duty pay, a full union shop, checkoff of union dues and UFWOC credit union deductions.

Major features of the new contract are a union hiring hall and a special benefit fund into which the employer has agreed to put 10 cents an hour per worker for health, welfare and hospitalization expenses.

Workers in the bargaining unit also are assured at least four hours' pay when called in and payment for "down" time when work is halted because of equipment failure.

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee announced an end to the nationwide boycott of Perelli-Minetti grapes and other produce. The company has signed an agreement recognizing the union as bargaining agent for field workers.

UFWOC Chairman Cesar Chavez announced that the settlement was reached within three weeks after the union won exclusive bargaining rights in a cardcheck election conducted by the State Dept. of Industrial Relations.

The union negotiating committee was headed by UFWOC Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta with Irwin L. De-Shetler, assistant AFL-CIO regional director in Los Angeles, assisting.

The Almaden settlement came after the trail-blazing contract and an arbitration award covering 2,700 workers at California ranches of the DiGiorgio Corp., followed by other pacts with Schenley Industries and the bottlers of Christian Brothers wines and Novitiate wines.

Despite this progress, many growers in the Delano area and in Texas' Rio Grande Valley refuse to recognize the union or agree to an election. The union's only weapon in such cases is the strike, picket line and consumer boycott, Chavez said.

Nevertheless, field workers have given a warm response to the union's struggle to improve their conditions. A delegation from the big King ranch of DiGiorgio near Arven, Calif., came to Delano to present the union with $1,003 in cash, a goodwill offering of the workers out of backpay they collected from the arbitration award.

Further encouragement came in the announcement that the Perelli-Minetti Co., major West Coast grower, has signed an agreement to recognize UFWOC as exclusive bargaining agent for all its field workers. The signing followed several months of negotiation, Chavez said.

Next on the union agenda are preparations for representation elections for employes of the Gallo winery, said to be among the world's largest; the Paul Masson winery, that of Franzia Wines, and those of several smaller firms.

Union picket lines and consumer boycotts are still in effect in Texas, where LaCasita Farms and other growers continue to refuse union recognition or an election, the union reported.

Farm Union Dedicates Co-op Service Station

Delano, Calif.—Union members for 150 miles around drove here to help the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee celebrate a major milestone in its history—dedication of the first building owned by the union.

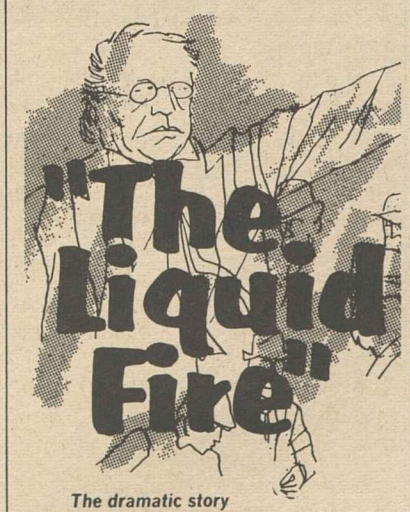
A representative of every union and of every civic group present stepped forward to put an adobe brick in the cornerstone of an auto service co-op on land the union owns about a mile out of town.

Farm workers themselves volunteered to help on the foundation and the red concrete floor under the supervision of Richard Chavez, a Carpenters' union member who gave up a paying job to speed construction of the service station, office and restrooms. Field workers who assist get credit for their time, just as if they had been on a UFWOC picket line.

Chavez is a brother of UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, who spoke briefly, as did AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher. Town businessmen are still hostile to the union, so concrete had to be trucked from a supplier 16 miles away, guests were told.

The celebration opened with a field Mass offered by the Rev. William Lewers, professor of law at Notre Dame University who leaves for Chile soon to direct a seminary for the Holy Cross fathers. It was followed by a rally of 3,500 field workers at the Kern County fair grounds in Bakersfield to demonstrate support for UFWOC efforts to organize the Giumarra Co., major supplier of fresh grapes to food chains like Safeway, Kroger, Food Fair and A & P. Management so far has refused to meet with the union.

LABOR DAY TV SPECIAL

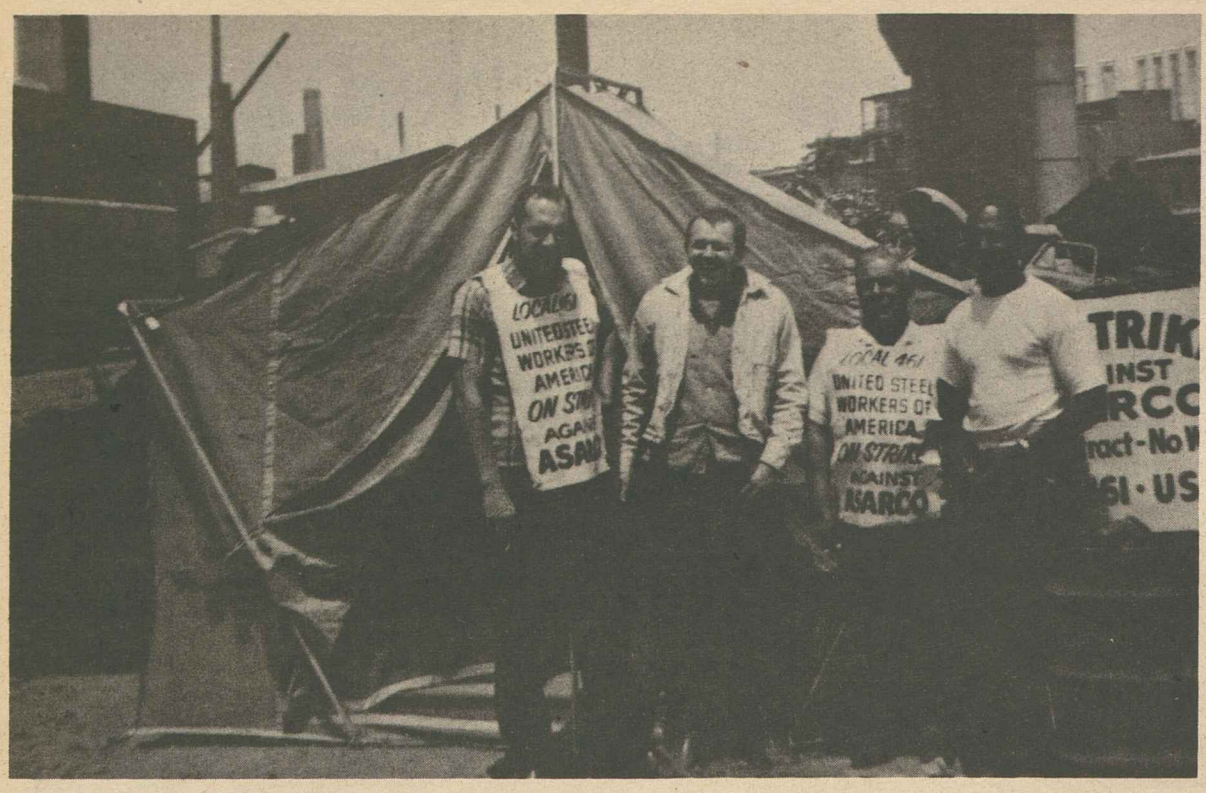


The dramatic story of Samuel Gompers

fiery defender of the workingman and organized labor's first president

A PUBLIC SERVICE PRESENTATION OF THE AFL-CIO

CHECK LOCAL TV LISTINGS FOR DATE, TIME AND STATION



FIRST TO STRIKE against major U.S. copper producers were members of Steelworkers Local 461 at the Omaha, Neb., lead refinery of American Smelting & Refining Co., where the walkout started July 1 over local issues. Shown at the picket tent (left to right) are strikers Eugene Fenderson, Frank Pechar, Paul Barron and Benny Rich of the 250-member local. The balance of 37,000 striking members of USWA and 19 other unions walked out July 15 seeking higher wages and a cost-of-living escalator clause.

In NLRB's Busiest Year:

AFL-CIO Affiliates Win 58% of Vote

The National Labor Relations Board received more new business and disposed of more old business in fiscal 1966 than in any other year in its history, it said in its 31st annual report.

Its total intake of 28,993 new cases established an all-time record: 15,933 unfair labor practice charges and 12,620 representation election petitions, plus 440 related petitions.

For the fourth successive year the NLRB conducted a record number of representation elections—8,103. AFL-CIO unions played a major role in establishing the record figures. They were on the ballot in 5,463 elections and won 3,170, or 58 percent.

The federation's Dept. of Organization reported that election participation and election victories in fiscal 1966 were at the highest level in AFL-CIO history, with the percentage of victories equaled only once before—in 1959.

The number of employes in bargaining units for which AFL-CIO unions received NLRB certification —244,877—was the highest for any full report year since merger in 1955.

The statistics continue to reflect the rising volume of organizing activity by AFL-CIO unions, and the fourth successive record-breaking year, Organization Dir. William L. Kircher said.

The 1966 report showed that affiliated unions filed 6,636 representation petitions—an increase of 334 over 1965, which had also set a new high mark, as had 1964.

'Unfair' Charges Rise

For the ninth year in a row, the unfair practice charges constituted a majority of new cases received: 15,993, or 55 percent of the total received in the year ended June 30, 1966—triple the number of charges filed only 10 years earlier.

The report noted that while most employers and unions observe the law peaceably the NLRB "still encounters pockets of resistance" to the law, enacted in 1935 to guarantee the right of workers to form unions and bargain collectively with their employers.

For the first time in several years, the number of unfair practice charges filed against employers declined, and those against unions increased. Those against employers dropped from 10,931 to 10,902; those against unions rose from 4,813 to 4,941.

While a record number of new cases flooded in, NLRB members and the staff were closing out a record-breaking total of pending cases—28,504 cases closed, including 15,587 unfair labor practice cases and 12,917 election cases, the report related.

Other highlights of the report:

- Election petitions set another record with 12,620 filed, a gain of 631 over fiscal 1965.
- The load of cases pending increased about 5.5 percent—from 8,911 to 9,400 at year's end—despite the record-breaking disposition of old business. These included 6,658 charges of unfair practices and 2,707 union representation cases.
- Trial examiners issued 867 decisions, a decrease of eight from the 1965 total. Regional offices settled 4,261 cases without need for trial examiner decisions, a gain of more than 11 percent.
- Despite the higher number of charges filed, median time required from filing of charge to complaint issuance decreased from 59 to 58 days.
- Amounts of back pay collected for employes also broke all previous records — $8.9 million. Some $4.5 million of this went to Kohler Co. employes, but the balance going to other workers also constituted a new record.
- NLRB members issued 1,586 decisions compared with 1,616 the year before. Regional directors issued 2,358 decisions, an increase of nearly 500.

Enforcement was directed in whole or in part in 79 percent of NLRB orders appealed to the federal courts.

Methodist Group Backs Hospital Strikers' Rights

Cleveland, O.—Methodist churchmen called on trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, a Methodist institution, to recognize the right of 400 striking employes to decide for themselves if they want union representation.

Delegates to the Northeast Ohio Conference of the church, meeting at Lakeside, O., voted 458-183 to urge St. Luke's trustees to ask the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, or some similar agency acceptable to both sides, to help settle the strike of nurses' aides and other non-professional employes.

The strike, sanctioned by Building Service Employes Local 47, is in its 16th week.

The conference reaffirmed belief in the principle of collective bargaining outlined in the Methodist Discipline of 1964 as a "fair and just way of arriving at equitable wages, good working conditions and adequate health, vacation, insurance and retirement benefits."

It pledged aid in helping secure passage of legislation needed to "govern the relationship between union labor and non-profit hospitals." Ohio has no such law now.

The delegates voted to reaffirm a paragraph in the 1964 Methodist statement on church discipline declaring:

"We stand for the right of employes and employers alike to organize for collective bargaining, protection of both in the exercise of their right, the responsibility of both to bargain in good faith, and the obligation of both to work for the public good."

Hospital employes walked out Apr. 12 when trustees refused to recognize Local 47 or agree to a representation election. They have been picketing since that date.

In a newspaper advertisement July 24, the Cleveland AFL-CIO executive board directed an "appeal to the conscience of Cleveland and the trustees" to recognize the union and bargain with it after a secret ballot election.

The Cleveland Press noted in an editorial that trustees of Sunny Acres Hospital recently recognized the State, County & Municipal Employes after a strike.

Paper Industry Unions Press Merger Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

work closely in the field of organization, Phillips and Tonelli said, adding that "wasteful practices and duplicated efforts can be eliminated not only in the interest of economy but also to serve the membership" better.

Merger talks began last year in the office of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Merger of the two unions would result in creation of a 345,000-member organization, the announcement noted.

Phillips recalled that the UPP itself grew out of the 1957 merger of the Paper Makers, of the former AFL, and the Paperworkers, of the former CIO.

The merger proposals call for a new 23-member executive board with a president, executive vice president, treasurer and 10 vice presidents chosen from Pulp-Sulphite and an executive vice president, secretary and eight vice presidents from UPP. Phillips would be named president emeritus.

Ten area offices would be in the U.S. and two in Canada under the proposal, each with a staff and a vice president-director. The remaining six vice presidents would be designated either as department heads or assistant area directors.

Copper Strike Coordinating Body Formed

Denver—A national strike coordinating committee was established here by representatives of 20 unions with 37,000 members on strike against eight big copper, lead, zinc and silver firms.

The new top-level body was authorized to coordinate strike activities and help achieve the goals of the striking unions. They are the Steelworkers, Machinists, Operating Engineers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Molders, Plumbers & Pipe-fitters, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen, and the Office & Professional Employes.

Committee members agreed that no picketing lines will be withdrawn until a settlement satisfactory to every affected union is reached. Major unsettled issues that led to the July 15 walkout were wages, pensions and a cost-of-living escalator provision.

No appreciable progress was reported in negotiations that followed the strike. Companies involved are the Anaconda Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., U.S. Metals Co. and Miami Copper Co.

Unionist Who 'Stood Up' Ordered Restored to Job

A worker who stands up to reply to a plant manager's anti-union speech at a "captive audience" meeting of employes cannot be fired for protesting when he's told to sit down.

That's the finding of a National Labor Relations Board panel—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Gerald A. Brown and Howard Jenkins, Jr.—in a case involving the Boaz Spinning Co., Boaz, Ala., and the Textile Workers Union of America.

On July 13, 1966, during a TWUA organizing drive, Boaz Mgr. Albert Pride gathered the employes to hear his attack on the union. He asked for questions when he finished his harangue, and R. C. Alexander, an employe, stood up.

"I want to tell you what the union can do," Alexander said. Pride ordered him to sit down. Alexander did, but then got to his feet again and made a remark comparing Pride with Cuban dictator Fidel Castro. Pride told him he was fired.

TWUA filed a complaint with the NLRB. Earlier this year, trial Examiner Eugene F. Frey upheld the firing.

In reversing this ruling, the board panel said that since Pride had opened the meeting to questions, he "unreasonably interfered" with Alexander's rights under the National Labor Relations Act "by ordering him to refrain from expressing his pro-union views, and then discharging him" for protesting the order.

House Panel to Probe Auto Insurance Abuses

The House Judiciary Committee laid the groundwork for a probe of the automobile insurance industry, including charges of discriminatory rates, arbitrary cancellations of policies and ineffective state regulation.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of both the full committee and its Antitrust subcommittee, ordered a 60-day staff study as a first step. Full public hearings are expected thereafter.

The investigation had been sought by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.), and Rep. William T. Cahill (R-N.J.) in a joint letter to Celler. The bipartisan backing was underscored by Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), ranking Republican on the committee, who joined with Celler and the two New Jersey congressmen at a news conference.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council early this year urged Congress to investigate auto insurance abuses and asked that the entire insurance industry be brought under federal regulation.

Celler said complaints that have poured in to the committee "show that a broad cross-section of the American people is gravely disturbed with practices of the automobile insurance industry."

He noted that Congress exempted the insurance industry from anti-trust laws some 20 years ago, leaving regulation to the states—and "very little has been done by Congress to ascertain how effectively the states have exercised this authority."

Rodino and Cahill noted that present rate practices often discriminate against motorists because of age, sex, race, occupation and economic background, "irrespective of individual driving records."

Investment Gains Ignored

Most state regulatory agencies, they charged, do not count the profits auto insurance firms make on investments of premium money in determining insurance rates.

One company's instructions to its agents, quoted at the news conference, required home office approval in writing before policies could be written for various categories.

The list included sailors, longshoremen, applicants in the entertainment or theatrical business, applicants who speak poor English, cafe society set, women living alone or with girl friends and the physically handicapped.

AIFLD Projects Involved:

House Passes Hike In Latin Aid Fund

The House approved a labor-backed bill to increase U.S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank's Fund for Special Operations—a people-to-people low-cost loan program designed to improve living conditions in Latin America.

It passed the bill, 275-122, after defeating a motion to cut the U.S. contribution from the $300 million a year sought by Pres. Johnson to the current level of $250 million. The cutback was beaten, 217-185.

Participating Latin American nations have already agreed to increase their own contributions by 100 percent.

In a letter to all congressmen, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller strongly urged approval of the increase and noted that 90 percent of the goods and services financed through U.S. funds are purchased in the United States.

He said the legislation was of particular importance to the AFL-CIO-supported American Institute for Free Labor Development which utilizes the funds for low-cost housing, vocational training schools and similar projects to bring "the fruits of the Alliance for Progress to the grassroots in Latin America."

The House economy bloc won a victory, however, by knocking out funds to complete planning of the Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric power project on the St. John River in Maine.

The $1.6 million which would have completed planning for the project was deleted from a $4.5 billion public works appropriations bill by a 233-169 vote.

A Senate subcommittee approved a labor-backed bill that would strengthen the powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to crack down on job discrimination against Negroes.

It would give the commission powers similar to that of the National Labor Relations Board, enabling it to issue cease-and-desist orders enforceable in federal courts. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) sent the bill to the full Labor Committee.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), whose House Labor subcommittee will open major hearings Aug. 1 on improvements in NLRB procedures and remedies for unfair labor practices, has introduced a bill that will be considered during the hearings.

It would speed up processing of discharge cases by delegating authority to trial examiners to decide cases, with review by the NLRB only when it chooses to intervene. It would require immediate reinstatement of workers pending court review except "good cause" can be shown for delaying action. The board would also be empowered to loan money to fired workers pending their reinstatement.

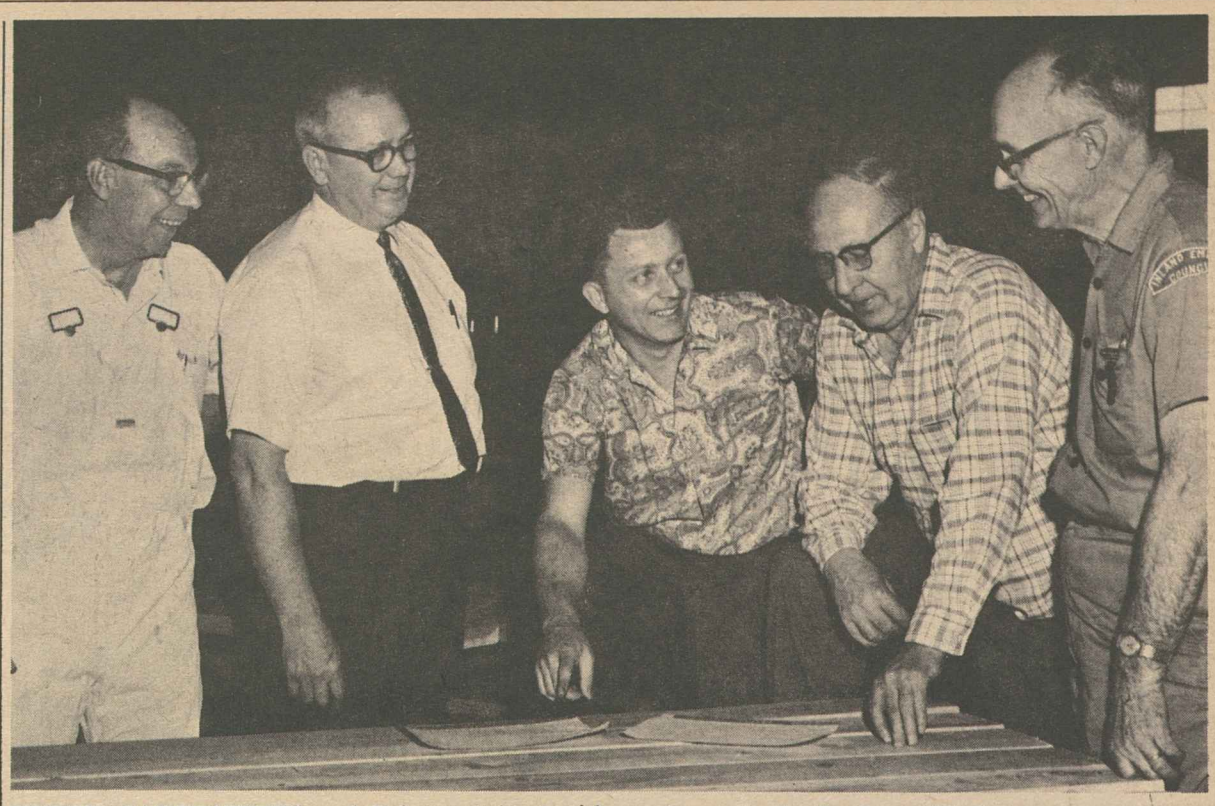
The Senate Labor Committee had before it a bill banning job discrimination because of age which has been approved by a subcommittee.

The AFL-CIO wired committee members urging them to approve the bill and to extend it to airline stewardesses "in the interest of justice and fair treatment." Some airlines ground stewardesses as "too old" at age 35.

Meany Renews Red Cross Role

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted appointment for the third time as national vice chairman for labor of the Red Cross campaign for members and funds, to be held next year.

Meany was national vice chairman for labor during the 1962 and 1967 campaigns. In addition, he is serving his fourth term as a member of the volunteer ABC board of governors.



UNION CARPENTERS and Painters joined with employers in the Spokane, Wash., area to construct and paint 60 combination tables and benches for the Boy Scout World Jamboree to be held Aug. 1 to 9 at Farragut, Ida., State Park. Shown with a table, left to right: Business Agent Karl Fair, Painters Local 269; Sec. Kenneth Webster, Northeastern Washington-North Idaho Building Trades Council; Mervin Cederblom, Associated General Contractors; Business Agent Les Bartels, Carpenters Local 98, and Boy Scouts Executive Dir. Bob Lamott. The 20-man community service project was aided also by the Carpenters District Council and contractors who provided paint and lumber.

Labor Board Urged to Impose Back Pay on Defiant Companies

The National Labor Relations Board has the authority—and should use it to order a law-defying employer to pay his workers wages and fringe benefits they would have received except for management's refusal to bargain in good faith with a legally certified union.

This belief was expressed by the AFL-CIO in written and oral arguments presented at a special hearing.

Once an employer has been found guilty of refusal to bargain, the NLRB should order him to reimburse his workers for their losses, leaving the exact amount for determination at a supplemental hearing, as it does in the case of workers fired for engaging in union activities, the federation advised.

The five-member NLRB met July 12 and 13 to hear the views of labor and management representatives on whether or not the board has the power to remedy unlawful refusals to bargain and, if so, how the remedy should be calculated.

The board invited argument by unions and employers involved in four recent cases awaiting board rulings and from the AFL-CIO, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Retail Merchants, the unaffiliated Teamsters, the National Association of Manufacturers, the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc., and the Preston Products Co.

The four undecided cases involve Zinke's Foods, Inc., Beloit, Wis., and Retail Clerks Local 1401; Ex-Cello-O Corp., Elwood, Ind., and the Auto Workers; Herman Wilson Lumber Co., Monticello, Ark., and the Woodworkers; and Rasco Corp., Olympia, Wash., and RCIA Local 309.

In each case a board examiner ruled that the employer had refused to bargain in good faith.

Examiners Josephine Klein in the Zinke case and Owsley Vose in the Ex-Cell-O case recommended, in addition to the usual order to bargain, that the NLRB direct payment of retroactive compensation to workers who lost by employers' stalling.

AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll summarized the federation's position as follows.

- The present system tempts the rational man to break the law because both common sense and available data indicate that immediate collective bargaining "probably will result in a contract which raises an employer's wage bill."
- Defiance will "almost surely lead" to a delay of two or more years during which there will be no bargaining.
- This delay "provides the employer with a short-term saving if that is his desire and inevitably results in a weakening of the employes' desire for union representation."
- There is much for the employer to gain, and little if anything except lawyers' fees for him to lose if he refuses to start bargaining after a union wins an election and is certified to bargain.
- **The board, in addition to requiring compensation for aggrieved employes, should also take steps to accord the union rights "over and above those it would have enjoyed had bargaining begun at the point the law requires."**
- Illegal delay weakens the union, and it is the board's duty to insure that the union has a fair chance to overcome this disability.

The AFL-CIO brief made these additional points:

- Court rulings show that the law regards compensatory relief as appropriate for the victim of illegal conduct who has been deprived of a chance for an opportunity having economic value.
- The opportunity to bargain collectively is akin to the opportunity to earn profits in business free from illegal restraints, or to earn a living free from the perils caused by the negligent acts of another.

Illegal acts of an employer that impair this right should, therefore, be compensated in the same way and to the same extent as other acts depriving a person of such rights, Woll declared. He was joined in the brief by Robert C. Mayer, Laurence Gold, and Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel for the AFL-CIO.

Board Holds Employer Responsible For Community's Anti-Union Drive

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that businessmen of Eloy, Ariz., were jointly responsible with Henry I. Siegel, Inc., big clothing manufacturer, for making a fair representation election impossible in the community's major business enterprise.

The board voided a 1965 election lost by the Clothing Workers and ordered Siegel to bargain with the ACWA on contract terms, to stop making threats to turn the plant into a warehouse, and to eliminate from the company insurance plan a clause reading "All non-union, non-New York employes are eligible to participate in this plan."

The decision disagreed with a trial examiner's finding that Siegel was not responsible for a "beat the union" campaign launched by Eloy businessmen and was not obliged to disavow it. The NLRB ruled that the Siegel firm knew about the campaign and not only failed to disassociate itself from it, but actually took up and emphasized the theme that a union victory would turn the plant into a warehouse.

In its decision the board said "We do not quarrel with the examiner's view that Eloy businessmen sought to advance their own," rather than the management's, interests by combating the union.

What existed in Eloy, it concluded, was "an overlap of financial interests" which led both the management and the "citizens' committee" to "seek the same goal by the same means."

The case is "one of a class" combining the economic relationship of town and company with both groups engaging in parallel antiunion campaigns, the board observed, adding that the community's was "the more flagrant and coercive."

Siegel had an obligation, the board said, to "disassociate itself clearly from certain aspects of the community campaign; its failure to do so and its use of similar and sometimes identical appeals warrants a finding that it adopted and affirmed that campaign."

Examiner Upheld

The board agreed with Examiner Wallace E. Royster that another election would not remedy the unfair practices committed by management and its business friends. It ruled that the union had been designated as bargaining representative by 113 of the 182 employes in the bargaining unit at the time of the election, and that management destroyed the majority by threats that it would go out of business.

Siegel is a New York-based firm long on the union's "Do Not Patronize" list for clothing sold under the H.I.S. brand.

The Eloy plant was conceived in 1958 when businessmen formed the Eloy Development Corp., sold stock and accumulated $55,000 to make a down payment on 40 acres of land. With the aid of "some Arizona state officials," negotiations were undertaken with Siegel, who leased the plant and occupied it in 1964, according to the examiner.

The union began organizing in 1965, and local businessmen interested in the Development Corp. launched their anti-union campaign. This included the distribution of 1,500 handbill and a newspaper advertisement warning that the plant might become a warehouse if unionized, and reciting charges of violence elsewhere in Arizona. The company president made a speech opposing the union and four company floorladies spoke of reprisals if the union won, the board reported. It did not rule on the legality of the speech but found the "reprisal" talks unlawful.

Canada Shopcrafts Sign 3-Year Pact

Montreal — Canada's shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads prepared to sign a new three-year agreement here incorporating an arbitration board's award that union leaders termed "disappointing."

The award, which is binding, goes back to Jan. 1, 1966. From that date, it provides for a series of wage increases totaling 24 per cent, with the final 6 percent effective Jan. 1, 1968. The other increments, at 6 month intervals, are 4, 7, and 3 percent.

Additional increases for mechanics will bring the total for skilled workers to 28 percent. The award also includes improvements in bereavement leave, job stabilization, health-welfare, upgrading of certain mechanics, and rules changes.

Asks Aid for Riot Victims:

Meany Backs Stand Of Negro Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

majority" of whom oppose the rioting.

This does not mean, the Negro leaders stressed, that Negroes "should submit tamely to joblessness, inadequate housing, poor schooling, insult, humiliation and attack. It does require a redoubling of efforts through legitimate means to end these wrongs and disabilities."

Both the leadership statement and Meany's response bitterly criticized the House for having turned down a bill for a federal rat-control program.

It showed "an incredible indifference to hardships of the ghetto dwellers," the Negro leaders said.

And Meany denounced "the cheap humor and complete stupidity" shown by the congressmen who voted to kill the bill.

The full text of Meany's telegram to Randolph follows:

"The sober, thought-provoking statement issued by you, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Young and Dr. King fully merits the support of all Americans. Let me assure you it is the position of the AFL-CIO.

"We will continue to push, with all the vigor at our command, for the adoption of legislation to meet the problems you outlined—to eliminate from the American scene disease, slums, unemployment, poor educational facilities and above all else, discrimination.

"As an item of first priority, America must aid the innocent victims of the rioters. Certainly they deserve, at the very least, the same help the government gives the victims of natural disasters. We urge Congress, as an immediate matter, to amend the necessary laws to give them this assistance.

"We say to the Congress: Now is not the time for the cheap humor and complete stupidity shown by those members of the House of Representatives who voted to kill the rat-control bill. Nor is now the time for a minority of the Senate Judiciary Committee to engage in a racially-inspired attack on the nomination of Thurgood Marshall to the United States Supreme Court. Now is the time for action and statesmanship by passing the poverty, housing, education and civil rights bills proposed by Pres. Johnson and restoring full funding for the Model Cities and rent supplement bills passed last year.

"My warm congratulations to you and your colleagues on a courageous, sensible statement."

Congressional Participation Urged for D.C.

The people of the District of Columbia "certainly are justified" in their desire for congressional representation, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. F. Howard McGuigan told the House Judiciary Committee.

McGuigan spelled out for the committee organized labor's support for a proposed constitutional amendment which would give the District at least one representative in Congress.

"Here in this city whose population exceeds 800,000 people, citizens are deprived of one of the basic rights of citizenship, the right to elect representatives who share the responsibilities of government," he said.

"These citizens are subject to the responsibility of paying their taxes to the federal government. Certainly they are entitled to the privilege of voting for a representative who will participate in setting taxes and passing laws under which our federal government operates.

"Let me remind you also of the inequity in a congressional representation system which entitles six states with less population than the District of Columbia to have two congressmen each and which entitles five states with less population than the District of Columbia to have one representative in Congress."

Fire Fighters Urge Federal Protection

The Fire Fighters urged Pres. Johnson to support a bill now in Congress to make it a federal offense to interfere with fire fighters in the performance of their duties.

Fire Fighters Pres. William D. Buck and Vice Pres. Jack Bostick, head of the union's legislative committee, pointed out that some fire fighters have been killed during recent large-city riots, while others have been injured by gunfire and rocks.

This is a situation that "cannot be tolerated in our society" they said in letters to the President, Senators Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), House Speaker John McCormack (D-Mass.) and Representatives Carl Albert (D-Okla.) and Gerald Ford (R-Mich).

It's Bye-Bye Blackbirds, But Don't Bother the Rats

Federal funds should be used to curb blackbirds which eat farmers' crops, but not to eradicate rats which infest city slums, in the opinion of Rep. Delbert L. Latta (R-O.).

The Ohio Republican was floor leader of opponents of the rat control bill. He was asked during the debate—by Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D-N.J.)—how he could oppose rat control when he had earlier complained to an appropriations subcommittee that not enough federal funds were being spent on blackbird control.

Latta's reply: "Our American farmers are losing some $58 million a year in crops due to blackbird damage."

Joelson retorted grimly: "A billion dollars a year is being lost through rat damage."

But the House, which has supported funds to curb blackbirds, voted 207-176 not to take up the bill for rat control.

Pres. Johnson termed the House action "a cruel blow to the poor children of America." He urged the House to reverse its action, declaring:

"Every year, thousands of those children, many of them babies, are bitten by rats in their homes and tenements. Some are killed, many are disfigured for life."

Text of Statement by Negro Leaders

Following is the text of the statement issued by four prominent Negro leaders, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young and Martin Luther King:

Developments in Newark, Detroit and other strife-torn cities make it clear that the primary victims of the riots are the Negro citizens. That they have grave grievances of long standing cannot be denied or minimized. That the riots have not contributed in any substantial measure to the eradication of these just complaints is by now obvious to all.

We are confident that the overwhelming majority of the Negro community joins us in opposition to violence in the streets. Who is without the necessities of life when the neighborhood stores are destroyed and looted? Whose children are without milk because deliveries cannot be made? Who loses wages because of a breakdown of transportation or destruction of the place of employment? Who are the dead, the injured and the imprisoned? It is the Negroes who pay and pay and pay, whether or not they are individually involved in the rioting. And for what?

Killing, arson, looting are criminal acts and should be dealt with as such. Equally guilty are those who incite, provoke and call specifically for such action. There is no injustice which justifies the present destruction of the Negro community and its people.

We who have fought so long and so hard to achieve justice for all Americans have consistently opposed violence as a means of redress. Riots have proved ineffective, disruptive and highly damaging to the Negro population, to the civil rights cause, and to the entire nation.

We call upon Negro citizens throughout the nation to forego the temptation to disregard the law. This does not mean that we should submit tamely to joblessness, inadequate housing, poor schooling, insult, humiliation and attack. It does require a redoubling of efforts through legitimate means to end these wrongs and disabilities.

We appeal not only to black Americans, but also to our fellow white citizens who are not blameless. The disabilities imposed upon Negro citizens are a century old. They remain because the white citizenry in general supports these restrictions.

The 90th Congress has exhibited an incredible indifference to hardships of ghetto dwellers. Only last week the House defeated a rat-control bill which would have enabled the cities to get rid of the rats which infest the slums.

And finally we support Pres. Johnson's call "upon all our people, black and white alike, in our cities to join in a determined program to maintain law and order, to condemn and to combat lawlessness in all its forms, and firmly to show by word and by deed that riots, looting and public disorder will just not be tolerated."

No one benefits under mob law. Let's end it now!

AFL-CIO Stresses Cities Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

neighborhood youth corps projects and special programs such as the training of trade unionists in the Appalachian region, in New England and in Pennsylvania "for active service in the war on poverty."

He praised the "courage and imagination" of OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver, spoke out strongly against proposals to dismember "the one federal agency that clearly speaks for the poor within the government," and told the committee:

"The important fact is that the anti-poverty effort is reaching the poor. If more is to be done, more money is essential. The proven programs should be extended. New programs should be developed to meet unmet needs. The Administration's request for $2.06 billion represents a small step forward. But it is not enough. In the face of 32 million persons living below the poverty level, this amount is woefully inadequate. The great need is to press the war on poverty with greater urgency on all fronts."

At Senate hearings, Biemiller denounced as a "cruel hoax" Republican proposals to encourage home ownership by low-income families through subsidizing part of the interest on homes built and sold by private enterprise.

He told Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), chief sponsor of the plan, that he didn't question his good intentions. But he said few if any of the poor would be able to buy such homes, the "sweat equity" which contemplates poor families helping to build the homes they buy is unworkable and the money available for housing could be put to better use.

"We have already seen the House cut the funds for model cities from $400 million back to $150 million and eliminate entirely the funds for rent supplements," Biemiller said.

"Let the new friends of homes for lower income families first help us to finance existing programs as an evidence of good faith instead of voting to cut appropriations for them." After that, it would be in order to consider new home-owning plans.

Biemiller urged the Senate to pass the rat control bill the House refused to take up. He endorsed Administration proposals for expansion of Federal Housing Authority insurance programs, but strongly protested higher interest rates proposed for college housing loans and FHA multi-family mortgage insurance programs.

Stressing the need to rehabilitate the nation's cities, Biemiller said city-dwellers face death "by the diseases of poverty as surely as by the violence of riots."

The government's role in meeting the crisis of the cities, he urged, should be "to provide practical help so that people may find jobs and be trained for them, and get to them more easily, so that people may acquire decent homes in which to raise their families, and so that people can have the kind of environment and recreational opportunities that make life in these urban areas really worth living."

The alternative, he warned, is "grinding poverty or dreary ghettos or abiding terror."

7-29-67

Raftery Hits Guidelines on Billboard Advertising

Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery accused the Commerce Dept. of "unfair" restrictions on billboard advertising under the Highway Beautification Act.

Raftery told a Senate subcommittee that restrictive guidelines issued by the Commerce Dept. "without question were in conflict with the expressed intent of Congress."

EEOC Revises Forms On Minority Job Data

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has made public requirements and regulations for reporting on minority participation in labor unions and in apprenticeship programs.

Separate forms will be distributed this fall. The apprenticeship form, co-sponsored by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, must be filed by Sept. 30. The Union Labor Report must be turned in by Nov. 30.

The forms have been revised and improved upon since hearings at which the AFL-CIO protested that some of the original questions were unclear and unnecessary.

Form EEO-3 must be filed by local unions covered by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with more than 100 members and by so-called "referral unions," or those which have hiring halls or referral arrangements with employers, as well as unions which have contracted to supply temporary employes or those hired for a specified job or period.

The information sought includes whether the membership numbers specified minority groups and women; the reasons for their exclusion where it exists; whether the local is segregated; a breakdown of membership, applicants for membership and applicants for referral to jobs by sex and minority membership, and whether contracts call for separate job classifications or separate seniority lines based on race, color or sex.

Apprenticeship records must be filed on Form EEO-2 by any employer with 50 or more workers and any union with a hiring hall or 50 or more members.

The Civil Rights Act requires them to maintain a list of all applicants for apprenticeship, including the applicant's sex and whether he is "Negro," "Spanish American," "Oriental, "American Indian" or "Others."

War Tax Backed 'With Reservations'

Meany Says 'Ability To Pay' is Key

By Duane Emme

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed labor's support—with "certain reservations"—for Pres. Johnson's tax increase proposal to meet the costs of the Viet Nam war.

Meany agreed with the President's "sound concept that all America — not just her armed forces — must share in the sacrifice needed to defend freedom in Viet Nam."

But, he said, "sacrifice needs to be based on ability to sacrifice. Certainly some sectors of our economy can afford far more in tax increases and thus in sacrifice than others."

Meany added, that while the President had recognized "to a degree" the principle of ability to pay, "we do have certain reservations about some aspects" of the war tax plan. He said the federation would present its full views to Congress following a detailed study of the proposal.

He asserted that labor is "firmly convinced" the nation can meet its Viet Nam obligations "without halting or curtailing the vital domestic social reform programs which the Johnson Administration has launched."

The AFL-CIO, he declared, "will continue to fight for all these legislative programs—and for adequate appropriations to finance them — for they are an absolute essential to solving the manifold problems of our nation."

The President's three-point tax proposal, which he termed "the least painful way" to pay for the war and vital domestic programs, calls for:

- A temporary surcharge of 10 percent on both corporate and individual income taxes—four percentage points higher than Johnson had first proposed in a January message.
- A speed-up of corporate tax collections through steps to make all corporations current in their tax payments.
- Continuation of excise taxes into the "immediate future," postponing scheduled decreases in excise levies on automobiles and telephone service.

The President said the tax program is needed because the nation "now faces a number of hard and inescapable" facts for 1968:

Expenditures are likely to be $8.5 billion higher than the $135 billion estimated in January. Revenues are now estimated $7 billion

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Social Security Measure Cleared for House Action

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION on Civil Disorders hears from Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz as it begins its investigation into the cause and solutions of ghetto riots. At right foreground is Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, one of the 11 commission members.

Committee Trims Hike To 12.5%

By David L. Perlman

The House Ways & Means Committee agreed on a 12.5 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits in a whittled-down version of Pres. Johnson's legislative proposal.

The committee dumped the Administration proposal to extend medicare benefits to persons under 65 on the social security disability benefit rolls. It proposed, however, to ease the hardship for medicare beneficiaries whose doctors refuse to bill the medicare program. Patients could collect from medicare before instead of after they pay their doctor bills, under the new measure.

The committee went along with an Administration proposal to raise the ceilings on earnings of people drawing social security retirement benefits. But it imposed a tight income ceiling on eligibility for medicaid—the joint federal-state program which pays medical bills for low-income families.

The committee bill would raise the taxable wage base for social security—but not to the level sought by the Administration.

It has bipartisan sponsorship, with both Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), ranking GOP member, putting their names on the bill.

House action is scheduled for mid-August, and passage is considered certain.

The bill is scheduled to reach the floor under a "no amendment rule." Opponents will have only one chance to tamper with it in the House, through a recommittal motion before the final vote. In effect,

(Continued on Page 8)

Abel Named to Group:

White House Panel Opens Probe of Riots

Pres. Johnson drafted 11 prominent Americans to probe the outbreak of riots in Negro slum neighborhoods and seek the answer to the questions:

"Why did it happen?"

"What can be done to prevent it from happening again?"

Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, a Democrat, is chairman of the new Special Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. New York City Mayor John Lindsay, a Republican, is vice chairman.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel is a member of the bipartisan, biracial commission which will undertake the year-long study requested by the President.

Johnson told the commission at its first meeting that he wanted advice both on short-term measures and on long-range solutions to make the riots "only a sordid page in our history."

As the flames died down from gutted homes and businesses, both Johnson and Vice Pres. Humphrey prodded Congress to finance the Administration's programs to improve life in the cities.

"Despair and violence are bred by ignorance, discrimination, slums, poverty, disease, not enough jobs," Johnson said in a televised address to the nation.

He ripped into the majority of the House of Representatives which slashed funds for the Model Cities program by two-thirds and turned down his request "for $20 million to fight the pestilence of rats, rats which prowl in dark alleys and tenements and attack thousands of city children."

Surely, the President said, "a strong government that has spent millions to protect baby calves from worms" could afford "as much concern for baby boys and girls."

Johnson sharply condemned "the violent few" who touched off the destruction. But he condemned as well "the strange bookkeeping" of those who feel "we cannot afford

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Rallies Disaster Aid In Torn Cities

Labor's community services program — tested in hurricanes and strikes—is being mobilized to help the victims of riots, the "man-made disasters" that have left homes and workplaces in ruins.

In Detroit, union leaders and volunteers were organizing emergency shipments of food, milk and clothing while fires were still smouldering and snipers still being flushed out.

AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis called on local community services representatives and committee chairmen in riot-ravaged cities to help meet the need for "food, shelter, clothing, medical care, legal aid, family counseling—and jobs."

Many of the victims, he said, are AFL-CIO members and their families but the "sole criterion" for help

(Continued on Page 3)

Oklahoma 'Work' Drive Stirs Financing Uproar

Oklahoma City—Conflicting stories of the bankrolling of the unsuccessful 1964 campaign for a state "right-to-work" law have created a political uproar over a new attempt to ban the union shop in Oklahoma.

A Republican state senator, Richard Stansberry, started the furor by questioning the tax-exempt status of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. He said an official of the state "right-to-work" organization told him the chamber had donated $50,000 to the 1964 campaign.

In what local newspapers interpreted as a denial, the Oklahoma City chamber said it operated within the law and the State Chamber of Commerce said it had provided "time and people" but not organization cash for the "work" campaign.

But the board chairman of Oklahomans for the Right to Work, the group leading the 1964 campaign as well as the new one, said his organization had indeed received financial support from both the city and state chambers in 1964. He said he couldn't recall the amounts.

'Urban Coalition' Urges Attack Now on City Ills

A new "Urban Coalition" of religious, labor, business, civil rights and city government leaders called on the nation to give top priority to the "desperate condition" of the cities and the need for immediate remedies.

Four top union officials were among the founding group of 20 prominent Americans at a meeting chaired by Pittsburgh Mayor Joseph M. Barr. The group unanimously adopted a statement presented by Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, which included a call for a federal "Emergency Work and Reconstruction program to provide new training programs and jobs for the unemployed."

The coalition announced that it will convene, later this month, a broad-based conference intended to bring together 1,000 leaders of American life in a concerted attack on city problems.

Private enterprise, as well as government, "must directly and vigorously involve itself in the crisis of

(Continued on Page 8)

White House Board Pushes Rail Mediation

The five-member Presidential rail mediation board has launched "intensive" efforts to resolve the protracted wage dispute between six shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads.

The panel took up its mediating role after a week's negotiations between the parties produced "no appreciable progress" toward a settlement, according to Vice Pres. Thomas Ramsey of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, chief union negotiator.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), chairman of the board, would not comment on reports of the negotiations received during a two-and-a-half hour meeting of the panel with union and carrier negotiators.

He said, however, that "I'm very encouraged in my feeling that we might be able to reach an agreement in 30 days. Both sides want to reach an agreement."

The law which created the board calls for 30 days of mediation, or until Aug. 16. If no settlement is reached in that time, the board will then hold formal hearings and issue settlement recommendations at the end of another 30 days.

If after a third 30-day period there is still no settlement, the board's recommendations will be imposed.

Board members, in addition to Morse, are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.); Fred Kappel, retired head of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Theodore Kheel, a New York mediator.

Unions involved in the dispute, besides the IBEW, are the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers. They bargain jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept.

THE OLD WELCOMES THE NEW: Arthur Rosenstock (left) of New York, who declined to run for a fifth two-year term as unpaid president of the Newspaper Guild, hands over the gavel to his successor, James B. Woods of St. Louis, following the latter's unanimous election at the ANG convention in Ottawa, Ont. Woods is state editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Rosenstock is New York Post librarian. Behind them is an enlarged photo of the late Heywood Broun, the ANG's founding president.

Court Upholds Bylaw On Union Candidates

New York—The secretary of labor does not have the power under the Landrum-Griffin Act to tell unions what qualifications they can set up for candidates for paid offices, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here ruled.

"We must keep in mind," said the opinion written by Judge Paul R. Hays, "that the act did not purport to take away from labor unions the governance of their own internal affairs and hand that governance over either to the courts or to the secretary of labor."

Involved was a bylaw of Motel & Club Employes Local 6, a unit of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, restricting candidacies for paid office to members who had served at least a year on the executive board or in the assembly.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz had filed suit in U.S. District Court to have an election set aside and asked an injunction to prevent the local from enforcing the bylaw. A group of insurgent members had complained that it tended to perpetuate incumbents in office.

District Judge Inzer B. Wyatt found the bylaw restrictive and unreasonable because it would allow only about 3 percent of the union's 26,000 members to run for office. He refused to set aside the election on the ground that there had been no evidence of fraud, but enjoined the use of the bylaw in future elections.

The appellate court wiped out the injunction, and found the bylaw reasonable.

"We are persuaded in the present case the secretary has trespassed upon an area of union governance which is left by the statute to the union's decision," it added.

'Not Surprising'

Local 6 has assets of more than $2.3 million as well as welfare, medical and pension funds with assets totaling more than $30 million. The opinion held that it is not obvious that every union must permit inexperienced or untrained rank-and-file members to administer its affairs.

"It does not seem to us," Hays wrote, "to be surprising that the union should hesitate to permit a cook or a waiter or a dishwasher, without any training or experience in the management of union affairs, to take on responsibility for the complex and difficult problems of administration of this union."

Judges Wilfred Feinberg and Edward J. Dimock concurred in the opinion.

The Justice Dept., it is expected, will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

A number of other unions have comparable bylaws. Among them is the National Maritime Union, against which the Labor Dept. has filed a similar suit.

CONVENTION

San Juan, P. R.—The annual convention of the Puerto Rico AFL-CIO will be held Dec. 2-3 in the Hotel San Juan Darlington here.

Building Trades Project To Aid 160 D.C. Youths

About 160 disadvantaged youths will be given preparation for skilled construction jobs under a program sponsored by the Greater Washington, D.C., AFL-CIO and the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced a $7,500 grant in federal funds to prepare detailed plans for the project, which will offer supervised work experience in low-income housing renovation and thus will yield benefits in two directions. A total of $300,000 to $400,000 in Manpower Development & Training Act funds will be spent over the first year, it is expected.

The trainees will be from 17 to 21 years old and will be recruited from areas in which the housing is to be restored.

Program Outlined

Their first six weeks, during which they will be paid a minimum of $56 a week, will involve a combination of motivation development, remedial education, skill development and work shop activity.

Efforts will be made to determine and develop a facility for a particular trade, but some sessions will include orientation to the building trades in general with discussions on trade unionism and apprenticeships.

The second phase, lasting 22 weeks, will include work experience in various crafts under the tutelage of union journeymen who will supervise four trainees each, as well as additional remedial education where necessary. The pay will rise to a $61.50 minimum during this period.

Classroom and workshop instruction will be given by instructor-counselors from the crafts, who also will move from job to job to encourage the trainees.

Upon completion of the training, the work of those who finish the program will be reviewed and those who qualify will be channeled into apprenticeships. The appropriate building trades joint apprenticeship committees have agreed to make every effort to accept them into existing programs, Pres. J. C. Turner of the local AFL-CIO and Exec. Sec. Joseph Curtice of the building trades council said.

The Laborers have agreed to make every effort to absorb those not qualified for apprenticeships.

The dwellings to be renovated include a number owned and occupied by low-income families eligible for grants up to a maximum of $1,500 under the Housing Act, and other houses owned or leased by non-profit corporations which are to be sold or leased to low-income families.

The Redevelopment Land Agency, the Housing Division of the District Dept. of Licenses & Inspections, and the Washington Institute for Employment Training, Inc., an Opportunities Industrialization Center, are cooperating with the union groups.

The program is patterned after a comparable experimental and demonstration project in Cincinnati, O., called PEPSY—Preparation & Employment Program for Special Youth—which has been successful in preparing disadvantaged young men for careers in construction.

Succeeds Rosenstock:

James Woods Voted New Guild President

Ottawa, Ont.—James B. Woods, Midwest regional vice president of the Newspaper Guild, was elected to succeed Pres. Arthur Rosenstock at the Guild's 34th annual convention here.

Rosenstock, whose eight years in the office constituted the longest period ever served by any Guild president, had declined to run for a fifth two-year term. He nominated Woods, who is state editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and the latter was declared elected when the only other nominee, Murray Tate of Toronto, withdrew.

Rosenstock, in stepping down, was lauded as "the guardian of the rights of the rank and file" by Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, the Guild's chief executive officer.

Farson and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., were re-elected without opposition, as were five incumbent vice presidents—Hugh H. Harrison of Seattle-Tacoma, Bernard W. Stein of New York, George M. Muldowney of the Guild's Wire Service Local, Robert D. Nordin of Vancouver-New Westminster and Barney Peterson of San Francisco-Oakland.

Four new vice presidents were also elected without opposition—Joe Holt Anderson, Jr., of Washington-Baltimore, Harry Ryan of New York, James McMahon of Detroit, and James H. White of Memphis.

Contests for three regional vice presidencies will be decided by referendum — Carl Pesavento of Wilkes-Barre versus Thomas Buckley of Pawtucket in the Northeast; Glen Ogilvie of Toronto versus Gilles Desjarlais of Canadian Wire Service in Canada, and Noel Wical of Cleveland versus Marshall W. Schiewe of Chicago in the Midwest.

The convention approved an international executive board recommendation for a special 10-cent increase in per capita payments for the next 10 months to meet a $19,000 general fund deficit. Five cents of the 10 will be rebated to locals starting next June, when normal per capita payments will be increased automatically under a formula tying them to the average wage for experienced reporters.

In a roll call vote following a heated debate, the delegates defeated a proposal to bar the acceptance of government funds to finance the Guild's international affairs program. The convention then went on to approve a resolution authorizing the executive board to accept open government funds, preferably from the Agency for Intl. Development, if money cannot be obtained from private sources.

The convention thanked the AFL-CIO for its interim financial support of the overseas program, which it said has stimulated newspapermen throughout the world "to look upon free and democratic trade unionism as the best instrument available for combatting and overcoming oppression, poverty and ignorance."

Organizing Pushed

The delegates voted to accelerate organizing efforts, recommending the appointment of an organizing director "as early as possible and feasible." The action authorized the appointment of a special committee drawn from the convention organizing, finance and collective-bargaining committees to formulate "an integrated program" to promote and finance organizing and collective bargaining.

The convention also called for stepped-up bargaining efforts, raising the Guild's wage goals to $315.50 a week for key editorial, advertising, circulation and business-office employes and at least $157.75 for all other adult classifications.

In other actions, the convention urged defeat of the Hayden bill to exempt so-called "failing newspapers" from antitrust laws and urged instead the adoption of legislation to require that a truly failing paper be offered at a fair market price to a purchaser committed to continuing independent publication before it could be sold to or merged with a competitor.

The delegates unanimously rejected an appeal by 58 New York Guild members fined for crossing picket lines during the Guild's 1965 strike at the New York Times.

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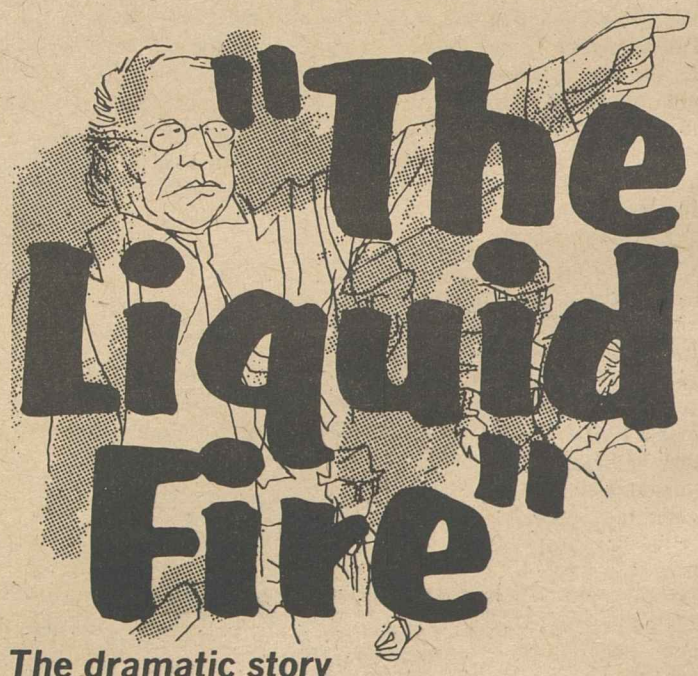

The dramatic story of Samuel Gompers

fiery defender of the workingman and organized labor's first president

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Appeals Court Rules:

New Train Crews Must Use Firemen

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has ruled that firemen must be used on yard and freight train crews set up after Mar. 31, 1966—the date on which a compulsory arbitration award expired.

That award for two years had permitted the railroads to eliminate many firemen's jobs in yard and freight service. It also opened the way for railroads to cut back on the size of train crews.

Since the award expired, its interpretation and the question of its continued effect have been the subject of many rounds of litigation, which operating rail unions contend carriers started to delay further bargaining.

In a supplementary ruling to a May 12 decision that railroads must bargain on jobs for firemen, a three-judge panel of the appeals court declared that all new runs are subject to the national diesel agreement of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and its requirement of a fireman on each engine crew.

The panel also ruled that this agreement remains in full effect in all states that had "full crew" laws on Mar. 31, 1966, even though such laws may have been later repealed. Two states, Oregon and Washington, had repealed such laws in the interim.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert praised the court's ruling as "a major victory in creating a significant number of new employment opportunities for firemen."

Gilbert declared that the decision reinforced his view that the only way to settle the issue of firemen on diesels "is at the bargaining table and not in court or before public boards."

"I hope," he said, "that as a result of this decision the carriers will now sit down and bargain with us—something that so far they have refused to do."

Further, Gilbert noted, the panel's call for firemen on diesels combined with its upholding of the "full crew" laws "takes from the carriers the automatic benefit of attrition that was continuing after the award expired."

One part of the ruling, involving attrition, went against the union. The panel decided that a railroad does not have to fill a job that it was entitled to abolish under the award, even if it hadn't got around to doing so until the award expired.

The union said this means that "some attrition" will continue unless it succeeds in winning new "manning rules," which are part of the Firemen's latest bargaining proposals.

The supplementary opinion was issued by Judges John A. Danaher, Walter Bastina, and Harold Leventhal. Attorneys for both sides weighed possible appeal of the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

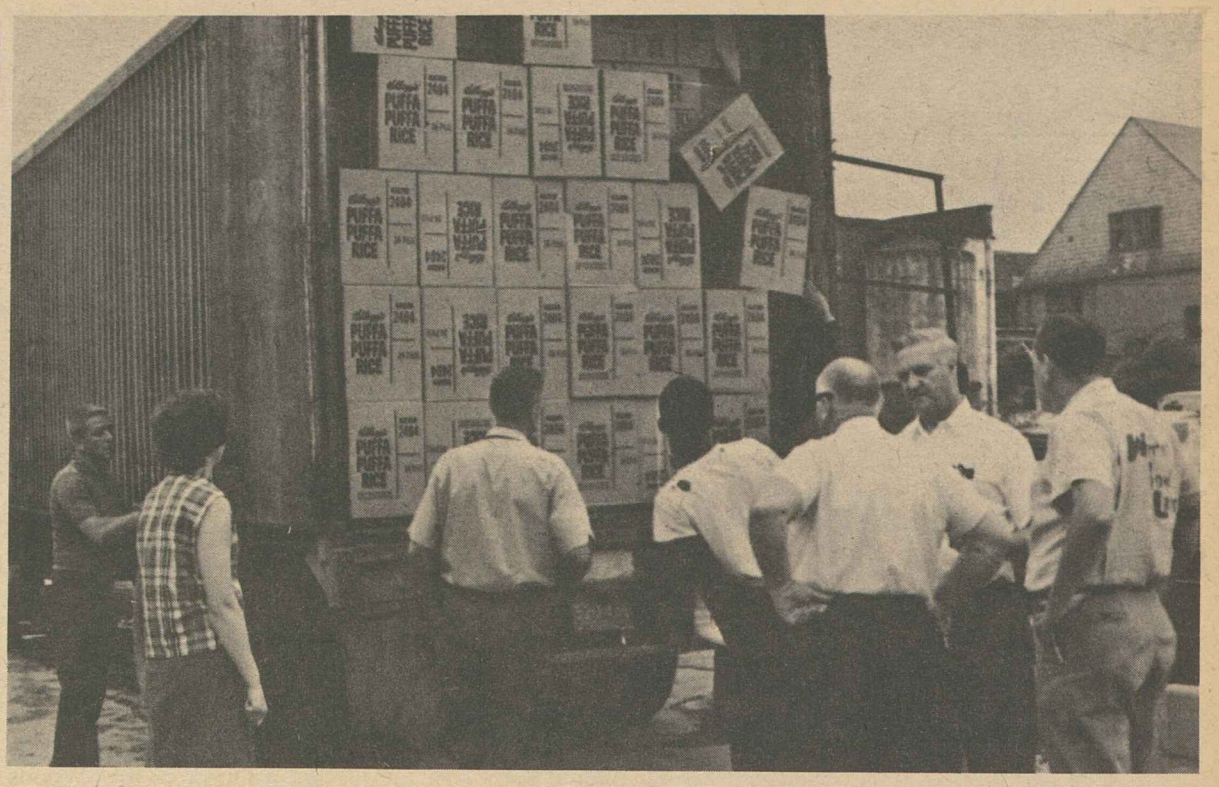
The same panel had, in its May order, strongly criticized rail managements for having "flatly refused" to bargain with the BLF&E and other operating unions after the award expired.

The judges then wrote that "the carriers refused to engage in any statutory bargaining whatever prior to the expiration date" of the award and had "breached their statutory duty under the Railway Labor Act. . . ."

They said they could "detect no glimmer of an intimation that the carriers were authorized to regard this as a two-year hiatus in their obligation to bargain."

In several areas, the panel also reversed "interpretations" of the award made by U.S. District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington. He has handled all of the litigation growing out of the compulsory arbitration award on train crew sizes involving the Firemen, Railroad Trainmen, Conductors & Brakemen and the Switchmen.

Both opinions now go back to the lower court for implementation by a formal order.



TRUCKLOAD OF DONATED FOOD is brought to the Inter-Faith Emergency Center in Detroit, collection point for food, clothing and supplies for thousands left hungry and homeless by riot destruction. Wayne County AFL-CIO Pres. Russell Leach (second from right) headed a union contingent which coordinated the pickup and delivery of emergency supplies.

Labor Rallies Community Services To Aid Victims of Riot Disasters

(Continued from Page 1)

"is human need."

He noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has said that the nation's "first priority" should be assistance to "the innocent victims of the rioters," and strongly urged local leaders to:

- Convene local AFL-CIO community services committees "to determine needs and develop programs of assistance."
- Meet with representatives of both public and private social service agencies to coordinate programs.
- Recruit volunteers to work with victims of disasters through appropriate agencies.
- Involve disaster victims in the development of specific programs of assistance.
- **Arrange for the use of union halls and facilities for counseling and referral service, collection and distribution depots, recreation purposes and training classes.**
- Initiate, wherever needed, campaigns for collection of food, clothing and other supplies.
- Help locate jobs for those who are willing and able to work.

Help Pledged

Perlis promised that trained community service representatives will be available to help local committees develop effective programs.

In the Detroit area, the entire leadership of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, headed by Pres. Russell Leach, worked around the clock with church and other civic groups in an emergency relief program.

The union contingent, including AFL-CIO organizers assigned to the federation's regional office, was responsible for pickups of food, milk, clothing and other essentials donated by manufacturers, retailers and thousands of private citizens and delivery of the donations to the distribution centers.

The Inter-Faith Emergency Center was the headquarters for the community relief effort. Union and management officials, clergymen of different faiths, and private citizens from all sections of the city worked side by side on the program. Trucks and other vehicles were lent by auto manufacturers and many of the city's leading business firms. Several unions which had their own vehicles, also contributed trucks and drivers.

The County AFL-CIO also took the lead in setting up a labor committee to work with city officials on a massive clean-up campaign in the ghetto area. Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther is chairman of the committee, which includes leaders of the building trades and other major union groups in the city.

The emergency program was continuing a week after the riots. At the same time, meetings were under way with other community and church groups to plan longer-range programs of rehabilitation.

Tentative plans call for union volunteers to carry out landscaping operations after gutted buildings are bulldozed down in areas which will be set aside for recreation.

Johnson Asks Tax Hike To Meet War Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

lower than in January. These changes would result in a $23.6 billion deficit that could go still higher without a tax increase.

Taken together, the President said, his tax recommendations would raise $7.4 billion in fiscal 1968. The added revenues with control of expenditures could keep the deficit in a $14 to $18 billion range, he asserted.

As he announced his tax program, the President also authorized an increase of 45,000 in the number of troops to be sent to Viet Nam, bringing the total to 525,000.

He told newsmen at a White House briefing that defense spending in fiscal 1968 could exceed his January estimate by $4 billion.

Johnson asked that the 10 percent surcharge be retroactive to July 1 for corporations and become effective Oct. 1 for individuals. The increases would expire June 30, 1969, "or continue so long as the unusual expenditures" associated with the Viet Nam war are needed, the President said.

He stressed that "these are surcharges on taxes, not on incomes." His proposal he said, would mean that a family of four with $10,000 annual income would pay an added tax of $9.25 a month "at most." Those with incomes below that figure—3 out of every 4 families—would pay even less. An estimated 16 million taxpayers in the lowest income brackets would be exempt from the surcharge.

While the President pledged to keep down non-essential spending and urged Congress to do likewise, he emphasized that additional money must be spent on badly-needed social programs.

"We cannot now postpone—at a much higher economic and human cost later — the urgent task of making the streets of America safe from crime and chaos and rooting out the underlying causes of unrest and injustice in our land," he declared.

Johnson said that failure by Congress to meet the increased deficit by increasing taxes would pose "a clear and present danger to America's security and economic health."

Such inaction, he warned, would cause "brutally higher interest rates and tight money," spiraling inflation that would hit the poor and elderly the hardest and "an unequal and unjust distribution of the cost of supporting our men in Viet Nam."

The President said he had received no commitments from members of Congress on his proposal, but that he had consulted leaders on Capitol Hill. He said Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, had indicated he would try to start hearings on the plan by Aug. 14.

NLRB Bars Raid Against 2 Unions

Detroit—The National Labor Relations Board's regional director here has rejected a move by the unaffiliated Intl. Society of Skilled Trades to raid skilled employes represented by the Auto Workers and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Dir. Jerome H. Brooks dismissed some 84 petitions for elections among various groupings of skilled workers at Chrysler, General Motors and Ford. He said ISST failed to meet NLRB's rule requiring "30 percent showing of interest" among employes involved.

Brooks also refused to issue a complaint on an ISST charge that the UAW violated the Taft-Hartley Act by bringing pressure on workers to spurn ISST. He said he found only five "widely scattered" incidents of conversations about ISST and the participants were not UAW "agents" and not creating any "atmosphere of fear."

Equal Rights Stressed At Apprentice Parley

Biloxi, Miss.—The federal government under the law and the AFL-CIO both are "seriously committed" to equal opportunity in apprenticeships for all youth regardless of race, creed or nationality, Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights declared at the 19th Southern States Apprenticeship Conference here.

Several hundred local union officers, contractors and apprentices from a 10-state area attended the sessions.

Slaiman pointed out that the entry of a minority group youth into an apprenticeship program, especially when it comes to skilled jobs, "cannot be expected solely because of nondiscriminatory regulations."

Must Be Helped

A minority group youth, he continued, will not automatically apply for a job "even when the door is open," and in many cases "must be convinced" that the opportunity of applying for an opening actually exists.

"It is for this reason," Slaiman said, "that a number of government and private pilot programs in a number of cities have been successful in achieving the entry of an increasing number of Negroes and other minority apprentices in skilled trades programs where they were rarely found before."

Where efforts to recruit apprentices have not been made, he said, "we have seen very little government, even in areas where nondiscrimination has been guaranteed." A functioning apprentice information service contributes to a better community relationship, he observed, citing the service in Washington, which he said has placed more than 500 apprentices.

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. told the conference that the nation's most valuable resource lies in the skills and abilities of a work force capable of meeting the changing and challenging requirements of industrial development in today's world.

Gritta said organized labor is cooperating to the fullest in federal programs to give new skills to American citizens, but "will not tolerate any splintering" of trades and crafts, or allow "any watering down of entrance requirements" for apprentices.

"We have vigorously opposed and will continue to oppose any interference by government in the administration of our joint apprentice programs," he said. "The place of government in apprenticeship lies in its promotion and not in its administration, which should be exclusively the responsibility of labor and management."

Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training presented certificates to 214 apprentices—many of them Negroes—for outstanding accomplishment.

A Job to Be Done

THE VIOLENCE that has wracked America's cities left in its wake hundreds of innocent victims as the flames and pillage consumed homes and belongings and destroyed work places.

Let there be no mistake about it, the riots—however man-made—constitute a disaster, and as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged, the victims deserve "at the very least the same help the government gives the victims of natural disasters."

Pres. Johnson already has directed that food and medicines be supplied to the needy in the riot-torn areas and that low interest government loans be made available to small businesses and home-owners.

But government aid alone is not enough; voluntary agencies have a critical role to play in providing needed relief and overcoming despair among the riot victims.

The AFL-CIO's community services program, which in the past has channeled labor's aid to flood-ravaged and hurricane-tossed areas, now is responding to a new cry for help. It should have the support of all unions members in helping to meet basic needs for food, shelter and clothing and assuring that the futures of entire families are not buried in the ruins of the riots.

The relief and rehabilitation task to which the labor movement has committed itself won't be completed in a week, or in a month.

Beyond the immediate needs of hunger and homelessness, there is the urgent task of helping the ghetto victims to a better, more hopeful life.

Guidelines issued for AFL-CIO community services committees point the ways that unions and union members can move into action. Reports are that employers and unions, churches and civic organizations are working side by side in the emergency relief program.

If that cooperation continues over the months ahead, there is real hope that something better will rise out of the ashes.

The nation faces the huge task of erasing the physical and emotional scars of violence from our cities. Let's get on with the job.

An All-American

JOE NAMATH, star quarterback for the New York Jets, in his own way is helping to strengthen trade union solidarity.

Two years ago Namath was signed to a $400,000 contract by the Jets after completing his college football career at the University of Alabama. But he hasn't let this affluence dim the memory of harder times in Beaver Falls, Pa., where his father sweated in the steel mills.

When Namath reported to the Jets' training camp in Peekskill, N.Y., this year, it was picture-taking day and he was obviously in need of a haircut.

It was Monday, and barber shops were closed in Peekskill. Coach Weeb Ewbank, who likes his athletes short-cropped, arranged for a local barber to be brought in to give the haircut. As New York Times sports columnist William N. Wallace reported:

"The barber proved to be non-union and Namath balked.
" 'My father taught me never to go non-union,' said Joe."

So the pictures showed a shaggy-haired Namath. Next day he found a union barber and got the haircut.

You don't have to root for the Jets, if some other American Football League team is dear to your heart. But when you see Joe Namath on the field or on the television screen, give a good, long, trade union cheer.

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'If You're My Friend, Who Needs Enemies?'

A Cardinal's Message:

'We Need to Probe Beneath...' To Remedy Ghetto Grievances

Following are excerpts from a pastoral letter by Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle read at all masses in the Washington Archdiocese on July 30.

OUR PRESIDENT spoke for all of us when he said, for all the world to hear, that "we have endured a week such as no nation should live through: a time of violence and tragedy." Now that the violence has subsided, some of use may be sorely tempted to throw up our hands in utter despair and to settle, in a mood of bitter hatred and cynical frustration, for an uncertain and uneasy stalemate, a state of permanent martial law. This would be a fatal mistake and one which would only compound the frightful tragedy.

We would be better advised to look for signs of progress and hope on the darkened horizon of urban America. For my own part, I see at least a glimmer of hope in the fact that so many Americans are now willing, perhaps for the first time, to examine their own conscience and to assume their own full share of responsibility.

Every right-minded citizen must concur with the solemn judgment of four of the nation's most respected Negro leaders that "killing, arson and looting are criminal acts and should be dealt with as such." [But] the President has warned us that we cannot be satisfied with "the uneasy calm of martial law" but must look for "a public order built on steady progress in meeting the needs of our people."

We need to probe beneath the violence and destruction of the recent riots and to try to understand their underlying causes. We must do everything within our power to remedy, without delay, the long-standing injustices and festering grievances which are the natural breeding ground of lawless rebellion.

We must come to realize that riots, however senseless they may be, are the frenzied cry of alienated people.

We must recognize and admit that we have not done many of the things that we should have been doing and have too often done things which we ought not to have been doing.

Our efforts to eliminate segregated slum housing have been feeble. Our programs of job training and job opportunities for unemployed Negroes has been far less than adequate. Our education system moves at a snail's pace in its faltering efforts to readjust to the rapidly changing situation in our urban centers.

Our programs of urban renewal have not been designed primarily to meet the needs of disadvantaged low income families. Too often these families have been the victims rather than the beneficiaries of urban renewal. Our welfare programs have too often been paternalistic, demeaning, inadequate and have weakened family life.

We have tolerated the commercial exploitation of ghetto residents by excessively high prices, inflated credit rates, and inferior products.

WE MUST now be prepared to pay the price of our religious convictions. As the President has pointed out. "This is not a time for angry reaction. It is a time for action, starting with legislative action to improve life in our cities."

We should immediately adopt certain priority measures designed to meet the immediate crisis. At the national level, we need, at the very minimum, dramatic and far-reaching improvements in the anti-poverty program, whatever the cost. We also need a far-reaching program of federal public works to provide employment for the great mass of unemployed Negro youth and a vastly expanded health and welfare program, together with an adequate program of rent supplements.

Here at the local level we need an adequate system of local self-government, an increased budget for our public schools, a Model Cities program and a substantial increase in the number of low and moderate income housing units.

All of these programs will cost money and may call for an increase of taxes. Let us not selfishly reject them for this reason and, above all, let us not use the costly war in Viet Nam as a feeble excuse for postponing action in Congress.

We are not faced with a choice between guns and butter—between the tragic war in Viet Nam and a vast program of domestic, social and economic reform. Whatever the cost of the war, we have no choice but to meet our responsibilities here at home. To refuse to do so in the name of the war would be a tragic distortion of the meaning of true patriotism.

The list of legislative reforms referred to above is not meant to be exhaustive, nor to suggest that legislation alone can be expected to solve the crisis. On the contrary, private initiative is absolutely indispensable. We appeal to the business community, to organized labor, realtors, investors and every other influential group in the private economy to begin to look for new and imaginative methods of helping.

'Don't Like to Be Slickered':

Faltering 'Right-to-Work' Drive Shows Oklahomans Are 'Sore'

By Walter L. Davis
Assistant COPE Director

TWO BASIC LESSONS learned from nine years on the "right-to-work" campaign trail:

1—For the labor movement, the fight against right-to-work is a treadmill to oblivion. No worker wins a raise. No legislative gains are made. Union funds are spent for the hollowest of victories.

2—For the right-to-workers, the issue is a fund-raiser's panacea. Since "right-to-work" was conclusively defeated in five statewide referendums in 1958, costly referendum campaigns have gone out of vogue. These days, the fund-raisers collect the money, pay themselves and engage in low-overhead, low-budget legislative fights.

"I've been busy in the "right-to-work" wars since 1958, when the Ohio labor movement defeated the issue by nearly a million votes.

I was on hand in Oklahoma in 1964 when a "right-to-work" constitutional amendment went down by 25,000 votes. I'm back on the scene in Oklahoma now where a new drive to get "right-to-work" on the ballot is sputtering.

The right-to-workers caught the Oklahoma labor movement with its defenses down in 1964. Labor had waged a long, bitter and expensive battle in the courts to disqualify the issue. When it was finally certified for the ballot, labor regrouped, scraped the bottom of its financial barrel and went out to register its members, tell its people what a phony issue "right-to-work" really was and then get out the vote.

The right-to-workers thought they had it locked up. The shock came when the labor vote showed up 100 percent solid and the minority groups, senior citizens and farmers joined to provide the ingredients of the 25,000-vote victory.

This year it's a different story in Oklahoma. The labor movement is ready. There is a great residue of sentiment against "right-to-work" all over the state. People are asking why they have to vote again on an issue already decided.

In addition, the right-to-workers are wallowing in trouble. They've put off the start of the petition drive three times now. They are losing key supporters and are having trouble raising money.

But the biggest factor in the Oklahoma fight has been the attitude of Republicans. They learned a key lesson from the 1964 contest for the U. S. Senate. Fred Harris, a popular but not too well known state legislator, was the Democratic opponent of Bud Wilkinson, the patron saint of Oklahoma football.

Harris opposed "right-to-work" from the start, was an articulate and staunch supporter of the labor movement. Wilkinson ducked all the way. While the "right-to-work" issue was on the ballot in the primary, labor's fervor carried into the general election and Wilkinson went down to defeat.

In the current campaign, the first Republican spokesman to speak out on the "right-to-work" issue was former Gov. Henry Bellmon. He took no position for or against the issue, but he did say a new drive so soon "seems untimely."

Then Jim Marty, who had been Republican chairman of Seminole County, followed Bellmon's statement with an extensive analysis of why "right-to-work" has been such bad medicine for Republicans.

His treatment is the most definitive Republican blast ever written against "right-to-work." He starts with the Republican disaster of 1958 when the GOP lost 13 Senate seats and 49 House seats, eight governorships and control of senates in eight state legislatures and of lower houses in nine.

Marty carefully lists the most outstanding statements against "right to work" by Republicans that year. One of the quotes came from Ray Bliss, now chairman of the Republican National Committee but then Ohio GOP chief: "The defeat of so many of our Ohio GOP candidates is directly attributable to placement of "right-to-work" on the Ohio ballot, I repeatedly warned proponents of this issue that this defeat would be the possible consequence. They chose to ignore my warnings."

Then the right-to-workers are hit by the analysis where it hurts most—on fund-raising: "The National Right to Work Committee and Oklahomans for Right to Work will do a very methodical job in the next few months of draining off immense amounts of Republican funds in order to finance another "right-to-work" petition and election campaign in the state. This is Republican money that could better be used by Republicans to elect Republicans in 1968."

Marty then makes three very astute observations about the current Oklahoma political scene:

- "The labor movement in Oklahoma learned a great deal from the campaign against right to work in 1964. It is already gearing up for an all-out fund-raising campaign. It will spend the money more wisely and get great mileage out of what has gone before.
- "There is a solid base of opposition to right to work still left over from the 1964 campaign.
- "Right-to-work has lost much of its acceptability. Too many super zealots, who rely on emotion and very little logic, have espoused the cause.

MARTY DOCUMENTS his story very well. But there is one detail that's missing.

It's the difference between the Oklahoma campaign of 1964 and the campaign this year. It's the basic reason why the right to workers are in such deep trouble.

People have simply caught on that "right-to-work" is a very shoddy business, shopworn and frayed at the edges. They've learned that those who espouse it are looking out for themselves. For the most part they are professional promoters interested in making a buck.

Look at the name: "Right-to-work." Doesn't mean what it says. Won't do what it promises. People don't like to be slickered. When they've been had by the tyranny of words, they get sore—and they stay sore.

Is "right-to-work" really dead in Oklahoma? Who knows? Ask the Oklahomans for Right to Work. They keep propping it up. After all, it is profitable. For them.

Faupl Emphasizes:

U.S. Workers Have Big Stake In Success of ILO Programs

AMERICAN workers have a vital stake in programs to raise living standards in other parts of the world, the U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization told a nationwide radio audience.

Rudolph Faupl, international representative for the Machinists, stressed that this is so because higher living standards elsewhere protect our standards, though they exceed ILO minimums.

Faupl said the ILO, a United Nations agency, has recently begun research into wages and working conditions of international or "multi-nation employers." This, he said, will help trade unions in the U.S. and elsewhere measure the conditions, productivity and profits of internationally-spread employers for use in bargaining.

He predicted that American labor will continue its active role in the ILO, despite recurring attempts of Communist bloc nations to fight their "ideological battles" there. Withdrawal would leave "the field wide open to the Communists and other totalitarian societies," he said.

"We believe that we ought to fight them as much as we can from the inside," he added.

FAUPL said that "technical assistance" to developing nations takes the major part of the ILO's budget. He said the ILO now has "approximately 1,500 experts throughout the world" assisting in the establishment of labor departments, vocational and management training programs, social security systems and other activities in developing manpower. He noted that during the 1930's, the ILO gave technical assistance to the United States in establishing Social Security.

Faupl was interviewed on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO public affairs broadcast, heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network. Questioning him were William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

SEN. CHARLES H. PERCY (R-Ill.) has introduced a housing bill that has had the enthusiastic support of his Republican colleagues, many of whom have never been noted for their housing votes in the past. The reason may be that the Percy plan seems to be a handsome way to get the political credit for a housing program that won't cost much and will look good—perhaps too good to be true.

The bill is supposed to open the way for low income families to own their own homes and do it within the framework of the free enterprise system. It also provides a way for federal government to recover its "subsidy" should the beneficiary families ever attain a more affluent status.

Obviously this has all the advantages of eating your cake and still having it. The poor get the house, the builder gets the profit and the government recovers its monetary support at some possible future date.

But the AFL-CIO has called the home ownership part of it a "hoax" and the "free enterprise" part of it simply not true.

Under the Percy bill, a nonprofit National Home Ownership Foundation is created. This would help local community organizations make plans for low cost housing for sale to community residents. It would obtain loans from a Home Ownership Fund and would return mortgages on the homes to repay the funds. The home buyer would be helped by the government to pay the mortgage interest through reduced interest rates. He could contribute his own labor as equity in the cost of his home and eventually repay the government for his low interest rate—3 percent—if his income rose sufficiently.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, who had to admit that attacking a "home ownership" bill was like attacking motherhood, has told the Senate Banking & Currency Committee that the bill is not the answer to the housing problem and that the Senate instead ought to be addressing itself to the problem of providing adequate funds for the programs that are now in effect.

WHILE THE PERCY MEASURE is supposed to be for the benefit of poor people, it is largely out of their reach. Under it, a buyer would have to pay more than $100 a month to cover all necessary expenses for a $12,500 home and on the basis of one-fourth of income for home costs, this would call for a minimum income of $4,858 a year. This is far above the $3,000 income level that now marks poverty—or the level of people who need decent housing the most.

Again, the idea that the proposal can be called "private enterprise" is highly untenable. The bonds to be sold to provide the needed funds would do so under a federal repayment guarantee. The difference in interest to be charged to the home owner and paid to the bond purchaser would have to be paid by the government. Where is the famous "risk" that is supposed to mark private enterprise?

Finally, there is the arrangement under which the government would calculate the amount of low interest subsidy given each home purchaser. This would represent a government lien if the owner graduated to a higher income category.

Perhaps the most telling criticism of the Percy plan was made by Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.), who bluntly called it a Madison Avenue product presented with such "hoopla and publicity" that it represented an apparent excuse "for not appropriating sufficient funds this year to carry out the housing laws we already have on the books."

Mrs. Sullivan pointed out that the House already has cut funds for Model Cities and eliminated funds for rent supplements. Funds for rat control also have been eliminated since then.

The Percy plan, which looks easy and painless, cannot possibly lead to an "instant" solution to a problem that has haunted the American people for decades. It is highly likely, in fact, to add to present frustration and disillusionment.

CONTINUED U.S. MEMBERSHIP in the Intl. Labor Organization is vital to prevention of a Communist takeover of the ILO, Rudolph Faupl (center), U.S. worker delegate to the United Nations agency, said on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference. Reporters were Stanley Levey (left), Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and William Eaton, Chicago Daily News.

Coast Unions Set Joint Talks In Shipyards

Seattle—Eleven unions affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council have agreed to pool their bargaining efforts on behalf of 30,000 employes of West Coast shipbuilding and ship repair firms.

The agreement should strengthen and stabilize collective bargaining between unions and shipyard employers, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. said.

Shipyard union representatives met here to formalize their new bargaining procedures, then met with employers to sign an amended agreement resulting from settlement of an eight-month strike by electricians.

Under the amendment, unions signatory to a master agreement with the Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Association win an additional 15 cents an hour retroactive to July 1, and another 5 cents next Jan. 1. Included are the Boilermakers, Laborers, Metal Polishers, Molders, Operating Engineers, Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Plumbers.

Members of the IBEW, Machinists and Carpenters signed separate agreements with the employers. When negotiations on a new contract start next year, all the unions will bargain through the Metal Trades Council and will have the right to sign separate pacts if they desire, Gritta said.

The council constitution provides that the next set of negotiations for shipyard workers will be conducted by the council executive board in one of three ports to be chosen by the joint negotiating committee and the employer representatives. The ports are Seattle, Portland, and the Bay area of San Francisco.

MEMBERS of British glass workers delegation visiting the U.S. are welcomed to Philadelphia by Sec. Newton W. Black (left) and Pres. Lee W. Minton (second from right) of the Glass Bottle Blowers. They are John Robert McLoughlin, Liverpool district secretary of the General & Municipal Workers and a justice of the peace, and Mrs. McLoughlin.

Glass Union Plays Host To British Study Team

Philadelphia—Glass and plastics plants in the United States are impressive and American hospitality is delightful, but baseball will never catch on in Great Britain, a delegation of British trade unionists concluded after a tour around the country.

The visitors are members of the General & Municipal Workers and came to the U.S. under an exchange program with the Glass Bottle Blowers. The program was set up a dozen years ago by GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton, an AFL-CIO vice president, and leader of the British union. Under it, study teams visit each other's countries every other year.

The British unionists were accompanied by GBBA Vice Pres. J. Belton Warren and Francis M. Heston of the union staff as they visited glass container, fiber glass, plastic and television bulb plants in the East and Midwest.

They also saw a major league baseball game and returned a verdict of "too slow."

"There were small conferences all over the field for an hour before play began," a team spokesman said. "And why dress those fellows (the umpires) in black? It spoils the color on the field."

The hospitality they found everywhere reached its peak when a minor road accident disabled their car in the Midwest. A farmer walked down to the highway and invited them to his nearby house for cold drinks while they waited for other transportation, and the courteous investigation by the highway patrol left a good impression.

The trip included a tour of historic spots in Washington, where they were luncheon guests at the British Embassy, and an inspection of GBBA headquarters here, where they met union officers and staff personnel and were entertained at a luncheon.

Strong Safety Standards Urged for Gas Pipelines

Labor called for strong, enforceable federal safety standards for natural gas pipelines to protect workers and the public against death-dealing explosions.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the Senate Commerce Committee to approve—with strengthening amendments—Pres. Johnson's request for a Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act.

The Administration proposal authorizes the secretary of transportation to set federal standards for the safe transmission and distribution of natural gas over hundreds of thousands of miles of pipelines.

As Johnson said in a message to Congress early this year, "Natural gas is inherently dangerous when it is being transmitted. It travels through pipelines at enormous pressures. It is highly inflammable. When it burns it can reach temperatures as high as 2,500 degrees . . . Yet 22 states have no safety regulations, many of the remaining 28 states have weak or outmoded provisions."

Biemiller said labor has a two-fold concern for pipeline safety. He cited the thousands of workers employed in construction, operation and maintenance of natural gas pipelines and the fact that nearly half the deaths and injuries resulting from interstate gas pipeline failures involved non-employes.

"More and more pipe will be laid where more and more people live, work and travel," Biemiller stressed. "Each year more miles of pipeline will deteriorate from age, corrosion, failure in welds, inadequate design for high pressure systems, accidental puncture by farm, road building or other construction equipment."

Biemiller urged two improvements in the Administration bill. He said the secretary of transportation should be directed "not only to prescribe but to enforce the standards . . . with legal penalties for wilful violations."

He asked also that the standards "apply to all pipe in the ground, not merely new pipe being laid."

He quoted a government report that nearly 50 percent of pipeline failures involve systems that have been in the ground more than 20 years, and 82 percent were in pipe which had been underground more than five years.

Urging the need for federal regulation, Biemiller told the committee: "Six states—Texas, Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Illinois—account for about 43 percent of the nation's pipeline mileage. None of these has any safety regulation of their systems, either intrastate or interstate."

Andrew Johnson Fills IBEW Post

Andrew Johnson has been named a vice president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, succeeding Joseph W. Liggett who died July 17. The appointment was made by IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman with the approval of the union's executive board. The term expires in 1970.

Johnson has been on the IBEW's international staff since 1936, serving as an international representative for District 3, comprising the states of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. An IBEW member since 1920, he first joined the union's Local 5 in Pittsburgh.

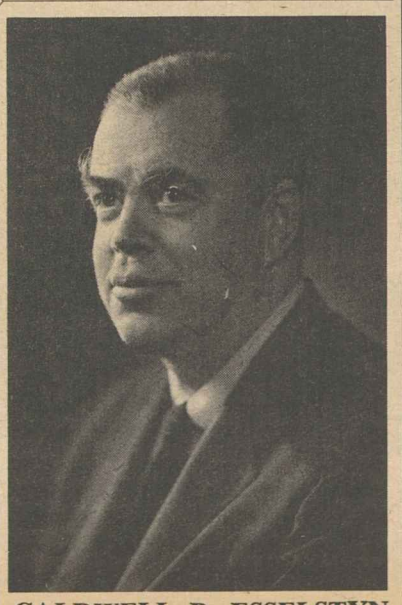
Dr. Esselstyn Appointed Consultant to AFL-CIO

Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, former executive director of Detroit's labor-backed Community Health Association, has been named health consultant to the AFL-CIO.

Esselstyn, who recently became associate program coordinator in the New York Metropolitan Regional Medical Program, will serve the AFL-CIO on a part-time basis and will be available for consultation on all matters dealing with health programs.

A graduate of Yale University in 1925, he received his medical degree at the Columbia University College of Physicians & Surgeons in 1929 and served his internship at Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

Since then he has had a broad career as a surgeon, consulting surgeon and teacher, and has been active in public health affairs. He is a director of the Group Health Association of America, was vice president from 1955 to 1960, president from 1960 to 1962, and chairman of the board from 1962 to 1964. He also is a member of the Yale University Football Advisory Committee.



CALDWELL B. ESSELSTYN

Shriver Asserts:

Poverty Workers Helped 'Cool' Riots

Anti-poverty Dir. Sargent Shriver spoke out eloquently and angrily at House hearings in an effort to save the Office of Economic Opportunity from being gutted.

Far from being instigators of riots, Shriver declared, thousands of neighborhood anti-poverty workers risked their lives and worked around the clock to "cool it" and restore peace.

Poverty and its ramifications dominated other congressional developments during the week.

Senate liberals made a strong but unsuccessful effort to restore heavy cuts in the budget for the Teacher Corps.

The House had denied funds for the program and the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended only $18.1 million of the $33 million sought by Pres. Johnson to send teams of specially trained teachers into poverty areas in cities which request their services.

A motion to appropriate the full $33 million was beaten, 45-43. Opposed were 24 Democrats and 21 Republicans; voting for the full amount were 32 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

The Senate voted unanimously, however, for a new two-year, $75 million program to provide emergency food and medical care for the nation's hungry poor.

The bill was the outgrowth of Senate hearings at which a team of doctors presented first-hand testimony of starvation among Mississippi Negroes after rapid mechanization of cotton fields deprived them of their meager livelihood as "field hands."

Stennis Changes Role

Mississippi Sen. John Stennis (D) first angrily protested the testimony as a slur on his state. But then he sponsored the bill to set up the fund for emergency aid "to prevent human suffering or loss of life" anywhere in the nation, and directing a nationwide study of the extent of hunger and malnutrition. With strong support from liberals combined with its conservative sponsorship, the bill was rushed through committee and Senate approval.

Charges that anti-poverty workers had helped touch off Negro rioting added drama to Shriver's appearance before the House Labor Committee in support of an extension of the anti-poverty program and in opposition to conservative demands that the OEO be dismembered and its programs either scrapped or turned over to other agencies.

Yes, Shriver conceded, six of the 12,128 paid poverty workers in the 27 cities where riots took place were among the 6,733 persons arrested in the disturbances.

But he quoted from police chiefs and city officials throughout the nation testimony that the neighborhood workers had "smothered, not fanned, the flames."

In the 27 riot-torn cities, Shriver said, the OEO had 491 neighborhood centers, most in ghetto areas.

"Not a single one was burned or looted," he said.

Discontent Stressed

The "combustibles that fire up a riot," Shriver declared, are "discontent with joblessness, discontent with money-hungry landlords and merchants, discontent with the raw differences between justice, health and convenience for the poor and the rest of America."

He stressed that "even if there were no riots," if the poor remained "quiet and uncomplaining," the conditions are "wrong socially, politically and morally."

The poverty program faces a close, bitter battle when the legislation reaches the House floor. It will be opposed by the same conservative coalition that has forced cutbacks in the Great Society program during this session of Congress.

Congressional leaders in effect abandoned any lingering hopes for an early adjournment. They agreed on a 10-day recess from Sept. 1 to Sept. 11—a longer-than-usual Labor Day breather indicating that the session will probably extend well into the autumn.

White House Panel Opens Probe of Riots

(Continued from Page 1)

additional good teachers for the children of poverty or new efforts to house those that are most in need of housing."

Humphrey, in a speech to the nation's mayors, called on Congress to restore full funds to the Model Cities program. He said the "go slow, take it easy" attitude on Capitol Hill to the problem of the cities "aids and abets frustration in our urban slums."

The President appointed David Ginsburg, a Washington attorney with extensive government experience, as executive director of the special commission and a staff was being put together. The 11 commissioners, however, stressed that they will serve as a working body, with all members expected to attend all meetings.

Besides Kerner, Lindsay and Abel, the commissioners are: Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.); Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.); Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.); Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins; Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.); Kentucky Commerce Commissioner Katherine Peden; Charles B. Thornton, board chairman of Litton Industries, and Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Broad Conference Planned:

CSA Parley Seeks Social Service Links

Avenues by which social services may be channeled to great numbers of people were explored by community service directors of international unions and central labor bodies at a conference with officials of government and voluntary agencies.

The session, designed as a preliminary forum for the clarification of current needs and available programs, was called by the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities. It will be followed by a more comprehensive meeting in January, CSA Dir. Leo A. Perlis announced.

The conference looked at a wide range of welfare activities and heard a series of discussions on how best to cooperate in research, training and service.

Dr. William Usdane, chief of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration's Division of Research & Demonstrations, suggested means of working with CSA representatives "to prevent more Detroits."

VISTA Work Cited

Bruno Rantane, recruitment director for VISTA, noted that VISTA volunteers are assigned for emergencies such as earthquakes, floods and riots, and also have worked with migrant laborers and in poverty areas.

A number of possible projects which would be undertaken in cooperation with the AFL-CIO are being considered by the National Endowment for the Arts, Chairman Roger L. Stevens said. He noted that Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians, an AFL-CIO vice president, is a member of the council.

Stevens pointed out that West Germany has theaters, opera houses and symphonies in every major city, but the U.S. has done so little for the arts that 75 percent of the singers in Germany are Americans.

This country, he added, must not only assist the performing and other arts, but act to develop the peoples' enthusiasm.

Tom Cosgrove, chief labor liaison officer with the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Ben Zimmerman, chief of the OEO's Division of Community Services, reminded the conference that the war on poverty is being waged under a continuing resolution and that Congress still has to approve its continuation.

Dr. Allen Levinson, director of the Division of Mental Health Services in the National Institute of Mental Health, advocated community mental health centers to replace state hospitals because they are closer to the home of the patient, who thus need not be separated from family, community or job.

Dir. Terence Carroll of the National Institute of Rehabilitation & Health said that unions are one of the best means of getting communities and agencies together.

"They are good catalysts," he said. "Through them we can get the most impact with a minimal expenditure of funds."

Alcoholism Discussed

Pres. Brinkley Smithers of the Christopher D. Smithers Foundation, reported that the foundation has a 60 percent recovery rate from alcoholism. Labor and management cooperation is necessary, he said, to cure the 5 million alcoholics in the United States who still have jobs. So far, said Dr. Thomas Plaut, assistant chief of the National Center for Prevention & Control of Alcoholism, the family agencies "have been dragging their feet" in meeting the problems of alcoholism.

Howard Frazier, director for field operations of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests, said a national conference Sept. 22 will discuss areas where the AFL-CIO and the committee can work more effectively. He said he hoped to see consumer education conferences set up in every state, and he lauded state AFL-CIO central bodies and unions for what they had done in this field and in consumer legislation.

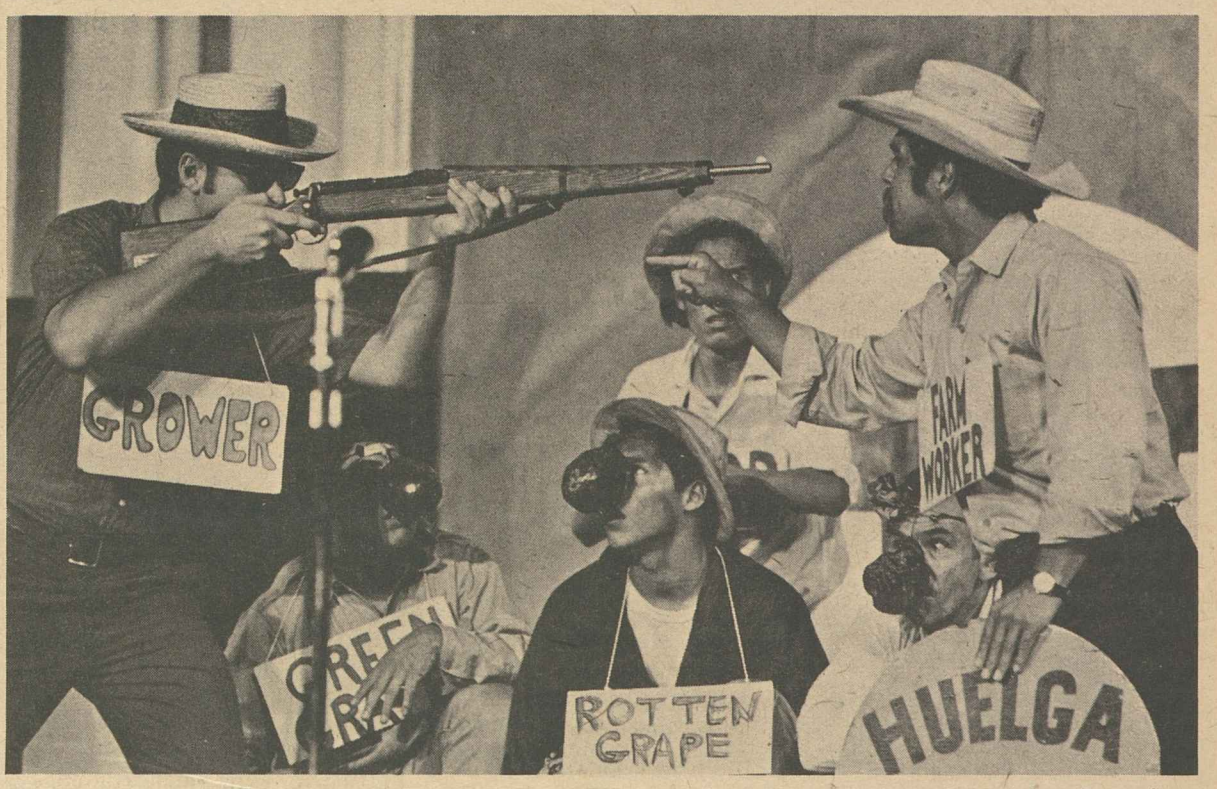
Virginia Burns of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. talked about juvenile delinquency prevention programs, and Robert Mulligan, assistant chief of U.S. Education, Innovative Centers Branch, noted that programs handled through his office had to be under the supervision of local boards of education.

PROJECTS in cooperation with the AFL-CIO are being considered by the National Endowment for the Arts, Chairman Roger Stevens (right) told an AFL-CIO Community Services Activities conference in Washington. With him are CSA Dir. Leo A. Perlis (left) and AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack.

Winpisinger Named For IAM Vacancy

William Winpisinger, a former grand lodge representative, has been elected a vice president of the Machinists by the IAM's executive council. He fills the unexpired term of Joseph W. Ramsey, who recently retired. The term expires June 30, 1969.

Winpisinger has served on the union's staff in Washington since 1955, first as assistant airline coordinator and more recently as automotive coordinator. He joined the union in Cleveland in 1947 and held a number of offices in IAM Local 1363 there prior to coming to Washington.



TEATRO CAMPESINO, the theater developed by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee on the picket lines and in the fields around Delano, Calif., gave a performance at Howard University in Washington that captivated an audience of students, union members and government officials. At its conclusion AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher (top) gave a summary of the union's recent gains with Luis Valdez, originator of the theater, at his right and Luis' brother, Danny, on his left. In skit below, grower (left) attempts to drive Luis Valdez (right), a striking farm worker, from his property because he is trying to persuade the unaware strikebreaker (rear) to join the walkout instead of harvesting the assorted "grapes" (seated).

Economic Needs of Musicians Held Critical to Nation's Cultural Boom

Lenox, Mass.—The economic welfare of musicians is a critical element in maintaining the high quality of musical performances as the nation's "cultural boom" progresses, Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians warned at the Tanglewood Symposium here.

Kenin declared at a panel discussion on economic and community support for the arts that the best hope for economic stability is through the development of new audiences. But, he added:

"Unless there is increased support for the arts, and for music—and unless it is forthcoming quickly—a great many promising talents may be discouraged from continuing their music studies.

"There exists now a shortage of qualified unstrumentalists, a shortage which will continue, unless more than is presently being done to encourage talented youngsters is undertaken."

Despite the nation's economic and cultural boom, Kenin said, the "economic plight" of the performing artist is "almost as desperate as it has ever been."

"I'm sure that all of you are familiar with the great economic handicaps under which symphony orchestra members live," he said.

"They do not earn, in our society, a wage comparable to their skill, or to the hours that they work. A vast number of them are forced to teach, or to hold several jobs, in order to make ends meet.

"There is a great difference between a symphony performed by one of our nation's leading orchestras and the same composition as performed by a high school orchestra. The composition, the notes are the same. But what we hear, what we experience, is vastly different."

Kenin outlined two AFM programs—one broadens the musician's economic opportunities and at the same time seeks to create new audiences for live music; the second attempts to ease the shortage of qualified musicians.

The first program is the Music Performance Trust Funds, which with its predecessor, the union's Recording & Transcription Fund, since 1945 has paid out more than $76 million in salaries to musicians for presentations open to the public without charge, he said.

New Audiences Created

"Beyond that," Kenin pointed out, "these activities provide audiences throughout the country with the opportunity to attend, free, live performances. As music lovers, you all know that there is a perhaps indefinable, but no less real, difference between a live and a recorded performance. . . . These performances help to build audiences. And that, I believe, is of major importance to us all."

He declared that each time live music is heard, "a new audience is indoctrinated." If funds from government, foundations or firms stimulate an interest in music for both future professionals and the audiences of today and tomorrow, "then they have been successfully utilized," he asserted.

The second AFM program, Kenin said, is the Congress of Strings, which was undertaken because the shortage of skilled performers was particularly acute among string instrumentalists.

It has enabled 100 teen-age instrumentalists in past years to receive eight weeks of instruction and performance each summer under the direction of some of the country's finest string players and conductors, he said. The program has been enlarged this year due to a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, he added.

"After only eight years," Kenin said, "the Congress of Strings has provided at least one regular performer for every major symphony in the United States and Canada. And, of course, dozens upon dozens of members for smaller organizations."

Labor Film Festival Draws 60 Entries

Montreal, Que.—Some 60 entries have been received for the fifth Intl. Labor Film Festival, to be held here Aug. 11-15.

Prizes will be awarded in five categories—labor, social and economic, safety and accident prevention, welfare, and social studies and education. Fred Terselius, Swedish labor film specialist, heads the 10-member jury.

Whittled-Down Version:

Social Security Bill Set for House Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

the bill can be weakened but not improved.

The measure will be wide open for amendments, however, in the Senate Finance Committee and when it reaches the Senate floor.

Johnson had asked an increase of at least 15 percent for all persons on the social security rolls —a request endorsed by the AFL-CIO as "a significant down payment" on a needed 50 percent benefit rise.

The President had also proposed raising the minimum social security benefit from the present $44 for an individual to $70 and from $66 for a couple over 65 to $105. Johnson also asked that persons with at least 25 years of covered employment be guaranteed at least $100 for an individual and $150 for a couple.

The principal Republican substitute bill called for only an 8 percent increase in benefits, plus a cost-of-living escalator for the future.

The Ways & Means Committee compromise bill would raise benefits by 12.5 percent for some 20.5 million persons on the social security rolls. The 2.5 million persons now receiving minimum benefits would be raised to $50 for an individual and $75 for a couple.

The House committee discarded one labor-opposed provision of the Administration bill—a proposal to make social security and railroad retirement benefits subject to taxation as part of a change in tax policies for persons over 65.

The proposed income ceiling on medicaid would be a particular blow at moderate-income families in New York and a few other states which took the position that a family need not be destitute in order to receive government help in paying medical bills that otherwise would leave them heavily in debt.

At present, states set their own income ceilings for medicaid and New York permits assistance to a family of four with an income up to $6,000 a year. The Administration proposed to put an income limit of one and one-half times the maximum allowed under state law for eligibility for cash welfare assistance. The committee went beyond this, setting an income ceiling starting in 1968 of 150 percent of the welfare level and dropping over two years to one and one-third times the welfare criterion. In New York, this would limit eligibility to families with incomes of $3,900 or less after July 1, 1970.

States which adopt medicaid programs for the first time will be immediately bound by the 1970 income level limitation.

The committee retained some of the welfare reforms urged by the Administration. But it dropped a proposal that states be required to pay benefits at least equal to the amount the state itself determines is necessary for minimum subsistence.

It also adopted a harsh "get them off relief" approach, making job training compulsory for all welfare recipients, including mothers with small children.

The higher social security benefits proposed by Johnson would have been paid for largely by raising the wage base on which workers and employers pay social security taxes.

Three-Step Hike Rejected

The President had asked for a three-step increase from the present $6,600 ceiling—to $7,800 in 1968, to $9,000 in 1970 and to $10,800 in 1974. The AFL-CIO strongly supported this, noting that the percentage of wages covered has shrunk greatly over the year, resulting in maximum benefits far below pre-retirement earnings for most workers.

Instead the committee voted a single increase in the wage base—to $7,600. With only minor adjustments in the tax rate, this will pay for the benefits added by the committee bill. But it would hold down future expansion of benefits if the social security program is continued on a matching worker-employer tax basis. It also holds down both the retirement benefits and insurance protection for higher-paid workers, since benefits are based on the amount of wages subject to social security tax.

Coalition Asks Joint Attack On Urban Ills

(Continued from Page 1)

the cities by a commitment to investment, job training and hiring," the founding group declared.

It said it would "proceed immediately" to promote "Earn and Learn Centers" in the nation's cities to provide job training and jobs. The centers, it suggested, "might well be the joint venture of business, labor and local government."

Union officials taking part in the founding meeting were AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, representing Pres. George Meany, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The coalition urged Congress to "move without delay on urban problems," declaring:

"The country can wait no longer for model cities, anti-poverty, housing, education and job training legislation."

It said lawlessness cannot be tolerated, but warned against a reaction to "acts committed by a small fraction of the population of the country's ghettos" blinding the nation to the cities' urgent needs.

"The sickness of the cities, including civic disorder within them, is the responsibility of the whole of America," the group said. "Therefore it is the responsibility of every American to join in the creation of a new political, social, economic and moral climate which will make possible the breaking up of the vicious cycle of the ghetto."

PARCHMENT SCROLL was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's first resident course for social projects and was accepted by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. The presentation was made for the class by Pedro Pena Fana (right) of the Dominican Republic, with an assist from AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr. (second from right). At left is Charles R. Burrows, country director in the State Dept.'s Office of Central American Affairs and the graduation luncheon speaker.

Workers Pick N.Y. Hotel Unit At 4 YWCAs

New York — Workers at four YWCAs here—West Side, Morgan Hall, Tatham House and Studio Club—have voted, 137 to 27, for the AFL-CIO New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council as their bargaining agent.

Council leaders said the election victory would encourage workers in other non-profit institutions and spur an organizing drive now going on at four YMCAs. The vote was supervised by the American Arbitration Association.

The council also thanked other organizations for strong support of the YWCA campaign, including union taxi drivers who helped "bring out" the vote, the Teachers and the New York City Central Labor Council.

The victory was a second big breakthrough in organizing Ys. The first came last November when Hotel & Restaurant Workers' Local 6 won an election to represent more than 200 workers at Sloane House YMCA.

The election result at West Side was particularly gratifying, the council said, because that facility was once the privately-owned Capitol Hotel and its employes were organized. The unit was lost when the YWCA took it over, because non-profit institutions were then excused from having to comply with the labor law.

'At Last, They've Noticed Us'

Venezuelan Envoy Hails AIFLD Goals

The labor movements of both the United States and the Latin American countries must demonstrate their political consciousness "under pain of becoming marginal," Venezuelan Ambassador Enrique Tejera-Paris told new graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The ambassador addressed a class of 26 trade unionists from 14 Latin American countries and one from the United States completing the AIFLD's first program for social projects and cooperative training.

Tejera-Paris urged the students to strive to make their countries better places for their children through a great program of "welcoming the young."

"Trade union leaders," he declared, "should be examples to the young by showing a selfless, responsible political attitude."

He also hailed the AIFLD, saying its support by the AFL-CIO and the international unions "is entirely justified by its teachings and by the bonds of friendship that it ties with our leaders."

Luis Alberto Saenz, assistant to the AIFLD program director in Ecuador, responding for the class, praised the "unlimited scope and broad vision" of the program.

New Middle Class

"The workers, the very backbone of the nations," he added, "are emerging from their centuries-old predicament and forming a strong and vigorous middle class. They will have the right to think and to live, to produce and to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Saenz pledged that he and his classmates will return to their native lands determined to "fight until we definitely achieve the fulfillment of the aspirations of our working classes."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, who presented the diplomas, reminded the class that the labor movement is an international brotherhood of workers. The AIFLD's programs to help Latin American union members build strong, democratic unions, he said, are typical of the "constructive work which democracy does in contrast to the destructive programs promoted by communism."

At the graduation luncheon Charles R. Burrows, country director in the Office of Central American Affairs in the State Dept., asked the students to take back with them the idea that both labor and management benefit when their relations are harmonious.

He said the efforts of responsible union leaders in Honduras, where he formerly was U.S. ambassador, "amply demonstrated the benefits of harmonious labor-management relations."

On behalf of the class, Pedro Pena Fana of the Dominican Republic presented a parchment scroll to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany which was accepted for him by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. William C. Doherty, Jr., administrator of the institute, was presented with a hat made in Ecuador.

29-9-8

IUE Controls On District 3 Left in Effect

Newark—After listening to more than four hours of argument, Judge James A. Coolahan of U.S. District Court here denied an application for a temporary injunction seeking to end an administratorship the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers had placed on their New York-New Jersey district.

The request for a temporary injunction was sought by Milton Weihrauch and Joseph Iozzi, president and treasurer, respectively, of IUE District 3. They had been found by the union to have "put the union's funds to use for their own personal benefit."

Weihrauch and Iozzi were present in court but refused to take the stand. Earlier, they had declined to appear before IUE's investigating board.

In leaving the union's sanctions intact, Coolahan said: "If the charges against Weihrauch are true, it would be both inequitable and an insult to the integrity of the court to put the fox back into the chicken coop."

AFL-CIO News

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Labor Urges Curbs to End Employer Anti-Union Acts

76.2 Million Employed:

Jobless Rate Dips After 3-Month Rise

The recent job recovery continued in July, pushing employment to a record high and edging the nation's jobless rate down to 3.9 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

The special good news in the job picture is that the employment increases have almost completely absorbed the floodtide of young summer jobseekers.

But any good news for the sluggish manufacturing sector was further off. Factory employment totaled 19.1 million, down 300,000 from its January peak, the Labor Dept. said, adding:

"Despite this decrease, indicators of future activity point to a strengthening of demand. New orders in manufacturing, which recovered sharply in May, moved up further in June. Retail sales have picked up recently, but the inventory-sales ratio remains high."

Total employment rose by 800,000 over the month to 76.2 million in July, a record for any month. The increase was about 340,000 more than expected.

Non-farm payroll employment moved up to 70.6 million, seasonally adjusted. The Labor Dept. pointed out that the extra-seasonal rise of more than 200,000 in July followed the greater-than-seasonal increase of 250,000 in June.

On the jobless side of the picture, the decline from June's 4 percent put the key seasonally adjusted rate back in the 3.5 to 3.9 percent range of the past 18 months.

The June to July decline halted a string of three straight increases in the rate. It had moved from 3.6

(Continued on Page 10)

Mediators Spur Talks In Copper

Salt Lake City—A special team of federal mediators was assigned to get stalled copper strike talks moving again at the request of the governors of five Western states.

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service announced that Disputes Dir. Walter Maggiolo, FM&CS Staff Rep. Dan Edwards, and Prof. James J. Healy, Harvard University, met with the governors of Arizona, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah at their request.

No Real Bargaining

The governors acted after hearing a report from union negotiators at a recent governors' conference here that there has been no real bargaining before or after the July 15 walkout of 37,000 nonferrous industry workers. The state executives then called for White House and Labor Dept. intervention to get

(Continued on Page 3)

D.C. Government Plan Cleared by Wide Vote

Pres. Johnson's plan for a major reorganization of the District of Columbia's government—the first reform in 93 years—swept through the House by a surprisingly strong 244-to-160 vote to become effective Aug. 11.

The proposal, backed by labor, calls for replacing the District's three commissioners with a single commissioner and a nine-member council.

It is not the "home rule" bill long sought by District residents, since the President will appoint the commissioner and the nine-member Council, and Congress will retain its control over the District's affairs. However, the President stressed that the reorganization will increase participation of citizens in their government and he pledged to appoint officials who are "broadly representative."

The Administration's victory came when the House defeated a disapproval resolution. There was no opposition in the Senate.

Prior to the vote, the President appealed to the House for strong bipartisan support of his plan. The AFL-CIO also sent letters to all House members urging a "no" vote on the disapproval resolution.

The plan earlier had won 26-to-4 approval in the House Government Operations Committee. But Republicans and southern Democrats on the House District Committee—which has long held a grip on the District—sought to torpedo it. A close vote had been expected.

The President's appeal, in a letter

(Continued on Page 12)

FARM WORKERS Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, will "stay in the Rio Grande Valley until we win," UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez told Texas AFL-CIO convention in accepting gift of $5,000 raised by delegates. Shown with Chavez are state federation Pres. H. S. Hank Brown (left) and Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans. **(Story Page 2.)**

Biemiller Asks Strong Law:

House Urged to Plug Holes in Credit Bill

A stronger "truth-in-lending" bill than the measure enacted by the Senate, with the loopholes plugged up, was urged by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at a hearing before the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs.

Pleas for a tough law also were made by Betty Furness, Pres. Johnson's adviser on consumer matters; Under Sec. of the Treasury Joseph W. Barr, and former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), who led the seven-year fight for a full disclosure act that the Senate passed, in weakened form, after he had been defeated for re-election.

In giving organized labor's views to the subcommittee, Biemiller endorsed, with some qualifications, the bill sponsored by the chairman, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.).

Mrs. Sullivan's proposal includes a requirement for full disclosure of true interest rates on revolving charge accounts, a rapidly-growing source of credit, and on other items cut from the Senate bill, including first mortgages, and retail transactions on which credit charges are less than $10.

Biemiller and Douglas both suggested that Mrs. Sullivan's proposals for an 18 percent limit on annual interest rates and a federal prohibition of the garnisheeing of wages be held up for the present.

The AFL-CIO spokesman recommended that the subjects be included in investigations by a National Commission on Consumer Finance which her bill would set up. He noted that the President has called for a special study of wage garnishment by the Justice Dept. in cooperation with the Labor Dept. and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

"In view of the widespread use of consumer credit and its increasing volume," Biemiller said, "there is ample reason to insist that at the very least and as the first order of business, consumers be given elementary information on what this credit costs them, in terms they can understand."

The rates now are not disclosed at all or are given in some form

(Continued on Page 9)

Asks Action In Congress On NLRA

By Eugene A. Kelly

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to shore up the National Labor Relations Act to protect workers against employers engaging in wholesale lawbreaking to smash organizing attempts.

"Flagrant employer abuse of the federal laws will continue as long as remedies remain inadequate—no more than a slap on the wrist," AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher told a Special House Labor subcommittee.

Pollock Cites Flaws

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America charged that weaknesses in the labor act abandon workers to the mercy of ruthless employers.

He called for remedies that would provide sharper teeth for more effective law enforcement, speed up National Labor Relations Board procedures and restore to workers their "right to organize and bargain collectively—free from the fear of discharge, intimidation and coercion by employers" and community leaders.

Pollock, Kircher and James M. Pierce of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. sketched in the major outlines of labor's disenchantment with the law and its time-consuming enforcement processes. First-person experiences were related by eight of the more than 300 employes fired by J. P. Stevens & Co., big Carolina textile chain, for wearing union buttons or otherwise exercis-

(Continued on Page 3)

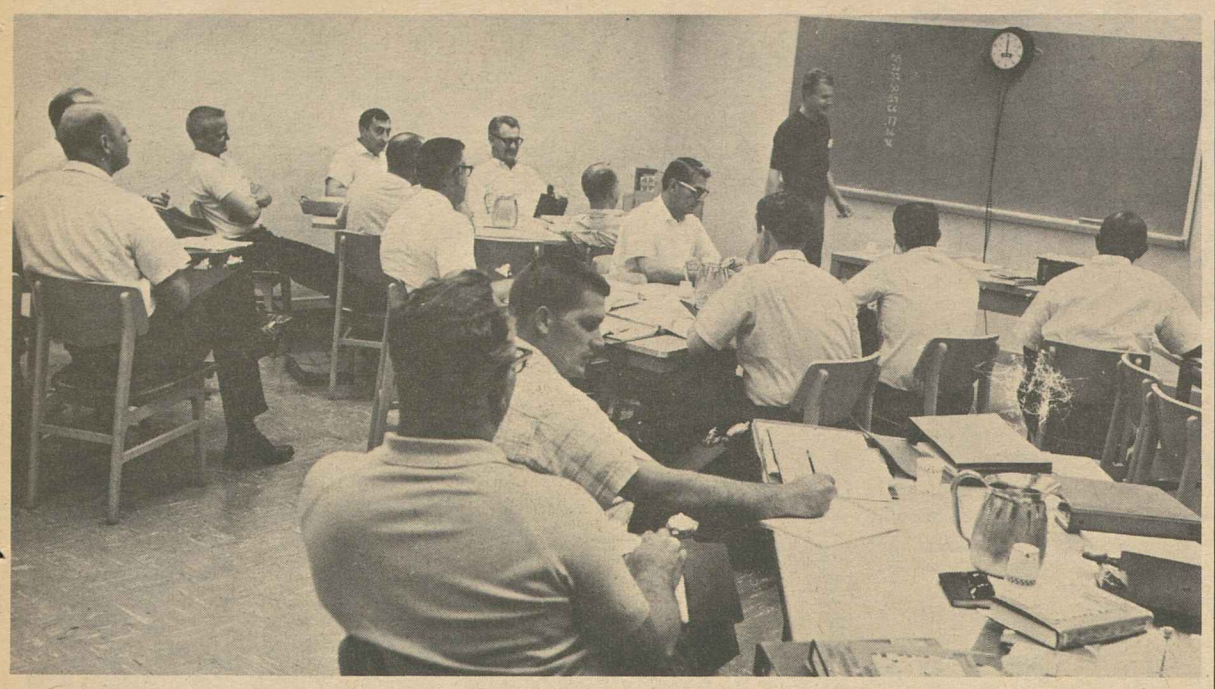
Witness Fired; Thompson Asks Justice Dept. Probe

Chairman Frank Thompson of a Special House Labor subcommittee announced that he will ask the Justice Dept. to investigate the report of a Rock Hill, S. C., textile worker that she lost her $1-an-hour job with a Rock Hill nursing home for asking time off to testify at subcommittee hearings into employer abuse of the labor law.

Mrs. Doris Hicklin, mother of a soldier serving in Viet Nam, came anyway to tell how she was fired by J. P. Stevens & Co. in 1963 for joining the Textile Workers Union of America, how she took a job as a nurse's aide because she is the sole support of her family; and how she enrolled in a course at York County Hospital to improve her knowledge of nursing care.

The nursing home told her not to come back when she asked for an unpaid leave to tell her story in Washington, and the hospital dropped her from the course in an area where nursing help is desperately needed, she testified.

Thompson said he will ask the U.S. attorney general to seek the full penalty of the law against intimidating a congressional witness if the charges are substantiated.



STAFF MEMBERS from AFL-CIO unions give their attention to a problem in setting incentive work standards as part of classroom work during the Union Industrial Engineering Institutes held at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. The instructor at the blackboard is Richard Humphreys, assistant to the president of the Allied Industrial Workers. The Institutes were jointly sponsored by the University and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Engineering Institutes Graduate 60 Staffers

Madison, Wis.—Sixty staff members from 19 AFL-CIO unions received certificates from the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers here at the close of the 10th annual Union Industrial Engineer Institutes.

The latest graduates brought to more than 600 the total number of representatives from unions who have attended the institutes since they began in 1957, according to the sponsoring School for Workers and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Participants attended classes during the day and then did "homework" that included preparing arbitration cases and doing research into court and National Labor Relations Board decisions.

Subjects studied were the establishment of work standards, job evaluation and related problems and collective bargaining as it applies to work measurement problems. Practical work was done at the university's machine shop facilities.

The institutes' faculty was headed by Dr. Malcom Gotterer of the business graduate school at Pennsylvania State University, Dr. George Hagglund and Prof. Norris Tibbetts of the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers, and Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer.

Other instructors were Prof. Russell Allen of Michigan State University; Dick Humphreys, assistant to the president, Allied Industrial Workers; Kermit Mead, engineering department, Auto Workers; John Zalusky, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers research department; Richard Perry, School for Workers; Fred Simon, engineering representative, Auto Workers and Bernard King, a Syracuse, N.Y. attorney.

Institutes Praised

Gottlieb described the institutes as "providing one of the best means of study for skilled union members concerned with industrial engineering and its relationship to collective bargaining."

He cited earlier action taken by Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists in "earnestly" recommending the institutes to IAM staff representatives.

Siemiller announced that the institutes are so "well adapted to IAM needs" that the union no longer includes similar courses in its own leadership schools.

Grants Made to Set Up 2 Local Press Councils

Two experiments in press-community relations have been given support by the Mellett Fund for a Free & Responsible Press, Pres. Ben H. Bagdikian announced.

The fund has awarded $16,250 to Dr. William L. Rivers, of the Leland Stanford University Dept. of Communication, for a project that will establish, administer and report on community press councils in Bend, Ore., and Redwood City, Calif.

The councils will be composed of community representatives who regularly will discuss press performance with the publishers of the local newspapers. Several different procedures will be tried in an effort to determine the best way to develop a fruitful dialogue between a community and its newspaper.

Cooperating are Raymond L. Spangler, publisher of the Redwood City Tribune, and Robert W. Chandler, publisher of the Bend Bulletin. The Tribune, in a city with 60,000 population, has 21,000 circulation. The Bulletin has 7,800 circulation in a city of 12,000 population.

The Mellett fund was created by the late Lowell Mellett, newspaper editor and columnist, who left a bequest to the Newspaper Guild to finance a study of methods of encouraging responsible performance by the press without chopping away at established press freedom. The ANG established the fund as an independent non-profit corporation to administer the bequest.

Bagdikian said the project is aimed at providing knowledge "that will help others in this country establish in their own communities a continuing, critical and creative relationship between newspapers and readers, without infringing on editorial independence."

"It is our hope that this will be a genuine dialogue," he added, "with community representatives learning more about the problems and values of community newspapers as well as providing a unique channel for publishers to hear from their communities."

AFL-CIO Updates Publications List

A new listing of AFL-CIO publications containing the material on a wide number of subjects is now available from the federation.

The listing contains brief descriptions and prices on about 50 current publications ranging from leaflets to books as well as information on reprints available from the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Copies of the Publications List are available without cost from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

UAW Slates Strike Votes At GM Plants

Detroit—Strike authorization votes will be taken the week of Aug. 20 at 163 General Motors Corp. locations, the Auto Workers announced in letters to local union presidents.

The union's 415,000 members at GM will be asked to approve a proposal giving union negotiators the authority to call a strike if a satisfactory contract is not reached in negotiations now going on. The action is customarily taken in contract bargaining with the auto industry, the UAW said.

GM management's attitude at the bargaining table to date is "solidly negative," UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said in a report to local leaders describing the strike authorization vote.

Management "has to be made to understand," Woodcock wrote, that negotiations which began July 10 must produce a substantial wage increase for all GM workers based on GM's "fantastic productivity and profitability"; an additional increase to bring skilled trades workers a wage comparable to that of "outside" skilled workers; an improvement factor level in excess of the present 2.8 percent; a wage inequity fund to "finish the job begun in 1964," when current contracts were signed; preservation of the living-cost escalator principle, and elimination of the wage gap giving Canadian workers less than Americans.

Rutgers Program Offers Degree in Labor Studies

New Brunswick, N.J.—New Jersey residents will be able to specialize in the study of the labor movement while earning a bachelor's degree under a new program to be instituted at the University College division of Rutgers University.

Assail Rangers' Role:

Texas Convention Aids Farm Strikers

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas AFL-CIO raised $5,000 for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee at its annual convention here and presented it to UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez as the delegates condemned Gov. John B. Connally's handling of farm labor pickets and called for the abolition of the Texas Rangers.

Convention delegates did their bit for the embattled farm workers by adding an extra $5 to each registration fee. The money was turned over to Chavez, who told the delegates: "We're going to stay in the Rio Grande Valley until we win."

UFWOC, chartered last year by the AFL-CIO, has been picketing South Texas growers for more than a year in a campaign for union recognition and a living wage. Texas labor has been strongly supporting UFWOC efforts and has called on Connally to keep the Rangers in their proper role as impartial police and not as allies of union-busting growers.

Chavez was introduced to the convention by AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, who stressed the need for grassroots leadership in organizing farm workers. In Delano, Calif., Kircher related, "I saw them do things that I would never have thought of—and I've been a professional organizer for 25 years." Among them he listed El Teatro Campesino, the farm workers' theater.

Chavez praised the Texas AFL-CIO and its leaders for their aid to farm workers and especially for the speed with which they responded when protest strikes began in the Rio Grande Valley.

"You were fast to help," he said, "not just because of your spirit of trade union solidarity, but also because you have a living tradition, and a record, of working toward the solidification of working people of this state into your great movement."

Labor's past efforts on behalf of the Mexican-American community "assured us of your immediate help in our struggle," Chavez said. He added:

"I call upon every Mexican-American worker who is a union member to recognize that while his union is the best place for him to struggle for improved wages and conditions, the union and the union hall is also the best place to join forces with his union brothers to fight for the social betterment and cultural improvement of his family and his community."

Kircher reported that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was the first witness before the Senate's Migratory Labor subcommittee when it resumed in Washington the hearings it had begun in Rio Grande City, Tex. Urging extension of the National Labor Relations Act to field workers, Meany said the "law of the jungle" is the only law in areas of Texas where growers and state police work hand in hand to smash union organizing attempts.

Rangers Condemned

The resolution asking disbandment of the Texas Rangers, was introduced by the state AFL-CIO's Mexican-American Affairs Committee, cited the campaign of arrests and harassment conducted by the Rangers against the striking farm workers.

The convention welcomed Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who told the delegates that "the violence that has erupted in many of our cities is an historic challenge to the democratic process" that the American labor movement "knows how to face."

Humphrey listed jobs, education, training and retraining, decent low-cost housing, convenient mass transit, crime control, recreational facilities and health services as necessary to the prevention of future riots.

Earlier the delegates had urged in a resolution that all unions end any remaining racial discrimination and strike down racial barriers to membership where they existed.

The newly-created Urban Affairs Committee won adoption of a resolution calling for "a national re-evaluation . . . to bring about changes within the framework of democratic society that will eliminate the causes" of rioting. "These tragedies resulted because the victims of poverty have lost hope and have been exploited for decades," the resolution asserted.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who spoke to the convention a day earlier, said "there are some situations in which there are not two sides." He listed the elimination of poverty as one of them.

TV Criticized

On the first day of the convention Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) condemned excessive TV coverage of "Black Power" advocates as being at least partly to blame for the rioting.

Wirtz also called this a factor, adding "the more outrageous these men get, the more time is given them on the TV news programs."

A new scholarship program for Texas students, as outlined by Harold Tate, education and research director of the state AFL-CIO, will be carried out in cooperation with state conferences of eight to ten non-union as well as union members.

A Family Action development program recommended by Rosa Walker, the state federation's women's director, also was adopted. It would carry the federation's Women's Activities Dept. a step further by trying to get the whole union family interested in political action and legislation.

The delegates also went on record as favoring "liquor-by-the-drink" over the bar, and parimutuel horse racing. Both are outlawed in Texas and have been hot issues in recent sessions of the legislature.

The convention gave the officers authority to ask the national AFL-CIO convention to place Hemisfair '68, the world's fair which will open next year in San Antonio, Tex., on the "unfair list" unless a dispute between members of the Amalgamated Transit Union and the city administration can be worked out.

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Nicholas Kurko introduced some 50 international union officers and representatives who were at the convention.

"The most successful convention we've ever had," Pres. H. S. Hank Brown summed up as the convention floor cleared after Vice Pres. Humphrey cut the first slice out of an eight-foot-high cake marking the third anniversary of his nomination for vice president.

Council on Aging Post Goes to Jack Ossofsky

New York—Jack Ossofsky, former director of the Retirement & Community Services Dept. of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes Dist. 65, has been named associate director of the National Council on the Aging.

For the past two years Ossofsky has been in charge of projects the NCOA conducts for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Labor Urges Curb on Anti-Union Acts

Employer Violations Show Need For Effective NLRA Remedies

(Continued from Page 1)

ing their lawful rights.

Kircher was the leadoff witness as the subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) opened hearings into the workings of the labor law first enacted in 1935, amended by the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 and amended again by the Landrum-Griffin Act in 1959.

Kircher told the subcommittee that the NLRA was hailed as labor's Bill of Rights when first enacted and that the dream turned into a reality for many when they came under the protection of a union contract. But for many others the dream of the law's protections has "turned into a nightmare," he said.

Many employers accept the concept of union representation after a check of cards by a neutral citizen but certain employers demand a secret ballot election conducted by the NLRB. About the latter Kircher testified:

"My experience indicates that employers do not seek secret ballot elections to ascertain the uncoerced desires of their employes. Rather they seek them to gain time to destroy the union."

He said his office recently completed a study of 495 NLRB elections held from Mar. 1, 1966, through Aug. 30, 1967, in every area of the United States, every type of industry and every kind of employe — the "largest statistical sampling ever done, to our knowledge."

94% Opposed

The study of elections involving AFL-CIO unions and the national organizing staff showed that employers actively campaigned against the union is 94 percent of the 495 campaigns.

In the 6 percent of elections in which the employer did not campaign, the union won 28 out of 29 and tied the 29th. The victory margin in the 28 elections was better than two to one, the study showed.

Employes who signed authorization cards in these elections averaged 65 percent, but the victory margin averaged 71 percent, Kircher said.

"It is obvious that unless an employer engages in a course of action to change the thinking of his employes, the percentage of employes who will support a union in a secret ballot election will equal or exceed the percentage who have signed cards," he testified.

"It should be apparent, then, why those 94 percent of employers refused to recognize the union and demanded an election. They wished to give themselves time to 'persuade' the employes that they did not really mean what they said when they signed the cards in the first place."

All but a few of the employers who seek elections, ostensibly to determine if their employes really want the union, "end up conducting an anti-union campaign before that election," Kircher told the subcommittee.

70% Captives

The study also indicated the lengths to which some employers will go to defeat the union in the fact that 70 percent of the hostile employers gave captive audience speeches, he said.

"In other words," Kircher observed, "70 percent of all employers who opposed the union were willing to halt production to do it. . . . It is a rare occasion indeed when an employer allows the union equal time to respond, or allows the union any access whatever to the plant grounds."

During fiscal 1966 the NLRB reported that 8,103 elections were conducted and 10,902 unfair labor practice charges were filed against employers. During the same period, Kircher told the congressmen, 1,936 formal complaints were issued by NLRB regional offices—85 percent of them against employers.

But "this represents only the part of the iceberg above the surface," the witness said. He noted that the complaint figure "does not include the great number of unfair practice charges filed but settled" before a complaint issues, and the significant number of unfair practice charges not filed because "the experience of the union organizers has led them to conclude that the type of remedy they would get after two or three years of litigation is just a waste of time."

It is natural for workers to want union organization, Kircher observed, "because unionism and the collective bargaining process enable them to increase their wages and obtain that dignity and self-respect which comes with job security."

To overcome these natural tendencies the employer must "create an essentially unnatural atmosphere" whose ingredients are "nearly always fear, suspicion, division and hatred," he said.

Employers are not reluctant to create this atmosphere even though they violate the law "because they know" the penalties they will incur are "similar in effect to a slingshot used against a charging elephant," he declared. Unless something more than a slingshot is found, the elephant will continue charging his prey, he said.

Kircher asked a remedy also against the type of community campaign conducted by small-town and rural businessmen who join forces to bring in a runaway industry and then consider it their "God-sent mission to keep the union out," Kircher said, citing union experiences in Kosciusko, Forest and Tupelo, Miss.

The most heinous of all law violations is blacklisting—the most primitive of all unfair labor practices, he declared.

Pollock charged in his testimony that an anti-union conspiracy, spearheaded by large textile corporations, "feeds upon the numerous deficiencies and inequities" of the law.

He cited the cases of 550 Darlington Mfg. Co. workers "who have been waiting 11 years for a remedy after being liquidated out of their jobs" for voting for a union.

He also recalled 105 employes illegally discharged by J. P. Stevens & Co. four years ago as prime examples not only of justice delayed and denied "but of justice strangled by the shortcomings of the law."

Pollock urged denial of federal contracts to employers who "deliberately and repeatedly violate" the law; double or triple damages against chronic lawbreakers; immediate reinstatement of a victimized worker when the NLRB has confirmed an improper discharge; criminal penalties against employers who discriminate against workers filing charges or giving testimany, and a number of other specific safeguards for employes.

EMPLOYER ABUSES of National Labor Relations Act have changed dreams of many workers for economic freedom into nightmares, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher and other witnesses told Special House Labor subcommittee at hearings conducted by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) into workings of labor act. Thompson (right) is subcommittee chairman.

Rail Shopcrafts' Board Spurs Settlement Effort

The five-member Presidential rail mediation board pressed further efforts to resolve the 14-month dispute between six shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads. The board has expressed hopes for a voluntary settlement that would eliminate the need to impose one.

Panel members conferred individually with negotiators for the unions and management, and the full board again met with representatives of both sides last week.

Under the law which created the board, the first 30-day mediation period expires Aug. 16. If a settlement is not reached before then, the board will begin holding formal hearings and issue settlement recommendations at the end of another 30 days.

If after a third 30-day period there is still no settlement, the board's recommendations will become mandatory.

Unions involved in the dispute are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers. They bargain jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

In another development, the Railway Labor Executives' Association, made up of 23 unions, thanked the AFL-CIO for aiding rail labor in its hard but unsuccessful fight to head off the compulsory arbitration law.

In a resolution, RLEA voiced its "deep appreciation and gratitude" for assistance from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, the Maritime Trades Dept. and "literally hundreds" of federation affiliates.

RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty wrote Meany expressing the Association's "heartfelt thanks for your leadership" in opposing the anti-strike law when it was before Congress and in rallying others to the shopmen's cause.

"Although we did not win, I know that this country's railroaders will be forever grateful for your efforts," Leighty said. "This is the kind of leadership they appreciate."

Special Mediation Team Assigned To Assist Talks in Copper Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the parties back to the bargaining table.

The mediation team confined its efforts to labor and management representatives at Kennecott Copper Corp., largest of the domestic copper producers. As a result, negotiators held one meeting and scheduled another. Talks at the other seven companies were largely recessed, subject to further recall.

The Steelworkers and 19 other unions with members on the picket lines reported that coordinated bargaining committees met with no response at abbreviated meetings with negotiators for the Anaconda Co. and the American Smelting & Refining Co.

A union strike bulletin reported that a July 28 negotiating session with Anaconda in Butte, Mont., ended with management showing no more interest in serious bargaining than it had in previous sessions.

Anaconda "refused to change its original offer and maintained that negotiations . . . were locked into an industry-wide decision," Co-Chairman Barney Rask said for the all-union committee.

Denying a management charge that the committee has no authority to make decisions, Rask said the committee "not only has the authority but is ready to bargain" as soon as company negotiators show willingness to broaden their offer and negotiate in good faith.

Union negotiators also met with Kennecott at management's request before the special federal mediation team was named, but reported no movement from the company's previous position. At American Smelting, a July 26 meeting also ended in deadlock, the union bulletin said. Management there has produced no counterproposal to date and will make none "until union proposals have been reduced to a point that suits the company," the unions said.

Major unsettled issues that led to the strike are wages, improved pensions, and a living-cost escalator

Union bargainers at Anaconda gave management a wage comparison showing that underground miners at Butte, Mont., got $21.43 a day under the most recent contract compared with $23.88 a day for local grocery clerks, $24.41 for milk driver-salesmen, $25.80 for retail and wholesale parts employes.

Journeymen electricians at Anaconda earned $23.50 per shift as against $29.92 at the Montana Power Co. and $33.20 for building trades electricians.

"In short, all Anaconda workers are underpaid," the unions charged. Company officials refused to accept the wage comparisons, saying the process was like "comparing apples and oranges" because "company pay rates cannot be compared with any others."

As union picket lines remained solid, a fabricating subsidiary of one strikebound firm — Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp. — raised the price of all fabricated products to be shipped in September, except copper rod, by three cents a pound to meet the "premium prices" it said it must pay.

The striking unions are the Machinists, Operating Engineers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Molders, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen, the Office & Professional Employes and the USWA.

Stove Workers Open Boycott Of Magic Chef

The AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. has asked all-out labor support for a consumer boycott of products made by Magic Chef Pan Pacific Division at the City of Industry, Calif. The "Don't Buy" campaign was asked by the Stove Workers against that company division only because of its antiunion tactics, Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis said.

The union won a National Labor Relations Board election at the City of Industry plant 17 months ago. It has been unable to get an acceptable contract because of company stalling and efforts to dissipate the union's majority status, according to Sec.-Treas. Edwin F. Kaiser of the stove union.

UNION MEETING in South Viet Nam shows workers listening to a report—with gestures—by an officer of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVT). The federation is a vigorous and effective trade union center maintaining a friendly relationship with the labor movements of the free world, according to a report by Emil Lindahl of the Agency for Intl. Development, who is a member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Viet Nam Unions Seen Stronger Despite War, Communist Terror

South Viet Nam has an effective labor movement which is gradually gaining strength and health despite the war and Communist terror in the streets, an American unionist reported at a Washington briefing.

Emil Lindahl of the Agency for Intl. Development said the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVT) is the only force for nationalism that crosses all lines to bind the country together yet is not subservient to the government or the regime.

Lindahl, home on leave after three years in Viet Nam, is a long-time member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. He once was president of the former Long Island Industrial Union Council.

CVT unions, he reported, represent more than 250,000 workers—tenant farmers, plantation workers, fishermen, transport workers and textile workers. They function with admirable democracy in most areas, despite wartime difficulties, and negotiate contracts not inferior to some U.S. pacts, Lindahl said in a 90-minute report backed by slides and movies.

"You may have read a lot about the bombing of innocent villagers but very little about murder in the cities by Communist assassins," Lindahl said. "More than 980 civilians were assassinated in the first four months of this year alone—some of them average workers and union members."

This was "premeditated terror" by Viet Cong agents or sympathizers, designed to prevent the government from functioning, he said.

Lindahl charged that there has been a "lack of balanced reporting about the so-called immorality of bombing as against this kind of killing."

Myopic Vision

Discussing working conditions in Viet Nam, he deplored the tendency of too many Americans to look through their own eyes, colored by their own experiences, at other countries "just entering the Twentieth Century."

In Saigon, he said, visitors may see 10,000 men and women working on the docks. They do not realize that very few work full time because there are only 3,000 full-time jobs. Pay is low—the equivalent of about 75 cents a day for women—and living costs are high.

Workers are being trained on the docks by members of the AFL-CIO Longshoremen, who deserve respect for trying to do a "first class job," the AID man said. A novelty imported by the Americans is a dock cafeteria for the barefoot workers who seldom before could count on a nourishing meal.

The CVT is headed by Tran Quoc Bouu, a Buddhist who has been president for 18 years. Its secretary-treasurer is a Catholic, and its locals consist of all classes of citizens, Buddhists, Catholics, farmers, sailors, laborers, Cambodians, island locals, urban locals and many others, Lindahl reported.

Besides negotiating contracts and pursuing worker grievances, the unions offer a social welfare program in centers handy to membership concentrations.

American unions have helped mightily, Lindahl said. The Machinists raised more than $5,000 to help pay for a union cooperative center. The Auto Workers provided medical supplies and the Steelworkers shipped food supplies. German unions helped also through the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, according to Rudolph Faupl of the IAM.

School Course On Technology Gets IBEW Aid

Staff personnel of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are helping prepare textbook material and visual aids for the electrical aspects of a new industrial technology course to be initiated in some junior high schools this fall.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman pledged full cooperation in the project and announced the union will finance the production of a 30-minute color film showing the part electricity and electrical workers play in daily life.

The program is based on a new concept and will replace the old "shop course" in the schools where it is introduced. It will seek to inform students about the technological world they live in, with stress on the steps and processes involved in building a modern city.

A team of educators from Ohio State University and the University of Illinois, under Dr. Edward R. Towers of OSU, has been working for two years under a federal grant to develop the program. Towers has asked for help from unions, especially those in the building field.

CHECKING PLANS for the electrical section of the new Industrial Technology course to be offered this year for the first time in many junior high schools are Pres. Gordon M. Freeman (left) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Dr. Edward R. Towers of Ohio State University, who had asked labor's aid in developing instructional materials. The IBEW is financing for the course a 30-minute color film on the electrician's work.

Cites 'Obvious Fallacies':

Economist Debunks R-T-W Propaganda

A Texas economics professor has exploded some statistics used by "right-to-work" proponents to contend that "work" states have had faster rates of economic growth than other states.

In the August issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, Prof. Sam B. Barton of North Texas State University charges that the figures "involve obvious fallacies" both in logic and fact. His article is titled "The Economic Myth of 'Right-to-Work' Laws."

Besides debunking the "right-to-work" statistics, Barton supplements them with some of his own, which he says brings out a more meaningful comparison between states that ban the union shop and those that don't.

'Work' Data Faulty

Barton attacks National Right to Work Committee figures purporting to show faster rates of economic growth for "work" states on a number of grounds.

He points out that they "violate an elementary principle of statistical tables in omitting the gross quantities from which the rates of increase are computed."

When these "quantities" are included, Barton notes, the "propaganda value" of the argument is weakened because the comparative smallness of the base, in the case of "right-to-work" states, "tends to inflate relatively small volume increases into relatively large rate increases."

Barton finds that the "more rapid rates of increase in 'work' states preceded 1947, the year when Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) and most of the 'right-to-work' laws were passed."

"Surely," he adds, "the supporters of 'right-to-work' laws would not have us believe that such legislation accounts for rates of growth advantages that existed even before such laws were invented."

In his figures, Barton shows that:

- "Most of the 'work' states are poor." In 1963, 15 of the 18 "right-to-work" states ranked below the national median in per capita income. Their general standing was no better in 1963 than in 1947.
- "There is little, if any, evidence to support the assumption that 'work' legislation had any substantial effect on income standing."
- The comparison made by the committee between "work" states and "other" states was "basically regional comparisons between newer and older industrial areas" ignoring political, technological and resource factors that also account for differences in rate growths.

Barton also finds that "right to work" states are the same states that use a number of "devices" to attract industry, such as "tax subsidies, free plants, low wages and anti-union laws."

None of the "work" states, he notes, has a minimum wage law approaching federal standards, only five have fair employment practice laws, and old-age pensions and unemployment benefits are "sub-standard" in most of the "work" states.

Barton grants that "right to work" and the "other devices" attract industry but says it is "less certain" whether they contribute to the wealth of a state and the income of its people.

"For example," he concludes, "Mississippi, one of the most aggressive practitioners of this policy for the past three decades, remains, as it was at the beginning, lowest in the nation in per capita income."

Gas Company Charged With 'Reprisal' Lockout

Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers has charged Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis with locking out 300 of its workers in reprisal for testimony given before Congress by an OCAW business agent in St. Louis.

The charge was made in a telegram sent to Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of a subcommittee which recently held hearings on a bill to provide federal safety standards for natural gas pipelines.

Grospiron's wire set forth these facts:

- Contracts between Laclede and two OCAW locals, numbers 5-6 and 5-194, expired at midnight July 31 without a settlement in negotiations. Bargaining continued on a day-to-day basis.
- On Aug. 2, Robert Tibbs, local 5-6 business agent, testified before the subcommittee "regarding numerous unsafe conditions" in gas pipelines under St. Louis streets. (His testimony had been set for May but was delayed by request of the subcommittee.)
- On Aug. 3, Federal Mediator Chandler Fizer asked the firm and union to extend their contracts even though their dispute was still unsettled. The union agreed; Laclede refused. Even so, OCAW asked its members to continue working, without a contract.
- The following morning, Aug. 4, some 300 members of local 5-6 employed in the street department of Laclede found themselves locked out of their jobs.

"The work of this department," Grospiron said, "is to lay gas mains, replace with new pipe old mains which are dangerously corroded, and detect and repair gas leaks which cannot be repaired by emergency crews.

"We are advised that the company is receiving numerous reports of gas leaks, but it continues to attempt to operate with 300 men locked out."

In summary, Grospiron said:

"OCAW charges that Laclede has gravely endangered the lives and property of the people of St. Louis and suburbs, has used improper pressure tactics against the union, has retaliated against the exercise of good citizenship by Tibbs, and has shown contempt for the Senate by intimidation of a witness.

"We urge investigation of this matter by the subcommittee, on an emergency basis, and we respectfully suggest that you contact appropriate authorities in the executive department with a view to restoring safety in St. Louis immediately."

James Martin Heads URW Western District

Akron, O.—The appointment of James S. Martin as director of the Rubber Workers District 5, covering 11 western states with headquarters in Los Angeles, has been announced by URW Pres. Peter Bommarito. He succeeds Floyd Gartrell, who recently retired.

SELF EDUCATED, Samuel Gompers studied at home and in the shop, where he read aloud to his fellow cigar makers, thus developing his oratorical ability and stamina. The boy is played by Alan Howard; his mother is Sylvia Davis.

DURING BITTER STRIKE, young Gompers, played by Larry Robinson, learns that he is to become a father, one of rare occasions when he was at loss for words. Sophie Gompers is Claudette Nevins.

TV Special Focuses on Sam Gompers

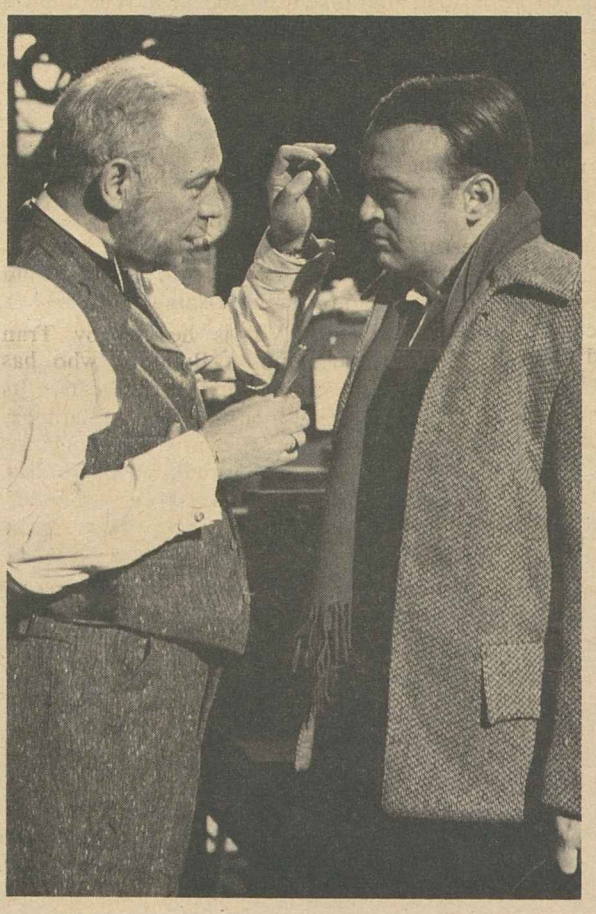
An immigrant youth in the New York slums of a century ago, Samuel Gompers embraced trade unionism as the means of escape for himself and his fellow workers from poverty, disease, starvation and ignorance.

A fiery orator and a born leader, he brought strength and militancy to the ranks of his union of cigarmakers and infused this zeal among the unionists around him. In 1881, under his leadership, the first federation of American unions was born and he served as its president for more than 40 years.

During the 1967 Labor Day period, more than 100 television stations will feature a half-hour public service dramatization of Gompers' career in "The Liquid Fire," produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation in conjunction with the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York.

In addition to pioneering new economic gains, Gompers' efforts helped bring about much of the early social legislation, which included child labor laws, workmen's compensation, the eight-hour day and other standards of American life.

During World War I Gompers was an important international figure. Though a pacifist, he helped to rally American and allied workers behind the democracies. After the war he was an architect in the creation of the Intl. Labor Organization, the worldwide organization that functions today as a specialized agency of the United Nations in seeking to raise workers' standards. Always internationally-minded, at the time of his death in 1924 Gompers was seeking to establish a Pan-American Federation of Labor.



A LEADER OF WORKERS, he is shown here rejecting bribe offer by cigar manufacturer (Rudy Bond) during his local's strike. At right, he acknowledges cheers upon election as first president of organized labor. The role of Gompers is portrayed by Leon Janney.

CONSTANT STRUGGLES beset the labor movement then, too. Gompers here is consoled by associate (Douglas Watson). For many years he was the sole full-time representative of the American Federation of Labor.

GOMPERS' EFFORTS in behalf of Latin American workers helped bring citizenship and union rights to Puerto Rico, for which he is thanked by Senor Iglesias, played by Luis Van Rooten.

Ghetto of the Mind

MEMBERS of the conservative coalition in the House who laughed and joked at the idea of using federal funds to protect children from rats have demonstrated a new shocking callousness and blindness on the crisis in the cities.

The government, they contend, should cut back sharply on its efforts to salvage the cities and relieve poverty so as not to reward the rioters and rioting.

Police, troops and curfews may be needed to keep the peace when violence erupts. But the festering decay that has gone neglected for so long cannot be contained behind barricades. It must be rooted out without delay.

The needed programs are barely under way, but the conservative coalition is hacking away to cut them back to the point of complete ineffectualness.

The tragedy is that many of the congressmen who vote against the programs to save the cities appear to be sincerely convinced that they are reflecting the sentiments of their constituents. We cannot believe that this is so, that Americans will turn away from the battle against poverty.

But there is a real problem. In the words of Sargent Shriver there is a "terrible isolation" of the affluent in the nation, those who live in relative comfort and security, from the poor in the cities. This isolation, says Shriver, breeds "distrust and hatred."

And, he continues, along with the physical ghetto of the city slum "there is another kind of ghetto—an interior ghetto of the mind where we seal off parts of democracy that don't suit us, where we box off our obligations to justice and shut out our commitments to fairness."

This "ghetto of the mind" must not and cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. And the first place to mount that challenge is in Congress where the solutions to many of the ills of the cities must be fashioned.

The Whole Truth

THE URGENT NEED for a strong "truth-in-lending" law was underscored in some rather startling figures presented to the House subcommittee holding hearings on the Senate-passed measure.

In 1966 American consumer debt, excluding mortgages, totaled $95 billion on which consumers paid credit charges of $13 billion.

The need for a law that gives the consumer the basic information on how much he is paying for credit and at what interest rate seems beyond debate in terms of the enormous amount of money involved.

The Senate measure, while a landmark in the long struggle to enact "truth-in-lending" legislation, has some weaknesses that should be corrected in the House. First mortgage loans—probably the biggest credit transaction that most families are involved in—revolving charge accounts in department stores and finance charges under $10 were excluded from the disclosure provisions of the Senate measure and should be restored in the House.

With a $13 billion stake in the nation's credit business, consumers have an absolute right to know clearly and simply how much they are paying for what.

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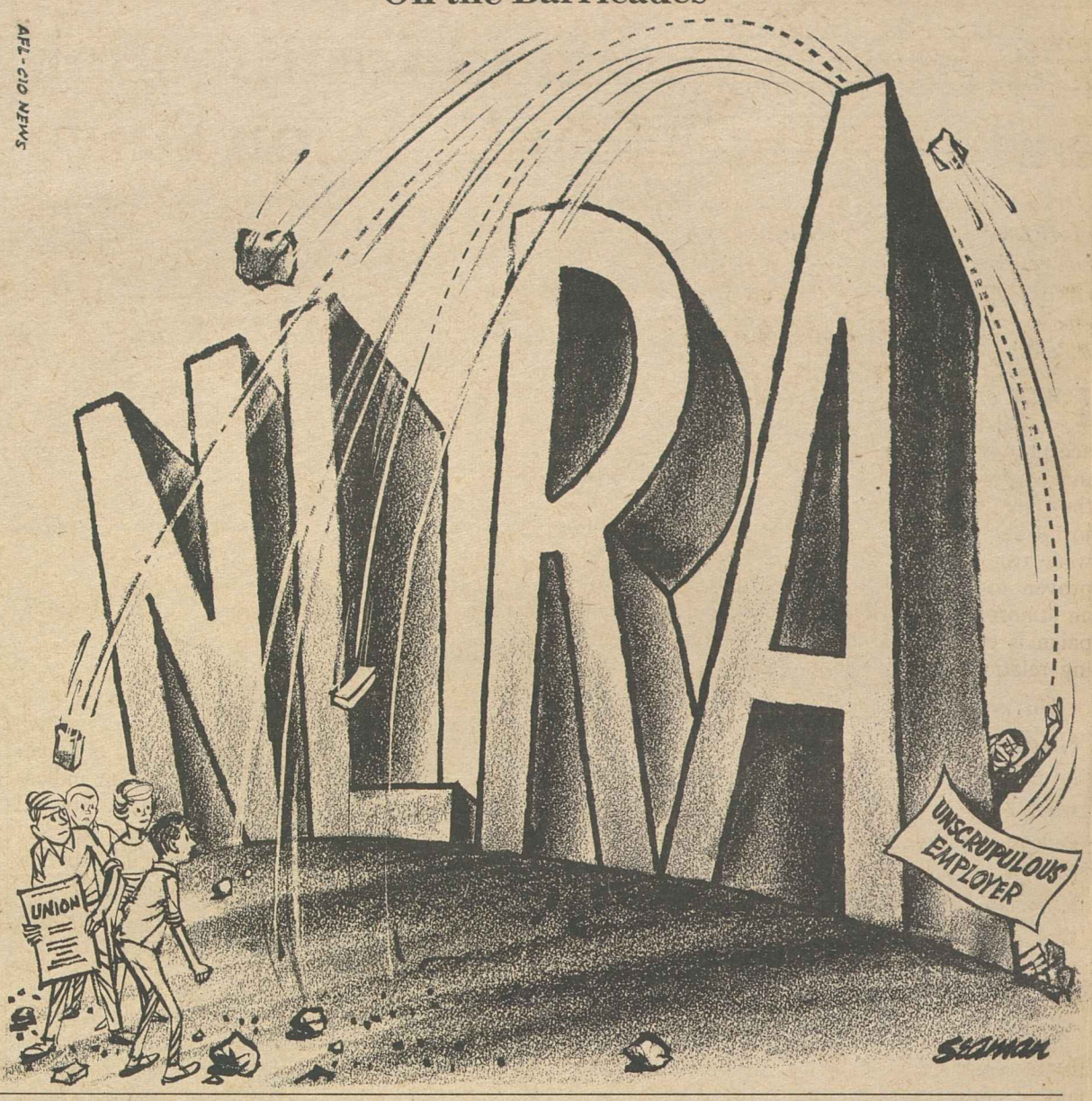
'On the Barricades'



'The Work Is There to Be Done':

O'Hara Bill Seeks Million Jobs As 'Essential Answer' to Riots

The following remarks were made on the House floor by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) on introduction of his bill to provide a million new jobs a year for persons now unemployed or seriously underemployed.

A FEW DAYS AGO the House of Representatives passed, by an overwhelming margin, a bill designed to assist law enforcement officers in coping with the outward symptoms of what I referred to during the debate as America's most serious crisis since the Civil War. That bill contained, among other provisions, a generous authorization for funds to train such officers in combatting riots.

But attacking the symptoms of a major cancer in the body politic is only part of the job—and the easier and more superficial part, at that. Now we must turn to the other part of the job—the eradication of the root causes of civil unrest.

The Congress and the President have been working together, along with dedicated state and local officials in every part of the nation, to strike at the causes of the dangerous sense of irrelevance that makes strangers in a strange land of so many of our fellow Americans. This sense of irrelevance, I suggest, is a deeper wound to the human soul than segregation or discrimination or poverty—though it adds to the pain of each of these.

When a whole technology is changing, as our is; when the entire industrial pattern is being revolutionized, as ours is, when the strength and willingness to work that was all that many Americans could bring to the market place is no longer a sufficient commodity with which to earn a living; then people begin to wonder what they exist for, and whether they have any meaning as individuals in the economy and in the society. When they feel this way, they lose any sense of identity and they are easy prey to the first demagogue who comes along.

Americans are a complex people, and our needs are complex. But the basic need of any human being is a purpose—a function to fulfill—a job to do. Jobs are not the whole answer to the problems that are facing our society, but they are an essential answer. And while the agenda of our society does not end with the goal of full employment, it most surely begins there.

To achieve the goal of full employment—a goal to which the Congress and the nation have been pledged since the landmark Employment Act of 1946—a large number of my House colleagues and I have proposed legislation to provide a program of jobs for people willing and able to work. This bill calls for a massive investment in the form of grants to federal, state and local government agencies and to private non-profit organizations, to help them bear the cost of providing a million new jobs a year to people who are now unemployed or seriously underemployed. The bill does not specify the kinds of jobs that can be offered, but it clearly envisages what I could call "entrance jobs"—jobs in urban improvement, jobs as teachers' aides, hospital aides, jobs on reforestation projects, jobs which the economy needs, and which the unemployed need, but jobs which do not now exist. The bill further provides that such jobs will be offered subject to a brief but essential set of standards guaranteeing that the men and women who are offered these jobs will be paid at a level high enough to sustain human dignity and under the protections which other working people take for granted.

I CAN HEAR IT SAID that this is a vast "make-work" bill. That is not the case. The work is there to be done, and there are vast areas in which the nation desperately needs the services of its unemployed. This is a "make-job" program to fill the unfilled and the dangerous gap between what the country and its people need and what is presently available in the way of jobs.

I will not exaggerate the claims for this legislation. I believe the passage of this bill will not solve all our problems. It will not forever and immediately erase unemployment, nor will it bring within the first week of its operation a total sense of belonging—a full realization of relevance to every American who today feels he does not have anything to offer this society. But it is a beginning and an ambitious beginning.

The Employment Act, as I mentioned, pledged us to a national policy "for assuring full employment." That was 21 years ago and many Americans are still unable to find work. The time has come, I think, to redeem that pledge.

Kircher Testifies:

Employer Demand for Election Sure Signal of Anti-Union Drive

The following is excerpted from the testimony of AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher before the Special Labor subcommittee of the House Labor Committee on a bill to increase the effectiveness of remedies under the National Labor Relations Act.

I WOULD LIKE very much to come before you today and report that the employer who accepts unionization and allows his employes to make a free and uncoerced decision as to whether they want union representation is in the vast majority. It would be in the public interest if this were true, for the acceptance of unionism has proven to be a wise business decision because an atmosphere of hostility in the organizing campaign is carried over into the collective bargaining relationship.

I regret very much that that is not the case. Ninety-four percent of all employers who seek NLRB elections, ostensibly to determine whether their employes really want the union, end up conducting an anti-union campaign before that election. Some indications of the lengths to which these employers will go in their attempts to defeat the union in the election is indicated by the methods of communication they use to do it.

We found from our study that 70 percent of all the employers who opposed the union gave captive audience speeches. A captive audience speech is one given during production time by the plant superintendent or other agent of the employer. In other words, 70 percent of all employers who opposed the union were willing to halt production to do it. In case there is any lingering doubt in your minds, let me indicate that it is a rare occasion indeed when an employer allows the union equal time to respond or allows the union any access whatever to the plant grounds.

Perhaps even more significant from an organizing point of view is the timing of these speeches. We conducted a special examination of the speeches given during the past four months and found that 50 percent of them were given within the last 72 hours before the election. Thus they were timed to have their greatest impact and to prevent the union from utilizing other slower means of communication to respond. As a matter of fact, 7 percent of these speeches were given in the last 24 hours before the election. This is a violation of the board's election regulations, but this rather clear rule does not seem to have much impact on 7 percent of the employers.

We realize, of course, that not every employer speech and not every action taken by the employer is an unfair labor practice. But to give you an idea of how often employers violate the National Labor Relations Act we need but turn to the annual report of the NLRB for fiscal 1966. In that period, 8,103 elections were held, and in the same period 10,902 unfair labor practice charges were filed against the employers. During that period 1,936 formal complaints were issued by regional offices of the NLRB. Eighty-five percent of them were issued against employers. But this represents only the part of the "iceberg above the surface."

This figure on complaints does not include the great number of unfair labor practice charges filed against employers which are settled before a complaint is issued. In addition, none of these figures reflects the significant unknown number of unfair labor practices committed by employers which are not filed with the NLRB because the experience of the union organizers involved has led them to conclude that the type of remedy which they would get after two or three years of litigation is just a waste of time. Finally, an indication of the trend of employer attitude toward union organizing campaigns is given by the fact that the number of unfair labor practice charges for fiscal 1966 represents an increase of 80 percent over the same category eight years ago.

OUR STUDY is also helpful in analyzing the effect of unfair labor practices on the results of elections. In the 495 elections unions won 52 percent. But when unfair labor practice activity was involved that figure was considerably reduced. Thus, when the elections occurred subsequent to firings, layoffs or demotions, unions only won 43 percent; finally, when the employer had increased wages prior to the election, unions won 37 percent. The lesson seems apparent: An employer increases his chances of defeating the union when he commits unfair labor practices.

It is very natural for workers to unionize because unionism and the collective bargaining process enable them to increase their wages and obtain dignity and self respect which comes with job security. To overcome these natural tendencies the employer must create an essentially unnatural atmosphere. The ingredients of that unnatural atmosphere are nearly always fear, suspicion, division and hatred. Employers are not reluctant to create this atmosphere even though they violate the law by doing so because they know that the sanctions they will incur are similar in effect to a slingshot used against a charging elephant. Unless something more than a slingshot is found, that elephant will continue charging. The conclusion is obvious. To combat elephantile employer unfair labor practices we need better weapons.

Hit Communists:

Indonesian Union Head Urges Support for South Vietnamese

DARIUS MARPAUNG, president of the Indonesian Christian Workers Union, declared in a national radio interview that Indonesia had been "brainwashed by the Communists for many years," but that he hoped to persuade his government to break relations with North Viet Nam and recognize South Viet Nam.

He said that his recent visit to South Viet Nam, where he had consulted with Tran Quoc Buu, president of the Confederation of Vietnamese Trade Unions, had convinced him of the necessity of supporting the South Vietnamese in their fight to preserve independence.

"The Communists in our country, before they were ousted in a coup d'etat, told us that South Viet Nam is just a puppet of the United States and that the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong, is a patriotic movement," he reported on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference, heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Marpaung said he had learned that the Viet Cong "is purely a Communist terrorist organization and the National Liberation Front is purely a political arm of the Lao Dong, the Communist Party of North Viet Nam."

APPEARING on the same program was Harry Goldberg, AFL-CIO international affairs representative, who served in Indonesia for several years as a representative of the AFL Free Trade Union Committee and more recently represented the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions there.

Goldberg said that some Indonesian generals had told him: "We are very glad the Americans are in Viet Nam. We have an example there of a definite stand against a Communist takeover. What happened there encouraged us to the coup d'etat when the Communists tried to take over here."

Reporters on the program were Richard Dudman, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ORGANIZED LABOR in the United States has long sought the friendship of the American farmer. In some cases this friendship has been reciprocated; in others it has been curtly rejected by men who would rather make the farmer and the industrial worker enemies instead of friends.

The relationship between organized labor and the National Farmers Union is an example of close cooperation. In recent years, the relationship between labor and the National Grange has improved. The Grange—long representative of the "family farmer"—has become more moderate in its stand on matters of deep concern to workers.

But the stubborn holdout has been and continues to be the American Farm Bureau Federation. This powerful organization has been a persistent and implacable enemy of organized labor and the great social and economic programs of the past 35 years.

A defender of "right-to-work," the Farm Bureau again showed its colors recently when its representative appeared before a Senate committee and opposed the right of farm workers to organize under the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

Its political, social and economic philosophy as revealed in its conventions' resolutions is a hodge podge of free enterprise, the sacredness of property rights, decentralization of government, limited Supreme Court power, support for the Dirksen amendment which would upset the "one man-one vote" decision of the Supreme Court.

In labor-management relations, the story is clear. The Farm Bureau supports "right-to-work" laws on the state level; opposes industrywide collective bargaining; would prohibit strikes in public service and in agriculture "during a critical period of production or harvesting;" seeks "more effective remedies" against secondary boycotts, "featherbedding," recognition and organizational picketing; wants punishment authority taken away from the National Labor Relations Board and given to the courts; opposes "any increase in the minimum wage and the extension of coverage to additional groups;" deplores "efforts to reduce the length of the work week either by legislative action or labor-management negotiations;" and would limit federal regulation of farm labor.

* * *

FAR FROM the dirt farmer, the Farm Bureau had its roots in a Chamber of Commerce. It was created as a "bureau" of the Binghamton, N.Y., Chamber of Commerce in 1909. Its original financial support came from the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Hudson Railroad and extension funds from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

County agents became Farm Bureau representatives and as such held semi-official status enabling them both to recruit new members and, above all, to exercise a dominant influence on the thinking of farmers in their areas. Only in recent years have the official ties between the Dept. of Agriculture and the Farm Bureau been cut so that county agents no longer are Farm Bureau employes.

With its headquarters in Chicago, the Farm Bureau has a large professional staff to handle its "farm" interests and most of all its business interests.

Its leaders have been highly conservative and one of them, at least, Allan B. Kline, is a trustee of Americans for Constitutional Action, a right-wing group headed by retired Adm. Ben Moreell.

In "Who's Behind Our Farm Policy," published in 1959, Wesley McCune wrote that the Farm Bureau was "conceived by businessmen, born in a Chamber of Commerce, nurtured on funds from industry and has never completely left its home and parents."

That statement is still true. Ever since its founding some 60 years ago, the American Farm Bureau Federation has managed to avoid the same kind of scrutiny that has been directed against many other segments of American life. Perhaps the time has now come for that scrutiny to be made.

INDONESIA should break relations with North Viet Nam and establish them with South Viet Nam, according to Darius Marpaung (second from left), president of the Indonesian Christian Workers' Union. Marpaung was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference, carried on the Mutual Broadcasting System. Reporters were Richard Dudman (left), St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Harry Conn (right), Press Associates, Inc. Harry Goldberg, AFL-CIO international representative, was on the program with Marpaung.

How to Buy:

Happiness May Be a White Pill But the FTC Is Sort of Doubtful

By Sidney Margolius

YOU ARE ABOUT to lose some of your most exciting, suspenseful TV commercials, like the one showing the woman who beats up her kid, husband and neighbors because somebody slammed a door. Then she swallows a brand-name aspirin tablet and loves everybody again. Happiness in a little white pill.

You no longer even may get to see diagrams of your interior plumbing showing how a brand-name aspirin speeds through your pipes while old slow-pokey crawls along.

The Federal Trade Commission, with due deliberation, has just said what we've been telling you for years. You might as well buy the 15-cent private-brand aspirins offered by co-ops, department stores and many drug stores, instead of paying 69 cents to $1.39 and even more for advertised brands, sometimes with a few secondary ingredients added.

Now the FTC is about a propose a rule, if the brand-name aspirin packagers can't convince it otherwise. It will bar claims of effectiveness or safety which contradict or exceed statements on the label. Sometimes the aspirin advertisers make claims on TV which they don't dare make on their package labels.

What ran the aspirin packagers afoul of the FTC is the lengths they have been going to in advertising uses for aspirin. Aspirin is merely a mild pain-reliever. But the ads have suggested, or hinted broadly, that aspirin and related compounds should be taken for "irritability," "jittery nerves" and "tension."

Other "objectionable" claims for analgesics (pain relievers) noted by the FDA include such conditions as influenza, lumbago, migraine, neuritis, sciatica, sleeplessness and tension headaches. The FDA feels that such conditions cannot be diagnosed by a layman and are too serious to risk treatment without a doctor's care.

The FTC and Bristol-Meyers Co., manufacturers of Bufferin, currently are in dispute over Bufferin's claims for its possible usefulness for arthritis as shown in a medical study.

The FTC previously had complained about Bufferin's insistent assertions that its additional ingredient (an antacid) prevented stomach upsets. FTC-sponsored research found that there was no significant difference in frequency of stomach upset between the two ordinary aspirin brands in the test and Bufferin.

All that Bufferin has over aspirin, for its much higher price, is the added antacid. If you really suffer stomach upset when taking aspirin, all you need do is take it with a pinch of a common antacid like soda bicarb or magnesium sulfate, and presto! you're buffered. Or drink a full glass of water when taking aspirin to help guard against upset. Or private brands of buffered aspirin are available at half the price.

PRODUCTS like Anacin and Excedrin, which have "a combination of ingredients your doctor recommends," cost about twice as much as ordinary brand-name aspirin, and actually 10 times the price of private-brand aspirin. Such combination products are usually about two-thirds aspirin plus an additional pain-reliever like phenacetin, plus a little caffeine.

More new variations of aspirin are appearing on the market. These include new time-released aspirins like Measurin, Norgesic, Stendin and Relay. The FDA has questioned the claims made by these products on the grounds that the clinical investigation reports on which the claims were based were incomplete or otherwise faulty. (Some of the people reported by an outside clinical investigator as receiving Stendin during the clinical trials actually were deceased, the FDA said.)

Another new pain reliever advertised in the women's magazines is Vanquish, with two of everything: "two pain relievers . . . plus two buffering agents . . . plus the fifth ingredient." But the ads do not say what any of the ingredients are, a notable instance of "advertising by omission" that characterizes such medicine advertising.

A related case of aspirin-phenacetin-caffeine combined with another ingredient and sold under a brand name is Coriciden, a widely-used decongestant pill. The other ingredient is an antihistamine. While the antihistamine is a genuine medical ingredient often prescribed by doctors, the price under the advertised name is $1.53 for 24 tablets.

Pharmacists can buy a comparable product under the generic name of chlorpheniramine maleate with APC for $5 per 1000 tablets, or a half-cent apiece. Thus the actual wholesale value is about 12 cents for 24 tablets. At retail, comparable private-brand combinations of antihistamine, aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine sell for as little as $1.50 per 100 tablets.

As we used to say in the old days, don't take any wooden nickels.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

A Wandering Sense of Direction Holds Interesting Possibilities

By Jane Goodsell

I WAS TICKLED to read that Lillian Hellman has such a poor sense of direction she frequently gets lost on her own grounds and can't find her way back home. Lillian Hellman is an eminent playwright who twice won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award, and I think that proves she is no dimwit. I find it consoling to share my affliction with someone of Miss Hellman's mentality.

Actually, I've never got lost on my own property (it's a 50x100 lot) but I do often become confused in places that don't pose directional problems for most people. In doctors' offices, for example, when I can't find the exit. And restaurants. Just last week on a return trip from the ladies' room, I had to hail a waiter to shepherd me back to my table.

My mother, from whom I inherit my deficiency (she can get lost in a ladies' room), welcomed me back with sympathetic clucking.

But my husband, who has an absolutely uncanny sense of direction and is, therefore, a lot less tolerant, remarked sarcastically that I should have sprinkled breadcrumbs like Hansel and Gretel to guide me back to my starting point.

THE WAY he looks at it, I'm always getting lost because I am dreamy and inattentive and he never gets lost because he's alert and vigilant. Which is just plain ridiculous. The reason he doesn't get lost is that he has a sense of direction.

Having spent a good part of my life in a state of geographical bewilderment, I've found it therapeutic to collect case histories of brainy individuals similarly nonplussed.

One that I particularly cherish was related by Fred Friendly, president of CBS News, who resigned a while back. Mr. Friendly, having delivered a ringing denunciation of his network's news policies and addressed an ultimatum to his boss, strode dramatically out the door of the boss's office . . . and into the coat closet.

Now that's the sort of thing that is always happening to me. But in this case, it didn't. It happened to him. And Mr. Friendly is brilliant.

Hundreds Aided:

Union Scholarships Open College Doors

SCHOLARSHIP AID to help young men and women meet the expenses of college educations is being awarded by an increasing number of AFL-CIO affiliates.

Most of the awards at the international union level are earmarked for the sons and daughters of members, but the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has presented scholarships to help four young journeyman members study for degrees in the field of electrical engineering.

Winners of awards of $2,500 a year for four years, good at any accredited engineering school of the winner's choice, were:

James L. Harrison, Local 779, Columbus, Ga.; Douglas E. Hefner, Local 32, Lima, O.; Robert L. Jack, Local 332, San Jose, Calif., and Davis M. Shackleton, Local 1547, Anchorage, Alaska.

The National Maritime Union has awarded scholarships worth $2,500 a year for the four college years to nine children of members. The winners were selected by an independent panel of educators under the chairmanship of Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University on the basis of competition administered for the union by the Educational Testing Service. Chosen were:

Ernesto Bachiller, New York, son of Ernesto Bachiller, who sails as a chief cook; Jose DeJesus, New York, whose father, Jose, is a merchant seaman; Otto F. McNab, Arabi, La., son of Robert O. McNab, a seaman; Candice L. Connor, New Orleans, daughter of James J. Connor, a seaman; Cheryl Margaret Francis, New Orleans, daughter of Albert Felix Francis, Jr., a seaman.

Also, John Chaiken, Springfield, Mass., whose father, Arthur Chaiken, is a fireman-watertender; Christine L. Compston, Portland, Me., daughter of William T. Compston, a baker on passenger vessels; Sandra Gayle Daws, Port Arthur, Tex., whose stepfather, Ben C. Gann, Jr., is a seaman, and Helene M. Bolden, Bryn Mawr, Pa., daughter of Edgar Bolden, a fireman-watertender.

Awards by Seafarers

The children of five members of the Seafarers have been picked by a committee of prominent educators for awards totaling $6,000 for the four years of college. They are:

Bronwyn M. Adams, daughter of Edgar Adams, Jr., Bayou Vista, La.; Anthony J. Calister, son of Raymond Calister, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Lisa Ann Cresci, granddaughter and dependent of Peter Gonzales, Jamaica, N.Y.; Philip E. Shrimpton, son of Jack (Aussie) Shrimpton, Lexington, Ky., and George S. Thurmer, son of George B. Thurmer, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Twelve four-year scholarships worth $1,000 a year for four years have been awarded by the Machinists to 11 children of members and one member. The winners were picked by a committee of educators from among 1,400 applications which were limited by the union to the children of members and members themselves under 35 years of age.

The member-winner is George Callender, Jr., 23, of Ocean Springs, Miss., who belongs to IAM Local 1133 at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula. He will attend Jackson County College, Gautier, Miss., and continue working at Ingalls.

The remaining winners:

Daniel Bauwens, Omaha, Neb., son of Bernard H. Bauwens of Local 1826; Clifford Butzin, Peru, Ind., son of Otto Butzin, Local 2069; Joan DiGiacobbe, Wilmington, Del., daughter of Attilio DiGiacobbe, Local 1284; Thomas P. Foley, Jr., Dover, N.H., son of Thomas Foley, Local 634; Patricia C. Hannigan, Balboa, C.Z., daughter of Joseph Hannigan, Local 699.

More Winners Named

Also, Stephanie Hernandez, Citrus Heights, Calif., daughter of Mike Hernandez, Local 1209; David S. Kemper, Vancouver, Wash., son of Eugene Kemper, Local 1374; Susan Mathews, Green Bay, Wis., daughter of Robert Mathews, Local 501; Barbara E. Richardson, Wichita, Kan., daughter of Lloyd Richardson, Local 733; David Snizek, Chicopee, Mass., son of Chester Snizek, Local 1746, and Leonore Uebelher, Alexandria, Va., daughter of Rudolph Uebelher, Local 1759.

The Glass Bottle Blowers, whose scholarship fund is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions from members, have presented awards to two children of members—Linda M. Skuse, Milpitas, Calif., daughter of Arthur R. Skuse, Local 262; and Randolph Shrider, Glenford, O., whose father, Walter R. Shrider, is employed by the Central Silica Co., a sand-producing firm.

Edward L. Wheatley Scholarships of $500 for each of four years of college study have been awarded by the Operative Potters to three children of members selected on the basis of regional competitive examinations. The scholarships honor the union's international president.

The winners are Thomas P. Gallagher, Trenton, N. J., son of Thomas P. Gallagher; Kathleen Ann Wilson, Tiffin, O., daughter of Recording Sec. Harold Wilson of Local 7, and Peggy Thyra Harding, El Sobrante, Calif., daughter of Leroy C. Harding.

James E. Jones Named To Labor Dept. Post

James E. Jones, Jr., a veteran Labor Dept. lawyer and a former staff member of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, has been named associate solicitor in the Division of Labor Relations & Civil Rights, Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced.

Biemiller Asks Strong Law:

House Urged to Plug Holes in Credit Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

other than as true annual percentages, he stressed.

"The consumer is hurt in two ways," Biemiller went on. "First, he cannot readily compare the costs of competing credit offers. Second, he is led to believe that credit costs are lower than they actually are. Rates are quoted in ways that imply that they are very low, and to give the impression that they are annual rates when they are not. . . .

"In no other field of lending does such disorder and confusion prevail. Business borrowers from banks and other financial institutions would not put up with the flim-flam in credit cost quotations that is defended as appropriate and even necessary in the consumer market.

"Surveys have amply demonstrated that few consumers have any real knowledge of how much they pay for installment credit, and especially what they are paying in terms of annual interest."

Biemiller pointed out that in 1966 interest on consumer debt, including installment credit, totaled $12.7 billion. He cited a 1960 study which showed that installment purchasers who thought they were paying an average of 8.3 percent interest actually were paying 23.2 percent, and added:

"Whatever the mysteries of consumer credit financing, there is little mystery about why consumer borrowers know so little about its costs. They are concealed behind a curtain of indecipherable statistics, a curtain that's pure gold on the side of the lender."

He hailed Mrs. Sullivan's bill for its inclusion of annual rates of charge on first mortgages (defined as covering such extras as points). The AFL-CIO, he said, thinks it important that home-buyers have a clear understanding of the dollar costs on long-term loans—usually the largest debt a family contracts.

Labor can see "no excuse," he went on, for the Senate bill's exclusion of retail deals on which finance charges are less than $10. The exemption, he maintained, creates "a wide potential for evasion," and would make the inclusion of revolving credit meaningless.

Biemiller supported Mrs. Sullivan's plan to require that the term "finance charge" include all items the buyer must pay as a condition of purchasing on credit and for which he would not be charged if he paid cash.

Douglas said it was "nonsense" for department stores and other profferers of credit cards to maintain they cannot tell customers the true annual interest rate because the calculation would be too complicated.

"The rate now charged is 1.5 percent a month on the amount due at the beginning of a monthly billing period," he said. "In spite of all the hair-splitting, this is the equivalent of 18 percent a year, and there is no legitimate reason for not quoting this rate alongside and with the monthly rate. . . .

"Why shouldn't a housewife know that her credit is costing her 18 percent a year? Perhaps she could borrow somewhere else at a cheaper rate."

Miss Furness, in approving the restoration of the provisos dropped from the Senate bill, said the mere introduction of the legislation testifies that the public has decided to assert its rights.

Consumers, once a "placid lot resigned to maltreatment, oblivious of injustice, and fatalistic about the way they were treated in the market-place," she said, are now "demanding standards that will differentiate between the fraudulent and the fair, between the legally permissible and the ethically wrong."

Barr specifically urged that Senate exemption of first mortgage rates and credit transactions involving less than $10 in finance charges be restored to the bill.

He and Biemiller expressed agreement with Mrs. Sullivan's proposal to end deception in advertising of credit and financing, a matter the Senate did not consider.

Cement Workers Win Pattern Hike

Chicago—An eight-week strike of nearly 1,000 members of the Cement Workers ended the reluctance of Universal-Atlas Div. of United States Steel Corp. to accept an industry 'pattern' pact.

Management agreed to terms at a joint meeting here and the strikers returned to work. The pattern includes wage hikes of 35.5 cents an hour spread over two years; improved vacation, holiday and premium pay; layoff notice, makeup pay for service with the military reserve, and other improvements.

The agreement covers plants at Hudson, N. Y., Northampton, Pa., Leeds, Ala., Independence, Kan., and Waco, Tex. At the newly automated plant in Hannibal, Mo., a catch-up raise of 48 cents an hour was negotiated, union Pres. Felix C. Jones said.

LEADERS OF SEVEN UNIONS comprising the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee, meeting in Washington, hear William Wright, left foreground, of the U.S. Tariff Commission, explain tariff cuts on stone, glass and clay products resulting from Kennedy round trade talks. The union leaders also explored the possibility of joint organizing, research and bargaining programs.

Stone, Glass Unions Cite Tariff Cut Impact

Seven AFL-CIO unions have warned that tariff reductions resulting from trade talks between the U.S. and other nations will have "serious economic impact" on stone, glass and clay industries.

The unions comprise the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee. They issued their warning following a Washington meeting at which the "Kennedy round" of trade negotiations was a main item for discussion.

Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers, committee chairman, said: "For labor to oppose fair trade in this day and age would be utter stupidity, but to be oblivious of problems that tragically affect and disrupt industries, employment, and community life is equally the same."

Minton pointed out that the labor movement supported the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 but with the understanding that consideration would be given to industries and employment that might be injured by future trade negotiations.

In the stone, glass and clay industries, he said tariff concessions and "dumping actions" by foreign competitors are having a harsh affect "and this consideration has not been provided."

The committee also discussed other mutual problems affecting the stone, glass and clay industries, including ways in which the unions might coordinate organizing drives, collective bargaining efforts and research programs.

Union presidents leading their delegations at the meeting, besides Minton, were: Felix C. Jones, Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers; George Parker, Flint Glass Workers; Paul Pelfrey, Brick & Clay Workers; Ralph Reiser, Glass & Ceramic Workers; and E. L. Wheatley, Potters.

Veteran Coast Unionist Robert S. Ash Retires

Oakland, Calif.—Robert S. Ash, who directed Oakland's general strike in 1946 and who has long been in the forefront of labor's wars on poverty and discrimination, retired as executive secretary-treasurer of the Alameda County AFL-CIO, on his 60th birthday, after 24 years of service.

More than 1,000 persons, including many whom he helped win public office, paid tribute to him at a testimonial dinner during which Oakland Fire Fighters Local 55 presented him with a chief's white helmet and declared him an "honorary fireman."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a message saying "you leave the trade union ranks with my personal regrets but with my very best wishes for a long and carefree retirement."

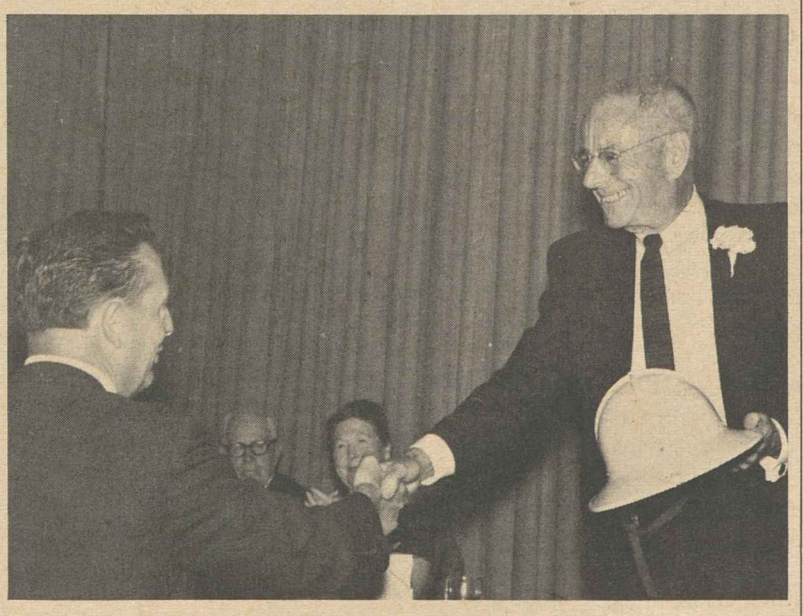
Meany said he is well aware that labor's effectiveness depends in great measure on the job done in central bodies by workers like Ash. He added: "The hours have been long, the work hard . . . and the kind words all too few."

Ash got into the labor movement in 1934, joining the Machinists as an apprentice auto mechanic. Three years later he led organization of a garage employes' local of the Teamsters, and in 1943 he was elected secretary of the local central body.

The victorious two-day general strike was touched off when Oakland authorities reneged on a promise that police would not escort trucks through Retail Clerks' picket lines at two struck department stores. Everything was closed down except vital utilities and a few neighborhood groceries until city fathers reinstated their pledge.

Ash developed the council-sponsored Work Experience & Training Program which has been fitting minority and disadvantaged youth with skills since 1965, with 1,000 trainees the goal for 1967. The program, first financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity and now by the Neighborhood Youth Corps, gets its teacher and director from union ranks.

A Teamsters' delegate when he took the AFL-CIO post, Ash was expelled in 1947 in a dispute with former Pres. Dave Beck of that union, which in turn was expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 because of corruption in its leadership. He has since been a member of RCIA Local 870. In addition he has been a vice president of the State AFL-CIO since 1946 and a member of the State Personnel Board since 1959.



FIRE CHIEF'S HAT was presented to Robert S. Ash (right) when he retired after 24 years as executive secretary-treasurer of the Alameda County, Calif., AFL-CIO by Mike Anthony of Oakland Fire Fighters Local 55. Over Anthony's shoulder can be seen Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.).

Strike-Won Benefits Pay Reagan's Bill

Santa Monica, Calif.—The health and welfare plan won by the Screen Actors Guild after a bitter strike in 1960 will pay the bill for Gov. Ronald Reagan's gall bladder operation, the union said.

Reagan, in St. John's Hospital here, also had a small growth removed from his lower lip. He is eligible for union-won hospitalization because his movie industry income in the past 12 months—basically residual payments for re-showings of "Death Valley Days"—was at least $1,000.

Franklyn Nofziger, the California Republican's press secretary, said Reagan was covered "wholly or partly" by the SAG plan.

Fire Fighters Offer Reward In Riot Attacks

The Fire Fighters have announced the union will pay a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the conviction of anyone who causes the death or permanent disabling of one of its members while he is on duty during a riot or civil insurrection.

Pres. William D. Buck and Sec.-Treas. A. E. Albertoni said the offer applies to each member killed or disabled during a specific incident. They noted that several IAFF members have been injured and some killed in disorders of recent months.

"Fire fighting in the best of circumstances is a very hazardous occupation that annually takes a heavy toll in injury and death," Buck said. "It is intolerable when the normal hazard is increased by attacks and gunfire from irresponsible, riotous citizens.

"As the union that has worked to improve the conditions of fire fighters for nearly 50 years, we feel that our rewards may help the law enforcement procedures and thus help protect our members when they are working in the line of duty."

Bricklayers Pact Sets Age, Lifting Guarantees

Kingston, Ont.—At least one of every five men hired will be aged 55 or over under a contract that ended a seven-day strike by Bricklayers Local 10 against the Kingston Builders' Exchange.

Unionists Tour National Forest Job Corps Site

Pagosa Springs, Colo. — Union officers, civic leaders and area officials climbed deep into the heart of the San Juan Mountains to take a look at the Pagosa Springs Conservation Job Corps Center near here—and liked what they saw.

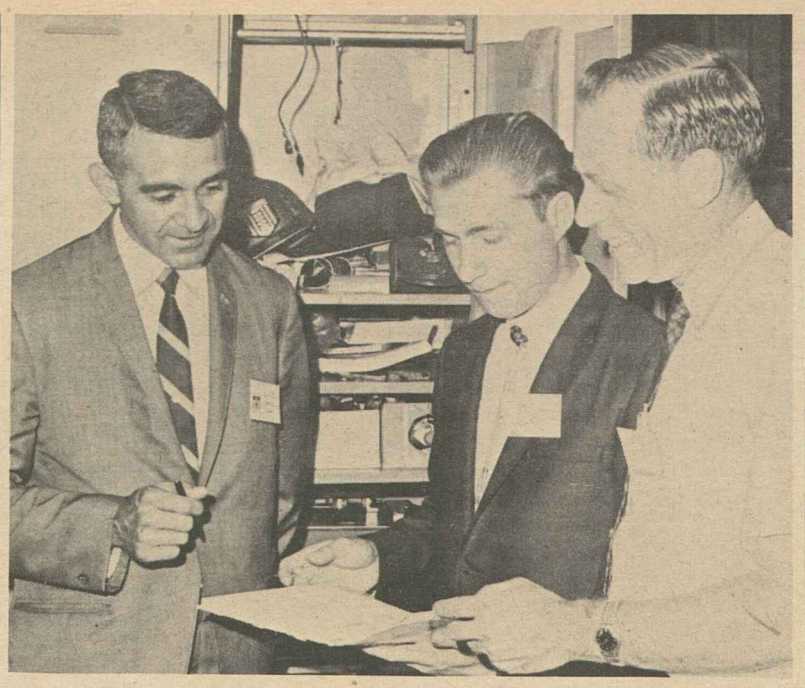
"Drink in what is being done at this Job Corps center, communicate face-to-face with the corpsmen," Pres. Herrick S. Roth of the Colorado AFL-CIO urged the union leaders. "Relate to your membership at home what you have experienced here. We can't afford any more Detroits; what we see here might be the answer for many of the youth of our nation."

Sam Martinez, special assistant to Gov. John Love (R-Colo.), hailed the corpsmen for their contribution to the state and expressed the hope that Colorado will have made a contribution to their lives by the time they are graduated.

The center, which is administered by the San Juan National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, and the State AFL-CIO were co-hosts for the visit.

Mark Reimers, center director, said the corpsmen did $163,000 worth of productive work last year in the national forest and at the center itself.

The center has a capacity of 112 corpsmen and offers a program of basic education and work-vocational skills and social development.



LABOR AND CIVIC LEADERS who visited the Pagosa Springs, Colo., Conservation Job Corps Center were welcomed by Pres. Herrick Roth (right) of the Colorado AFL-CIO and guided through the area by Tom Copeland (center) and other corpsmen. Sam Martinez (left), special assistant to Gov. John Love (R-Colo.), congratulated the corpsmen for their contributions to the state.

NMU School Upgrades 1,000 Seamen in Year

New York—The National Maritime Union's upgrading and retraining program in its first year prepared 1,074 unlicensed seamen for skilled jobs—most of them aboard new types of automated vessels.

The Coast Guard gave the graduates a total of 1,946 endorsements, it added.

The report was made public by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran as chairman of the board of trustees of the NMU Pension & Welfare Plan, which administers the program.

It showed that the school—located in its own building—graduated 305 deck-engine mechanics and engine-men, newly-created ratings on automated vessels.

In addition, it turned out 378 junior and refrigerator engineers and 14 machinists, ratings which are in short supply; 245 able seamen, 425 firemen-watertenders and oilers, and 271 in the various service and culinary skills.

Training in preparation for examinations for deck and engineer officer licenses was completed by another 23 unlicensed seamen. This phase of the program was discontinued when the NMU-affiliated Marine Officers and other officer unions inaugurated their own programs.

"The old days when seaman had to learn by doing produced a great body of skilled men for American flag ships," Curran said. "But as ships move into the computer age, a seaman must know more and learn it faster.

"Our school is making it possible. It has also helped to fill shortages of skilled ratings in the present emergency created by the Viet Nam situation and the closing of the Suez Canal.

"The school is doing a fine job on all counts. What it needs, however, is what the nation needs—a positive, long-range maritime policy for the national strength and benefits that will stem from a strong American merchant marine manned by skilled, loyal American seamen."

The program includes courses in 22 shipboard ratings covering all unlicensed categories and is under the direction of Capt. Harry A. Clark. It is financed by employers under NMU contracts and by grants approved by the New York State Education Dept. in accordance with the federal Manpower Development & Training Act.

Board and lodging at the school are free. Trainees in addition get a $160 a month subsistence allowance.

Jack Howard Appointed Deputy Manpower Chief

Jack Howard, first administrator of the Neighborhood Youth Corps and since last March head of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Work Programs, has been named deputy administrator of the Manpower Administration.

A former San Francisco newspaperman and a one-time vice president of the Newspaper Guild, Howard has held several key manpower posts since joining the agency early in 1963. Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz in announcing the appointment said the move was intended to give additional impetus to the overall federal manpower program.

Howard will be a top assistant to Sec. of Labor for Manpower Stanley H. Ruttenberg.

"He will play a most strategic role in carrying out Pres. Johnson's call for better coordination of federal efforts to prepare the disadvantaged for employment," Wirtz said.

He said Howard will direct programs involving more than one bureau, such as the new Concentrated Employment Program, the manpower program under Model Cities, and manpower programs in the One Stop Multi-purpose Neighborhood Centers program.

Howard will be succeeded in the Bureau of Work Programs post by Mark Battle, veteran manpower and social work specialist who has been deputy administrator since the bureau was created in March.

Odell Gets USES Post

Wirtz also announced the appointment of Charles E. Odell, formerly director of the Auto Workers Older & Retired Workers Dept., as director of the U.S. Employment Service.

Odell has been special assistant to the USES director since April 1966. He succeeds Frank H. Cassell, who is returning to an executive post with the Inland Steel Co. Odell has been a key figure in developing and implementing the new Human Resources Development Program.

'Tight-Money' Danger Cited By Haggerty

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has warned of the danger of another round of "tight money" in commenting on Pres. Johnson's tax proposal.

Haggerty praised AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for taking "a sound and commendable position" on the proposal for a 10 percent surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes, excepting only lowest-income persons.

Principle 'Sound'

Haggerty said "certainly there can be no reasonable dispute with the sound principle" that every American, not just the armed forces, must share in the sacrifice to defend South Viet Nam, "especially if that sacrifice recognizes the ability to pay additional taxes."

The President is "properly concerned" about the danger of spiraling inflation and higher interest rates, Haggerty said, adding:

"Many citizens, particularly in the building and construction trades and industry, are also concerned about the development of another 'tight-money' situation which had such damaging effects last year.

"This consideration must be carefully weighed in the enactment of any new fiscal measures, for the need to build and rebuild the cities of America demands very high priority."

76.2 Million Employed:

Jobless Rate Dips After 3-Month Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

percent in March to 3.7 percent in April, 3.8 percent in May and 4 percent in June. A year ago the rate was also 3.9 percent.

There were 3.3 million persons unemployed in July, with the total dropping as expected by nearly 400,000. The July jobless total was about 200,000 higher than a year ago.

The summer youth situation was dealt with in some detail. The massive influx of youngsters into the labor force each summer causes annual apprehension over whether so many can be employed so quickly. But apparently the advance in economic activity and special efforts succeeded for the second straight summer.

This is how the Labor Dept. summarized the situation:

"A total of 12.5 million 16 to 21 year-olds were working or seeking work in the summer of 1967 (June-July average), This was an over-the-year rise of 500,000 and an increase of 1.9 million from the 1964 summer level.

"Population expansion in this age group (the youngsters born in the years following World War II) accounts for a large part of the 1964-67 labor force growth. At the same time, there has been a steady rise in youth labor force participation rates—from 60.7 percent of the civilian population in June and July 1964 to 65.1 percent in the summer of 1967."

Negro, White Rates Up

The Labor Dept. noted that the participation rates have moved up strongly—by 4.4 percent—for both white and Negro youths in this period.

Compared to last summer, employment of 16 to 21 year-olds rose by about 400,000 to 10.8 million. The service-producing sector, up 300,000, produced most of these jobs, the report said. The goods-producing industries showed no change in youth employment over the year, in contrast with a 400,000 increase between the summers of 1965 and 1966.

About 175,000 more 16 to 21 year-olds worked for federal, state and local governments this June and July than in the same months last year. Over the 1964-67 period, government employment of youth nearly doubled going from 600,000 to nearly 1.2 million.

"The 1966-67 summer employment pickup for youth just about matched their labor force expansion, leaving unemployment virtually unchanged," the Labor Dept. said.

It pointed out that the jobless rate for youth has been 13.4 percent, close to last summer's 13.5 percent, and that both are well below the June-July averages of 16.4 percent in 1964 and 15.2 percent in 1965. The jobless rate for white youth was about 12 percent in 1966 and 1967, compared to about 25 percent for Negro youth.

The job gains by industry showed that the biggest pickups came in government and miscellaneous services.

Factory Jobs Down

In manufacturing, there was a loss of 42,000 jobs, seasonally adjusted. The production worker total was down by 57,000.

The Labor Dept. said losses of 35,000 in transportation equipment and 20,000 in apparel offset gains elsewhere. The drop in transportation equipment jobs was tied to shipbuilding strikes and an early auto model changeover. The gain of 25,000 in electrical equipment was traced mainly to the return to work of those on strike a month earlier.

Contract construction jobs increased by 33,000 more than seasonally in July to an adjusted total of 3.2 million. The rise was reportedly a reflection of the return to work of persons on strike in June. The construction job total in the past five months has been well below the levels of a year ago, the Labor Dept. noted.

On hours and earnings, the Labor Dept. said the factory workweek averaged 40.3 hours in July, down seven-tenths of 1 percent from a year earlier. Hourly earnings stood at $2.81, unchanged from June but up 10 cents or 3.7 percent over the year. Weekly earnings totaled $113.24, a rise of only 1.9 percent over the year due to the drop in hours.

The workweek for non-supervisory employes on private nonfarm payrolls averaged 38.4 hours in July, down six-tenths of 1 percent from a year ago. Earnings for these 45 million workers averaged $2.66 an hour and $102.14 a week, up 10 cents and $2.30, respectively, over the year.

3-Year Pact Resolves Colt Firearms Walkout

Hartford, Conn.—Firearms makers stayed on strike against Colt Industries, Inc., for 37 days until 1,800 members of Auto Workers Local 376 won contract improvements they had been unable to get in two previous settlements.

Local Pres. Harold Conroy said members were so determined to reject another substandard contract that they struck just before the two-week vacation period and stayed out three additional weeks to win an acceptable settlement.

Members ratified a three-year agreement offering wage boosts of 38 to 69 cents an hour, improved health benefits, and settlement of some 20 long-disputed non-economic issues.

The new contract provides wage increases of 17-29 cents this year, 11-18 cents next year and 10-22 cents the third year; an extra half-holiday this year and another next year for a total of 10; three weeks' vacation after 10 years, four weeks after 20; a better cost-of-living escalator, jury duty pay, third shift bonus, and improved pensions for present and future retirees.

Management agreed to pick up the full cost of insurance for employes—$5.91 a month—and to add coverage for dependents. Also it agreed to increase group life insurance and Blue Cross coverage and to upgrade nine jobs in the bargaining units at Hartford and West Hartford.

The dispute was settled after sessions with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and in local bargaining. Colt plants produce rifles for the armed services but 40 percent of production is for both private and police buyers, Conroy said.

UNION MEETING in South Viet Nam shows workers listening to a report—with gestures—by an officer of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVT). The federation is a vigorous and effective trade union center maintaining a friendly relationship with the labor movements of the free world, according to a report by Emil Lindahl of the Agency for Intl. Development, who is a member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Viet Nam Unions Seen Stronger Despite War, Communist Terror

South Viet Nam has an effective labor movement which is gradually gaining strength and health despite the war and Communist terror in the streets, an American unionist reported at a Washington briefing.

Emil Lindahl of the Agency for Intl. Development said the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVT) is the only force for nationalism that crosses all lines to bind the country together yet is not subservient to the government or the regime.

Lindahl, home on leave after three years in Viet Nam, is a long-time member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. He once was president of the former Long Island Industrial Union Council.

CVT unions, he reported, represent more than 250,000 workers—tenant farmers, plantation workers, fishermen, transport workers and textile workers. They function with admirable democracy in most areas, despite wartime difficulties, and negotiate contracts not inferior to some U.S. pacts, Lindahl said in a 90-minute report backed by slides and movies.

"You may have read a lot about the bombing of innocent villagers but very little about murder in the cities by Communist assassins," Lindahl said. "More than 980 civilians were assassinated in the first four months of this year alone—some of them average workers and union members."

This was "premeditated terror" by Viet Cong agents or sympathizers, designed to prevent the government from functioning, he said.

Lindahl charged that there has been a "lack of balanced reporting about the so-called immorality of bombing as against this kind of killing."

Myopic Vision

Discussing working conditions in Viet Nam, he deplored the tendency of too many Americans to look through their own eyes, colored by their own experiences, at other countries "just entering the Twentieth Century."

In Saigon, he said, visitors may see 10,000 men and women working on the docks. They do not realize that very few work full time because there are only 3,000 full-time jobs. Pay is low—the equivalent of about 75 cents a day for women—and living costs are high.

Workers are being trained on the docks by members of the AFL-CIO Longshoremen, who deserve respect for trying to do a "first class job," the AID man said. A novelty imported by the Americans is a dock cafeteria for the barefoot workers who seldom before could count on a nourishing meal.

The CVT is headed by Tran Quoc Bouu, a Buddhist who has been president for 18 years. Its secretary-treasurer is a Catholic, and its locals consist of all classes of citizens, Buddhists, Catholics, farmers, sailors, laborers, Cambodians, island locals, urban locals and many others, Lindahl reported.

Besides negotiating contracts and pursuing worker grievances, the unions offer a social welfare program in centers handy to membership concentrations.

American unions have helped mightily, Lindahl said. The Machinists raised more than $5,000 to help pay for a union cooperative center. The Auto Workers provided medical supplies and the Steelworkers shipped food supplies. German unions helped also through the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, according to Rudolph Faupl of the IAM.

School Course On Technology Gets IBEW Aid

Staff personnel of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are helping prepare textbook material and visual aids for the electrical aspects of a new industrial technology course to be initiated in some junior high schools this fall.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman pledged full cooperation in the project and announced the union will finance the production of a 30-minute color film showing the part electricity and electrical workers play in daily life.

The program is based on a new concept and will replace the old "shop course" in the schools where it is introduced. It will seek to inform students about the technological world they live in, with stress on the steps and processes involved in building a modern city.

A team of educators from Ohio State University and the University of Illinois, under Dr. Edward R. Towers of OSU, has been working for two years under a federal grant to develop the program. Towers has asked for help from unions, especially those in the building field.

CHECKING PLANS for the electrical section of the new Industrial Technology course to be offered this year for the first time in many junior high schools are Pres. Gordon M. Freeman (left) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Dr. Edward R. Towers of Ohio State University, who had asked labor's aid in developing instructional materials. The IBEW is financing for the course a 30-minute color film on the electrician's work.

Cites 'Obvious Fallacies':

Economist Debunks R-T-W Propaganda

A Texas economics professor has exploded some statistics used by "right-to-work" proponents to contend that "work" states have had faster rates of economic growth than other states.

In the August issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, Prof. Sam B. Barton of North Texas State University charges that the figures "involve obvious fallacies" both in logic and fact. His article is titled "The Economic Myth of 'Right-to-Work' Laws."

Besides debunking the "right-to-work" statistics, Barton supplements them with some of his own, which he says brings out a more meaningful comparison between states that ban the union shop and those that don't.

'Work' Data Faulty

Barton attacks National Right to Work Committee figures purporting to show faster rates of economic growth for "work" states on a number of grounds.

He points out that they "violate an elementary principle of statistical tables in omitting the gross quantities from which the rates of increase are computed."

When these "quantities" are included, Barton notes, the "propaganda value" of the argument is weakened because the comparative smallness of the base, in the case of "right-to-work" states, "tends to inflate relatively small volume increases into relatively large rate increases."

Barton finds that the "more rapid rates of increase in 'work' states preceded 1947, the year when Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) and most of the 'right-to-work' laws were passed."

"Surely," he adds, "the supporters of 'right-to-work' laws would not have us believe that such legislation accounts for rates of growth advantages that existed even before such laws were invented."

In his figures, Barton shows that:

- "Most of the 'work' states are poor." In 1963, 15 of the 18 "right-to-work" states ranked below the national median in per capita income. Their general standing was no better in 1963 than in 1947.
- "There is little, if any, evidence to support the assumption that 'work' legislation had any substantial effect on income standing."
- The comparison made by the committee between "work" states and "other" states was "basically regional comparisons between newer and older industrial areas" ignoring political, technological and resource factors that also account for differences in rate growths.

Barton also finds that "right to work" states are the same states that use a number of "devices" to attract industry, such as "tax subsidies, free plants, low wages and anti-union laws."

None of the "work" states, he notes, has a minimum wage law approaching federal standards, only five have fair employment practice laws, and old-age pensions and unemployment benefits are "sub-standard" in most of the "work" states.

Barton grants that "right to work" and the "other devices" attract industry but says it is "less certain" whether they contribute to the wealth of a state and the income of its people.

"For example," he concludes, "Mississippi, one of the most aggressive practitioners of this policy for the past three decades, remains, as it was at the beginning, lowest in the nation in per capita income."

Gas Company Charged With 'Reprisal' Lockout

Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers has charged Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis with locking out 300 of its workers in reprisal for testimony given before Congress by an OCAW business agent in St. Louis.

The charge was made in a telegram sent to Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of a subcommittee which recently held hearings on a bill to provide federal safety standards for natural gas pipelines.

Grospiron's wire set forth these facts:

- Contracts between Laclede and two OCAW locals, numbers 5-6 and 5-194, expired at midnight July 31 without a settlement in negotiations. Bargaining continued on a day-to-day basis.
- On Aug. 2, Robert Tibbs, local 5-6 business agent, testified before the subcommittee "regarding numerous unsafe conditions" in gas pipelines under St. Louis streets. (His testimony had been set for May but was delayed by request of the subcommittee.)
- On Aug. 3, Federal Mediator Chandler Fizer asked the firm and union to extend their contracts even though their dispute was still unsettled. The union agreed; Laclede refused. Even so, OCAW asked its members to continue working, without a contract.
- The following morning, Aug. 4, some 300 members of local 5-6 employed in the street department of Laclede found themselves locked out of their jobs.

"The work of this department," Grospiron said, "is to lay gas mains, replace with new pipe old mains which are dangerously corroded, and detect and repair gas leaks which cannot be repaired by emergency crews.

"We are advised that the company is receiving numerous reports of gas leaks, but it continues to attempt to operate with 300 men locked out."

In summary, Grospiron said:

"OCAW charges that Laclede has gravely endangered the lives and property of the people of St. Louis and suburbs, has used improper pressure tactics against the union, has retaliated against the exercise of good citizenship by Tibbs, and has shown contempt for the Senate by intimidation of a witness.

"We urge investigation of this matter by the subcommittee, on an emergency basis, and we respectfully suggest that you contact appropriate authorities in the executive department with a view to restoring safety in St. Louis immediately."

James Martin Heads URW Western District

Akron, O.—The appointment of James S. Martin as director of the Rubber Workers District 5, covering 11 western states with headquarters in Los Angeles, has been announced by URW Pres. Peter Bommarito. He succeeds Floyd Gartrell, who recently retired.

President's Plan Effective Aug. 11:

Strong House Vote Clears Reform of D.C. Government

(Continued from Page 1)

to Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), emphasized that "what is at stake is good government in the capital that belongs to all of us."

Johnson described his plan as a "long-awaited chance" to replace Washington's "jerry-built" government of the 1870's with "a new government for the new problems of the 1960's."

"Time and opportunity will not wait," he declared. "We must not lose the chance we have now."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote House members that it was time to replace the "divided and confused" authority of the present District government with the Administration's plan of "broadened citizen representation and participation."

Voting against disapproval and in effect for the President's plan were 180 Democrats and 64 Republicans. Favoring the move to kill the plan were 110 Republicans and 50 Democrats.

After the vote, Johnson said he "has begun an intensive search for a good executive" to fill the commissioner post.

"I am proud of this moment and grateful for the action taken by the House for the benefit of the District and our country," he said.

The Administration suffered a setback in another area as the House virtually rewrote the President's crime-control bill.

Controls to States

A coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats tacked on amendments that turned over to the states the new controls which the Administration wanted in the hands of the Justice Dept.

The House "uprising" refused to heed warnings by Administration supporters that the states lack the means and knowledge to cope with crimes and riots. The legislation goes to the Senate where a move will be made to restore it to original form.

On several other fronts, Administration-backed legislation moved ahead:

- A Senate Labor subcommittee tentatively approved almost all of the Administration's anti-poverty program. The bill still must clear the full committee and will be subject to amendment on the floor. The program also faces a bitter fight in the House where conservatives have engaged in continuous attacks on the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- The House Public Works Committee reported a bill to revise and extend the Appalachian Regional Development Act. It authorizes an appropriation of $220 million for the period ending June 30, 1969. This is $53 million less than the amount provided in the Senate-passed bill.

Both measures contain safeguards urged by the AFL-CIO to guard against plant-piracy by the states and encouragement to "runaway" employers.

- The Administration's campaign disclosure bill, requiring across-the-board reporting of money contributed and spent during campaigns for federal office, was cleared by the Senate Rules Committee. If approved by Congress, it would represent the first updating of the Corrupt Practices Act since 1925.

In another development, a House Agriculture subcommittee weakened an Administration bill to expand federal meat inspection standards as it rejected a provision to extend federal jurisdiction over slaughter of meat sold within a state's borders.

The bill as approved would require meat processors to register with the Agriculture Dept., maintain full records and permit federal inspectors access both to these records and their plants.

Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.), a subcommittee member, said the measure "fails to close the serious gap in the federal law which is the principal source of contaminated meat." He said he would seek action in the full committee and on the floor if necessary to put "teeth" back into the legislation.

PLAQUE SIGNIFYING lifetime membership in Technical Engineers is presented to Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.) by Pres. William Lucas (left) of AFTE Local 9, representing professional employes of the National Aeronautics & Space Agency. Miller, a former civil engineer who is a long-time AFTE member, is chairman of the House Committee on Science & Astronautics. He was honored for oustanding service to the nation.

Congress Urged to Bar Job Bias Based on Age

Age discrimination in hiring and employment has doomed millions of Americans 45 or older to permanent joblessness and poverty, Exec. Dir. William R. Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens charged before the House Labor subcommittee.

He called for a congressional review of all federal employment and training programs to determine the number of older men and women benefiting from them. It would show, he predicted, that no more than 11 percent of those enrolled are 45 or older and that "less than 3 percent" are 50 or over—although half of those who have been unemployed for six months or longer are 45 or older.

Hutton testified in support of bills to outlaw age discrimination in hiring and employment sponsored by Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Education & Labor Committee and Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.) of the Labor subcommittee.

He said the NCSC can get no information that any great number of the elderly are benefiting under the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) being operated in 19 cities.

"The Washington program recently held an orientation session for a large group of which the oldest enrollee was 28." he said. "We strongly suspect that CEP programs outside Washington are no more concerned about training the elderly than the Washington CEP administrators are."

Hutton suggested that Congress consider making it mandatory "to recruit 25 or 30 percent of all trainees" for federal programs "from the unemployed who are 45 or older."

In view of recent outbreaks in the slum areas of major cities, he said, it is "understandable" that emphasis be placed on job training for young people.

"The elderly may not have had a part in these outbreaks but surely it must be difficult for them to hold younger members of their families together and keep them out of violence," he added, "when age discrimination in hiring and employment has kept them living from hand-to-month, incapable of supporting a decent standard of family life."

Farm Union Picked At Gallo Vineyards

Fresno, Calif.—The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee scored its seventh victory in the California vineyards at Gallo Wineries here, winning unanimous backing in a card-check.

All of the 100 workers now working in the fields authorized UFWOC as their bargaining agent in the card-check. The labor force will grow to 800 workers at harvest time.

Meetings on a contract to cover the company's workers will start immediately.

N.Y. Unionists to Study Crisis in Urban Areas

New York—The problems of urban growth facing metropolitan New York will be studied by union members under a three-year pilot program to be conducted by more than 30 unions and the local office of the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University.

The program will be financed by a three-year $175,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, a $40,000 federal grant under the Higher Education Act, the allocation of funds by the Cornell unit and contributions from participating unions.

It includes seminars and courses with union members on such problems as water and air pollution, transport, housing, education, recreation and civil rights. Some union members will gain first-hand experience about what has been, can be and should be done to solve the complexities of urban growth by working in public and private social agencies.

An urban affairs coordinator as part of the project will help unions keep informed of what is being done by governmental bodies that deal with the city's problems so they can take action if they wish.

The program allows for a two-way approach to meeting urban programs, said Mrs. Betty Goetz Lall, the field director.

"In the first place," she said, "the financing of urban programs requires citizen support, and obviously the public wants to know how its taxes are being used to improve conditions.

"Secondly, the public not only has to support the programs but in the long run must express its needs in the designing of programs."

She pointed out that since union members are concentrated in cities, "they have a vital stake in urban life."

"Union members and their families," she added, "are often the victims of city deterioration, poor housing conditions, inadequate public transportation to jobs, and the lack of space for recreation."

A council made up of union officers and members of the Cornell faculty will help guide the program.

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CWA, Phone Firm Join In Drive for Youth Jobs

A "jobs now" program that will open up immediate employment to "disadvantaged and under-qualified" persons in the Washington metropolitan area has been initiated under an agreement between the Communications Workers and the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

The program is directed specifically to those who have been stranded in the labor market because of under-education and lack of skills, the union and the company said. Those to be hired, it is expected, will not be able to meet normal hiring standards and will be given "special and exceptional consideration" by management and their fellow-workers during the early part of their service.

They will undergo a probationary period of not more than a year during which some contract provisions will not apply to them in order, the memorandum says, "to help solve a social problem considered by both the company and the union to be of paramount importance to the welfare of the Washington community."

The exceptions are spelled out in the memorandum. The union agreed not to use their application by the company as the basis for a claim of contract violation "or as establishing or tending to establish a precedent which should be applied to any other employe not hired in connection with the program."

The trainees will be eligible for union membership. After the probationary period they will receive the same treatment as other employes and will be covered by all clauses of the union contract.

Pioneer Program

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne called it "particularly appropriate" that the program, the first of its kind in the telephone industry, should start in the nation's capital.

"The company has been admirably cooperative," he said. "It is our mutual hope that many other employers in this area and around the country will follow suit by lowering their normal hiring qualifications to give incentive to many who have known nothing but frustration, despair and under-employment.

"Similar agreements across the country could mean as many as 5,000 jobs in the Bell Telephone System for people who have lost out in the search for employment."

The project grew out of the Washington Concentrated Employment Program, part of the nation-wide search for jobs for those with limited qualifications sponsored by the Johnson Administration and being actively promoted by Vice Pres. Humphrey.

8-12-67

West Coast Airline Unit Ratifies Pact

Chicago—Members of the Air Line Employes have overwhelmingly ratified a new agreement on West Coast Airlines that provides average wage increases of 30.5 percent over three years. The vote was 299 to 9.

The settlement was reached after more than seven months of negotiations, mediation efforts by the National Mediation Board and an eight-day strike.

ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert said the new pact provides some of "the greatest gains ever negotiated for passenger service employes" on airlines. He also praised other workers for honoring ALEA's picket lines through a six-state area.

In addition to the wage benefits, the agreement calls for improvements in holidays, vacations, sick leave, travel allowance, accident and health insurance, shift premiums, and a new severance pay clause.

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Meany Urges Senate Plug Gaps in Social Security Bill

Full Labor Support Set In Copper

The strike of 40,000 workers against eight major copper processing firms has the full support of the AFL-CIO, Pres. George Meany said in a statement asserting that the struggle is "one in which every union member has a stake."

"We are committed both to the principle of coordinated bargaining and to the achievement of justice for workers who have been denied it far too long." Meany said.

"We stand ready to exert whatever efforts are necessary to win this struggle, and we call upon all our affiliated unions to do the same."

Though negotiations on new contracts "nominally" began last May, most companies consented to meet only two or three times in 75 days with union committees representing the Steelworkers and locals of 18 other international unions, the statement pointed out.

"Some challenged the right of the workers to choose their own bargaining committees. None made realistic counteroffers to the union proposals. In a referendum, the workers voted by a margin of 92 percent to strike. After a fruitless two week extension of the old contracts," they walked out July 15, the statement continued.

Meany stressed that the unions are "seeking to win fair wages and working conditions in an industry where they are notoriously inadequate."

This year for the first time, he noted, unions joined together in a coordinated effort, after years of "destructive inter-union rivalry which served only to depress job conditions as the employers played off one union against the others."

(Continued on Page 7)

Broadcasts Listed For Labor Day

AFL-CIO leaders will make major Labor Day speeches on the four nationwide radio networks on Monday, Sept. 4. The schedule:

Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, ABC, 7:15 p.m.; Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, CBS, 7:35 p.m.; Vice Pres. Paul Hall, Mutual, 9:15 p.m.; Pres. George Meany, NBC, 10:45 p.m.

All times are Eastern Daylight. Since some stations will carry the programs at different times, listeners should check local program listings.

FIRED by J. P. Stevens & Co. for joining union, witnesses tell an interviewer their story as they wait to testify before House subcommittee in Washington. Left to right, Lillian Hux and Shirley Hobbs of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., plant; Mrs. Doris Hicklin, Rock Hill, S. C., plant. None have been reinstated since their firing in 1964 and all have been blacklisted by area employers, they said.

First-Person Testimony:

Workers Describe Firings, Intimidation

By Eugene A. Kelly

Workers from American mills and factories came to the Capitol to tell in their own words the methods their employers use to prevent them from doing what the law says they are free to do—organize into unions of their own choosing without unlawful interference.

As one witness told the Special House Subcommittee on Labor, it was a story of "discrimination, coercion, intimidation, surveillance, threats, company and community interference and massive illegal discharges."

The intimidation and the discharges are still occurring, another witness testified, "this week and last week and every week" despite the law and the courts.

As the witnesses left the stand, some in tears, Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) observed that "even union people wouldn't believe that this is still happening" unless they can read the testimony. It is, he added, "like something out of Alice in Wonderland" to hear of events in sections of the nation that have been "totally cut off from what has been happening for the last 25 years in this country."

Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) scheduled additional public hearings until all who want to testify are heard. Thompson's invitation to appear was rejected by Pres. Robert T. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., big government textile contractor which has fired more than 500 workers to

(Continued on Page 3)

Says House Action Falls Short of Need

By Duane Emme

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the Senate to "fill the gaps and correct defects" in the House-passed social security bill, a whittled-down version of the program Pres. Johnson sent to Congress.

"While the House improved the act, it certainly hasn't improved it enough . . . millions of social security recipients and the poorest Americans barely existing on public assistance have a right to expect more than the House voted," Meany declared.

The House approved its bill by a 414 to 3 vote under a rule barring amendments—a fact, Meany said, that puts it "clearly up to the Senate to update the bill and make it a sound downpayment on a modern social security law which the AFL-CIO supports."

The House bill would raise benefits by 12.5 percent for some 20.5 million persons on the social security rolls. The 2.5 million persons now receiving minimum benefits would be raised to $50 monthly for an individual and $75 for a couple.

The President has asked an increase of at least 15 percent for all persons on the rolls. He proposed raising the minimum benefit from the present $44 for an individual to $70 and from $66 for a couple over 65 to $105.

He also proposed that persons with at least 25 years of covered employment be guaranteed at least $100 for an individual and $150 for a couple.

Meany said the 12.5 percent increase "would still leave in dire want large numbers of social security recipients." The President's proposals for minimum benefits and a 15 per cent increase "would come closer to meeting the minimal needs of a large number of Americans," he added.

(Continued on Page 7)

LBJ Spurs Congress to Aid Cities

Pres. Johnson has prodded Congress to restore funds cut from his model cities program and speed action on 22 other measures aimed at meeting the crisis in the nation's ghettos.

In a letter to Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, the President said, "It has long been apparent that the health of our nation can be no better than the health of our cities. Surely not a single American can doubt this any longer, after the tragic events of this summer."

He stressed that the nation can no longer be satisfied with "business as usual" when cities face so many critical problems.

"These problems," he added, "demand the best that an enlightened nation can plan, and the most that an affluent nation can afford."

Mansfield read the letter to the Senate and then urged Congress to respond to the President's plea by passing "without delay" the Administration's proposals to help cities cure their ills.

The model cities proposal, authorized by Congress last year, provides funds for cities with compre-

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Bids Senate Build School Aid, Reject Crippling Block Grant Plan

An amendment-riddled federal aid to education bill passed by the House threatens "the very fabric" of the nation's education system, the AFL-CIO warned in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the Senate to reject House amendments to the Elementary & Secondary Education Act and instead pass Administration-proposed amendments that "build upon successful programs we already have."

The Administration bill, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) subcommittee chairman, authorizes $3.5 billion in federal funds and strengthens a number of provisions of the act passed in 1965.

In the House, Administration forces, aided by some Republican votes, defeated an amendment by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.) that would have abolished direct federal grants to school districts for programs to aid the education of children from low-income families. The money would have been handed over to the states.

But the House did adopt a series of amendments by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) that applied the "states rights" approach to other sections of the Administration legislation.

One amendment turns over to the states the entire program of developing new teaching techniques —carrying 15 percent of federal school aid funds. Another takes money allocated to the U.S. Office of Education for interstate activities and turns it over to the states.

(Continued on Page 8)

Fact-Finding Hearings Set By Rail Board

The special Presidential board scheduled formal hearings into the protracted wage dispute between six shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads after failing to get a settlement in 30 days of mediating efforts.

The law creating the board called for mediation until Aug. 16. Since no agreement was reached by then, the board now becomes a fact-finding panel for 30 days. At the end of that period it will issue settlement recommendations.

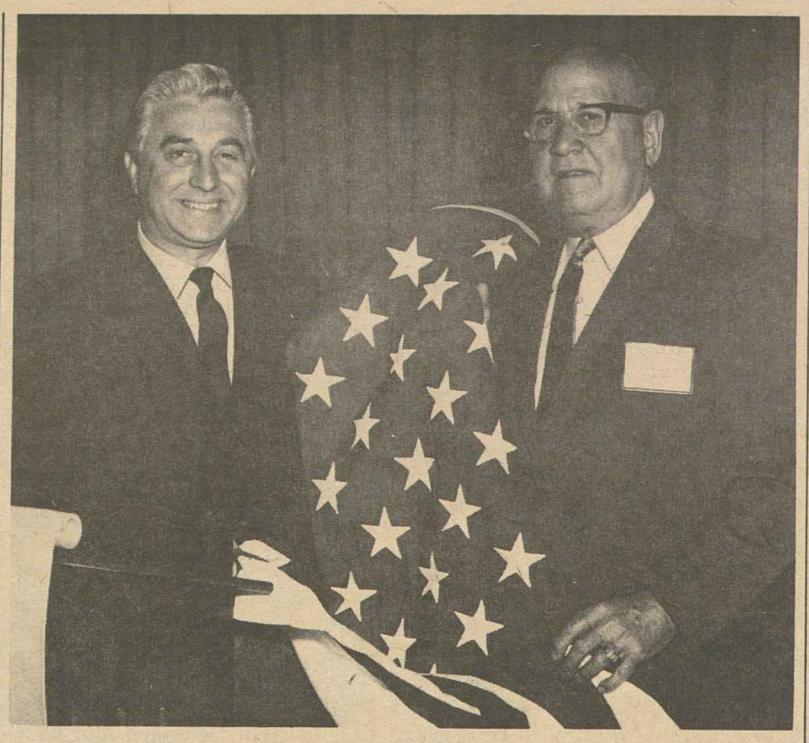
If after a third 30-day period, there is still no settlement, the board's recommendations will be imposed and will remain in effect until the parties reach a contract agreement or until Jan. 1, 1969, at the latest.

After a final round of meetings between the panel and both sides proved fruitless, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) board chairman, said "we've gone as far as we can go in recommending compromises" under the law.

Formal hearings were set to start in Washington on Aug. 23.

Board members in addition to Morse are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass); Fred Kappel, retired head of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Theodore Kheel, a New York mediator.

Unions involved in the dispute are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers. They bargain jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept.



A U.S. FLAG that flew over the Capitol in Washington was presented to Pres. Jesse Clark (right) of the Railroad Signalmen by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.). Pucinski made the presentation before addressing the Signalmen's convention in Chicago.

Signalmen Told Skills Assure Future of Jobs

Chicago—Rail signal employes have a bright future in their industry because there is and will continue to be an "increasing demand" for their skills, Pres. Jesse Clark of the Railroad Signalmen told the union's convention here.

Clark spoke at the opening session of the Signalmen's week-long 37th regular convention, attended by more than 200 delegates representing members on railroads throughout the U.S. and Canada.

The convention tackled a heavy agenda of business that included an appraisal of gains made since the 1964 convention, "guidelines" for future collective bargaining, updating of the union's constitution, and election of union officers.

Clark described the complex new railroad signal equipment as functioning like the different parts of human anatomy. "Every part and every movement depends on the proper function of the other, and if one fails the entire system stops," he said.

He said the skills required by signal employes in maintaining this equipment "become so important and produce so much good" that the industry "is now, and will continue to be seeking those who are qualified in our profession."

He stressed that signalmen "must give of their own time" for training courses to meet the highly technical requirements. "That is why we are endeavoring to have training programs provided by employers," he added.

Clark observed that the union has made strong gains in wages and benefits for its members in recent years even though "many railroad officials fail or refuse to recognize the importance of our skills."

Pucinski Speaks

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), a main convention speaker, praised the labor movement as "one of the keystones" to the nation's progress.

America's economic strength, Pucinski observed, "rests on the ability of working men and women, through their elected representatives, to sit down at the bargaining table and carve out a greater share of the bounty of this nation."

"Every despot the world has known," he declared, "first destroyed the labor movement, because unions represent the hopes and aspirations of the common man."

Other speakers at opening sessions included all three top members of the Railroad Retirement Board: Chairman Howard Habermyer; carrier representative Thomas Healey and labor representative A. E. Lyon. Lyon is a former president of the Signalmen.

Perlis Elected Hospital Trustee

Denver, Colo.—AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis ha been elected a trustee of the National Jewish Hospital here, a leading center for research and treatment of chronic respiratory diseases.

UGW Convention Urges Stepped-Up Organizing

St. Louis, Mo.—Stepped-up efforts to organize non-union plants were pressed by delegates to the 28th convention of the United Garment Workers in a unanimously adopted resolution that urged all local unions to cooperate in communitywide membership campaigns.

The 140 delegates, representing some 65,000 members, proposed that each local set up an organizing committee and that the committees coordinate their efforts to build up the union in their home areas.

The resolution, which originated in the executive board, warned that "employers now have readily available the services of firms or individuals specializing in union-busting."

"They call themselves labor consultants," it added. "They devise and help carry out complete anti-union programs."

Other resolutions called for the 30-hour week with no cut in pay; a $2 per hour minimum wage; repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act; higher unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation standards; equal pay for equal work, and state and city laws prohibiting the use of professional strikebreakers.

The delegates also condemned the anti-union tactics of the Kingsport, Tenn., Press; endorsed the situs picketing bill and the efforts of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in opposition to compulsory arbitration.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. urged the purchase of only those products that carry the union label, citing the benefits to union members, employers under union contract and the labor movement itself.

Pres. Edmund P. Tobin of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. discussed the growth of the firm he heads. J. Albert Woll, the union's general counsel, reported on recent Supreme Court decisions and their effect on the labor movement. Pres. John I. Rollings of the Missouri AFL-CIO described the successful fight to keep a so-called "right-to-work" law off the Missouri statute books.

Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas. Catherine C. Peters, Auditor Rose Masler and all members of the executive board were re-elected to new five-year terms. McCurdy and Miss Peters were given salary increases to $18,500 a year each—their first raises in 10 years.

Union Leaders Join Mediation Advisory Panel

Pres. Johnson has named Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke of the Steelworkers and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers to the National Labor-Management Panel. They replace Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and Marvin J. Miller, former assistant to the USWA president.

The 12-member panel was provided for in the National Labor Relations Act to advise Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service on methods of improving industrial peace.

Four other representatives of labor and six of business have continuing terms. From labor they are Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen; Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel; Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO; and Irving J. Bluestone, administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

By Constitutional Session:

'Bill of Rights' Set For N. Y. Labor

Albany, N.Y.—A labor "bill of rights" was approved by the New York State Constitutional Convention as part of the state's modernized basic law.

No other state constitution has a proposition like it, according to State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond P. Corbett, a convention delegate who tendered it.

Although only 20 lines long, it has "the full potential of becoming one of the most cherished landmarks in the history of this state and nation," Corbett said in an address before the vote.

The proposal, once it clears remaining adoption procedures, would provide that:

- "It shall be the policy of the state to foster and promote the general welfare and to establish a firm basis of economic security for the people of the state."
- "To implement the state's commitment to the economic security and dignity of the people, a system of workmen's compensation and means of protection against the hazards of unemployment and disability and against loss or inadequacy of income and employment opportunities may be provided by law."
- "No person shall be denied employment nor the right to join a labor organization of his choice on the grounds of race, color or creed, or because of sex, age or handicap where otherwise capable and competent."
- "Labor of human beings is not a commodity nor an article of commerce and shall never be so considered or construed."
- "The state shall secure the right of employes to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."
- "No laborer, workman or mechanic, in the employ of a contractor or subcontractor engaged in the performance of any public work, shall be paid less than the rate of wages prevailing in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work is to be situated, fabricated or erected."

The vote came after an uninterrupted eight-hour convention session marked by debates and roll call decisions on a number of issues.

Public Employes Rebuffed

A voice vote, despite vigorous efforts by liberal delegates, defeated an amendment Corbett offered to give constitutional status to the right to bargain collectively by public employes, employes of nonprofit organizations and farm workers.

The convention decision is rooted in the 1964 State AFL-CIO convention, at which delegates approved a resolution, "For a Labor Bill of Rights," which prompted meetings, conferences, studies and negotiations leading to the action here.

Corbett warned that even if the "bill of rights" is adopted by the voters, "a major task of implementing all sections of this labor bill of rights lies ahead, calling for a maximum united effort of not only union members, but all those concerned with advancing and improving the conditions of fellow workers in all walks of life."

Under convention procedure the proposition now goes to the Committee on Style & Arrangement, which may make changes in the language but not the substance. Then it is returned to the floor for a final vote, and finally to the Committee on Presentation which decides if it goes before the voters in November as a unit or in sections.

Constitution Updated By Virginia AFL-CIO

Norfolk, Va.—Twenty-five amendments modernizing the constitution of the Virginia AFL-CIO were passed by delegates to the 12th annual convention.

The changes cut the number of executive offices from three to two, eliminating the full-time post of vice president.

A broadscale resolution on consumer affairs called on Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr., to order an investigation to determine if the State Corporation Commission is really protecting consumers from the utilities it is supposed to regulate.

The resolution in addition urged the establishment of a new State Dept. of Consumer Protection and endorsed the new Virginia Citizens' Consumer Council, on which organized labor is represented.

Other resolutions supported the armed forces in Viet Nam and called for increased support for COPE, an improved vocational rehabilitation program and stepped-up activities for occupational and highway safety.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), introduced by his Virginia colleague, Sen. William B. Spong (D), discussed air and water pollution and warned that in some states, "a new discriminatory alliance" has been formed by suburban and rural areas to the detriment of central cities.

He urged that labor "continue to help make the American dream come true for those who haven't been able to get their feet on the first rung of the ladder."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, discussing urban disorders and rioting, warned of population pressures in slum areas.

Other speakers included COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan; W. Pat Jennings, clerk of the House and a former Virginia congressman; Paul A. Askew, assistant to the president of the Operating Engineers, and Commissioner William H. Heartwell, Jr., of the Virginia Employment Service.

Julian F. Carper, who has been acting president, was elected president and Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow was re-elected, both without opposition. Elected first vice president was Bus. Mgr. Fred R. Conner of Plumbers Local 540, Newport News. Carper and Snow were voted salary increases to $10,000, up from $9,500 for the former and $9,250 for the latter.

Swift Canadian Pact Cuts Women's Pay Lag

Burlington, Ont.—A start on ending wage differentials between men and women doing equal work was made in a new three-year contract between the Packinghouse Workers and Niagara Finest Poultry (Swift Canadian) calling for a basic rate of $2.20 an hour for both sexes. Total gains by the 80 workers were estimated at from 67 to 97 cents an hour.

Strike in 17th Week:

Brick Union Battles Stevens-Style Firm

Greensboro, N.C.—A small but determined band of workers are in their 17th week of a bitter strike here against an employer who has been described as "every bit as anti-union as the J. P. Stevens & Co. textile chain."

The strike, involving 86 members of the Brick & Clay Workers, is against four plants of Boren Clay Products Co., a firm with brick and clay plants all through the South.

The description of the company's management came from Pres. Paul Pelfrey of the Brick & Clay Workers. He called for a boycott against Boren's bricks and clay pipe which are shipped into areas of the Midwest and Atlantic Seaboard.

Pelfrey charged that Orton Boren, head of the chain, is "in the same class as J. P. Stevens and other sophisticated outlaws" in the South and elsewhere "who deliberately violate the laws of the country to defeat the legitimate rights of workers to choose a union and have it bargain for them."

The union won overwhelmingly in a National Labor Relations Board representation election held at the four plants here back in June 1966.

9-Month Stall

For the next nine months, the union sought in vain to negotiate an initial contract, Pelfrey reported. It asked for a 20-cent-an-hour raise, a pension plan, an insurance program, vacation and holiday benefits and a dues checkoff.

During the talks the company refused to offer workers "one cent in wage increases," even though wages in many cases were as low as $1.40 an hour, Pelfrey said.

The firm's only offer, he reported, was a pension plan, which the union rejected as "completely inadequate."

Last March, the workers voted overwhelmingly to strike. Management tried to get individual workers to remain on the job on the promise of a wage increase, but no offer was made through the union, it said. The strike began March 20.

Pelfrey said the Boren plants have since launched intensive campaigns to hire strikebreakers and are now operating at about one-third capacity. Nevertheless, the striking union members "are solidly continuing the walkout," he said.

He charged that Boren officials and supervisors "kept up a constant harassment of local union officers and yard stewards" while the negotiations were on and that this has continued during the strike.

In developments leading up to the strike, Pelfrey reported, the union's local president was pressured until he quit his job. He was replaced on the job by a Negro employe, who was paid 30 cents an hour less for performing the same work as the former local president, who is white.

The Negro, a staunch unionist, is a member of the local's negotiating committee and a strike leader.

The union has cited this example of wage discrimination in unfair labor practice charges filed with the NLRB.

At one point during its anti-union campaign, Pelfrey reported, Boren hired a public relations firm to try to turn the workers against the union. The campaign made use of a man who posed as a leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The local NAACP exposed the man as having no connection at all with the organization. Further, the NAACP has announced its "fullest support" for the strike and its members and leaders have joined workers on picket lines, Pelfrey said.

FIVE WITNESSES wait to testify before Special House Subcommittee on Labor about widespread law violations by textile employers. Left to right, Richard and Margaret Lenier, on strike since May 4 at Whiteville, N.C., plant of National Spinning Co.; Lucy Munce, fired worker who was reinstated, then joined strike over stalled negotiations; Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Sue Batson, president of a TWUA local in Wilmington, N.C.

Workers Tell of Fear Campaigns Waged by Anti-Union Employers

(Continued from Page 1)

date and has refused to reinstate any of them while it appeals lower court rulings to the Supreme Court.

Union witnesses included Robert Starnes, assistant AFL-CIO regional director for Mississippi and Louisiana, who read into the record details of widespread community interference with unions and workers; Organizer Claude Davis of the Molders, who told of being beaten by an employer in Tuppers Plains, O., when he went to the plant to seek reinstatement of five workers fired for joining the union.

Other union representatives also gave evidence supporting their belief that the law against employer harassment of union members should be given "real sharp teeth." But the most moving testimony came from rank-and-file workers.

With tears in her eyes, Mrs. Doris Hicklin of Rock Hill, S.C., mother of a soldier now serving in Viet Nam, told in soft accents how she was fired by J. P. Stevens & Co. for wearing a union button in the plant where she had worked seven years until 1964.

"I was called into the office and told to take off the button. This I refused to do," she said. Mrs. Hicklin has no job now because she was fired from her last two jobs—a report Thompson referred to the Justice Dept. for investigation of possible witness intimidation.

Workers 'Enslaved'

Shirley Hobbs of Roanoke Rapids, N.C., said she was fired by Stevens management after joining the Textile Workers. So was her husband. Of her experiences Mrs. Hobbs said "Lincoln freed the slaves but J. P. Stevens enslaves his workers with fear, blackballing and work overloads."

Lillian Hux told how she worked three days at the Roanoke Rapids plant and was fired after a union organizer handed her a leaflet.

"Someone told me to get rid of it, quick. There wasn't any trash basket handy so I handed it to my cousin who was due to go off duty. Her supervisor saw her put it into her purse and I was fired for interfering with another employe. Then they fired my cousin too," she said.

"I haven't worked since," said the witness, the mother of two children. Sobbing, she cried "J. P. Stevens has denied me my rights as an American," and rushed from the hearing room.

A solemn witness was Jess Cudd, Whitmire, S. C., who worked 50 years for the Stevens firm and was discharged for joining TWUA. Worse than firing, he said, was management's attempt to get him to help "run out of town" his son, also fired for joining the union.

He said: "They come to me and say 'Mr. Cudd, how come you don't adopt that boy's two children and you could make about as much out of it as you could in the mill by getting social security and run him out of town?' "

Cudd's story previously led a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner to cite the incident as a "horrible example" of employer callousness. The Cudds were among 71 fired Stevens employes that the NLRB, and two federal courts, ordered reinstated with backpay to 1964.

Four committee witnesses came from Hartwell, Ga., to relate how they took part in an attack on union handbillers at the Monroe Auto Equipment Co. plant in 1963. One quoted a company foreman as telling workers "it might mean your job if you don't run them off."

The union men were attacked by 50 employes who poured outside the plant to manhandle them and burn their handbills and leaflets. The union lost one election there, won a second one but still is fighting for recognition, the committee was told.

Ray Smithhart of the Rubber Workers said he was arrested in Mississippi for passing out handbills, jailed and fined $10 by the mayor of Ripley, Miss. In Tupelo, Miss., his car was riddled by buckshot but he himself was not hit.

James M. Pierce of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., wrapped up his experiences with Stevens Co. by calling it a "story of firings and discrimination."

"Fighting unions in the South is big business," he testified. Naming several law firms that specialize in combatting unions, he said retention of these firms "automatically means a campaign of fear, community interference, massive discharges, delays and no contract.

"I can assure you there is no stigma attached" to labor law violations in the South, Pierce said. "In fact, the labor law violator is a hero . . . wined and dined."

AFL-CIO Urges Senate To Restore Aid Slashes

The AFL-CIO made a strong appeal to the Senate, as debate opened on the Administration's foreign aid proposals, to restore "severe reductions" made by the Foreign Relations Committee.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed that labor looks with "deep dismay" on the cuts because they threaten "an unselfish effort by the United States, sustained for more than 20 years, to preserve and strengthen human freedom throughout the world."

In a letter to all senators, Meany added that "we in the AFL-CIO have supported that effort from the beginning, and as Americans we are proud of our country for having conceived it."

Meany's appeal "not to allow these cuts to stand" was issued as Administration supporters introduced amendments on the Senate floor to reinstate the funds sought by the President.

The Administration asked for a foreign aid authorization of $3.46 billion for the current fiscal year. The committee cut this by nearly $737 million to $2.72 billion. The amount earmarked for economic aid—$2.78 billion—was slashed to $2.25 billion, a $531 million reduction.

Included in the cuts were reductions in funds sought for development loans, technical and supporting assistance and the Alliance for Progress—the program to bolster the economy of poor Latin American nations.

One amendment adopted early in the debate restored the 75 percent maximum investment guarantee the government provides for U.S. firms investing in underdeveloped nations. The committee had lowered the ceiling to 50 percent.

Meany emphasized that labor has "tried to do our share" by sponsoring projects to strengthen free unions and advance housing, occupational training, credit unions, workers banks and other programs in developing nations.

"Many of these endeavors have been supported in part by federal funds, and therefore would suffer from their reduction," he warned.

He said labor has no quarrel with provisions "to make sure that foreign aid funds are wisely allocated and efficiently spent." But, he continued, "the cuts imposed by the committee are not aimed at waste but at the [foreign aid] program itself."

"In these times," Meany asserted, "neither fear nor foolishness should guide the public hand. The needs are glaring and the means to meet the worst of them are at America's disposal."

He criticized those who "falsely seek to justify" cutbacks in foreign aid "with the claim that America's domestic needs dictate a reversal in our concern for the rest of the world."

The nation "can and must" meet the need for aiding other nations because it will help to determine their freedom, Meany said, adding that "America can remain free and secure only in a world where freedom is secure."

Magee Spreads Red Carpet— But Union Wins

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Management's offer of a $16 basket of fruit for every Magee Carpet Co. worker who showed up to vote helped spur a capacity turnout for a National Labor Relations Board election. But it brought another result also—the union won the election, 605-565.

The Textile Workers Union of America credited the victory to a "courageous" committee of workers, who stood firm for two years against hostile management actions, including one firing and six suspensions. Also figuring in the victory, the union said, was employe resentment of a management attempt to deprive laidoff workers of unemployment insurance.

When the NLRB ordered the workers reinstated, TWUA ran an advertisement in a local paper quoting the trial examiner's findings. Management appealed, saying the union had "poisoned the atmosphere" for the election.

The carpet firm also charged that a contract with an unaffiliated union was a bar to an election. It lost that round also.

Labor Backs 20 in Runoff In Mississippi

Jackson, Miss.—Twenty candidates supported by the Mississippi AFL-CIO will try a second time to win a spot on the general election ballot in the state's Aug. 29 runoff Democratic primary.

The state's COPE had endorsed 65 candidates in statewide or legislative district races of whom 26 were elected in the primary. The state organization made no endorsements in the race for governor or lieutenant governor.

The Aug. 29 election will pit State Treas. William Winter against Rep. John Bell Williams for the gubernatorial nomination.

Of the 54 COPE-supported candidates for the state legislature, 19 were elected and 17 gained enough votes to qualify for the runoff.

In the first primary 74 Negroes ran for office on the county or precinct level of whom 15 were elected and 19 made the runoff primary.

Joblessness and Riots

ONE OF THE MAJOR ingredients of the unrest and violence that have swept the nation's cities this summer is unemployment. In a nation that reported 76.2 million of its citizens employed last month and a jobless rate of 3.9 percent, the grim fact of unemployment seems out of place. But in the Negro areas of the nation's cities it is a very real and hard fact of life.

The same report that disclosed record employment in July contained also figures showing the impact of joblessness of Negroes and whites.

While 35 out of every 1,000 white workers were searching for a job, more than twice as many Negroes, 72 out of every 1,000 were in the same fix, and given patterns of hiring and discrimination, their outlook was much more than twice as bleak.

For the youngsters in the 16 to 21 age bracket, who reportedly were deeply involved in the violent outbreaks, the comparative figures were even worse.

The unemployment rate for white youngsters was 11.8 percent; for Negroes, 24.8 percent.

When one out of every four young Negroes between the ages of 16 and 21 is out looking for a non-existent job in a period of rising expectations and hope, there is on hand a major ingredient of violence and unrest.

* * *

A LOOK BEHIND the raw unemployment figures reveals some of the whys. Employment is expanding most rapidly in the services and in public employment at all governmental levels. It is growing in the white collar area while remaining steady or declining in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

Negro employment in the growth areas is minimal due to employer hiring practices, inbred patterns of political discrimination in public jobs and other factors. The growth areas are where the jobs must come from and yet Negro workers are not getting them in anything resembling a fair proportion.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has released some preliminary studies showing that Negroes and Spanish-speaking Americans, the nation's two largest minority groups, hold fewer jobs in terms of their numbers in the population and are concentrated in the lowest-paying jobs.

If Negro unemployment is to be reduced and decent-paying jobs made available to them, it is obvious that hiring policies must yield to economic realities and moral responsibilities, particularly in the areas of growing unemployment.

But it takes more than hiring practices. Government policies that will provide in meaningful terms the jobs that spell a full-employment economy, the training that will prepare minorities who have suffered a century of discrimination for the jobs of the mid-20th Century, the education and housing that are vital ingredients in a decent life and a decent standard of living—all these are necessary to a solution.

As long as the outrageously high level of Negro unemployment persists the threat to a peaceful and orderly society remains very much alive.

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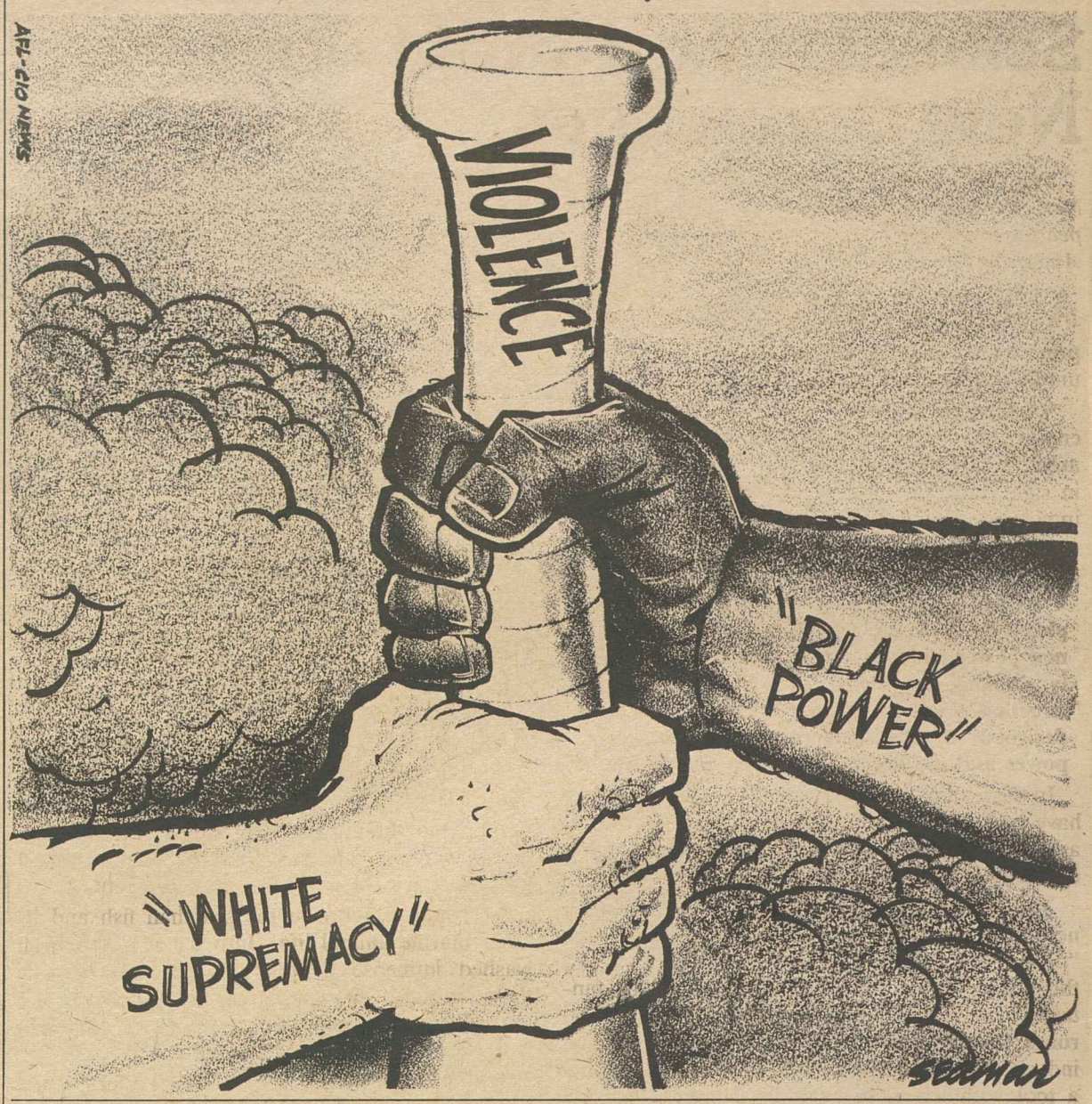
The Game Nobody Wins



Repeat of '64?:

New GOP Donnybrook Looms Over '68 Presidential Nominee

The following is excerpted from "Memo from Cope," published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

IS HISTORY REPEATING itself in the Republican Party?

Will its structure, its policies and its purse-strings again be controlled by ultra-conservatives?

Gradually the answers to these questions are taking form as separate bits and pieces fall into a related whole. They point to another bitter intra-party struggle like the one that convulsed the GOP in 1964.

Certainly, all the evidence points to the fact the yahoos of the right within the party are spoiling for battle with its more moderate elements. And whether he wants them or not, the one man around whom they seem likely to collect is California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Some of the particulars are these:

● The grip the right wing gained over the 400,000-member National Young Republicans in 1964 has been strengthened. In their recent convention, Young GOPs overwhelmingly elected as their president an ultra-conservative backed by their elders in the former Goldwater camp. In certain of their convention actions, they as much as told more moderate national party leadership to go paddle a canoe.

● The National Federation of Republican Women suffered through an unladylike campaign for their presidency that drove a deep wedge into the group. Though an ultra-rightist candidate was defeated, the victor is herself extremely conservative, a Goldwater supporter in 1964 and presently an apparent backer of Reagan.

It would be a mistake to write off the battles within these two groups as unrelated to the larger question of who will be the 1968 GOP presidential nominee. Leadership in the Young GOP and in the women's group brings some influence over national GOP policy, and indeed is a port of entry to party leadership itself.

Equally important, the battles within these groups often are "mini-wars," initial skirmishes pointing to larger battles with higher stakes in the national convention.

● Emerging as the most popular national figure—next to Goldwater at least—among Young Republicans at their recent convention was Reagan. He stood them on their ears with just the kind of speech they want to hear, simplified solutions to complex problems. Though more cautious about what he says and how he says it than Goldwater ever was, Reagan's line remains reminiscient of the 1964 presidential nominee's.

● Increasingly finding their way into print in relation to all the elbowing going on within the GOP and its subsidiaries are names closely linked with the 1964 Goldwater drive.

Among them:

F. Clifton White, who masterminded the Draft Goldwater movement.

William Rusher of "National Review" magazine, the most articulate and thoughtful of the rightist journals.

Sen. John Tower of Texas who, according to the Washington Post, has been promoting favorite-son candidates in many states. The reason for this could be to prevent an early lock on the convention by a candidate opposed by the ex-Goldwater camp.

White and Rusher designate themselves as "responsible conservatives" to divorce themselves from the wilder elements of the right. But it was the wilder elements that took over the Goldwater campaign in 1964 once the "responsibles" had captured the nomination for Goldwater. Reportedly, the White-Rusher-Tower team hopes to prevent a repeat.

A FINAL ELEMENT in the gathering storm is Reagan himself. Washington Post Columnist David Broder has written that many key Republicans are predicting there will be a Reagan organization fielded to battle for the GOP nomination. Perhaps, he said, there will be a national Draft Reagan Committee in business by fall, headed by Clifton White. (A Reagan draft group already has set up in Colorado, led by a millionaire right-winger.) Broder reports rumors that a "Reagan political summit" already has been held and that White has met with key Reagan aides.

It is obviously too early for anyone to say who the GOP nominee will be in 1968. It appears, in any event, that a repeat of the 1964 experience may be in store. The "responsible conservatives" and their less responsible brothers seem to be warming up for a Donnybrook with more moderate elements in the party. They seem to be behind Reagan as the logical heir to Goldwater and they appear to view "Reaganism" as an acceptable—if less startlingly stated—extension of Goldwaterism.

'Tomorrow's New Worlds':

Science's Vast Frontiers Pose New Challenges for Mankind

The following is excerpted from "Tomorrow's New Worlds," an article by Alexander Uhl appearing in the August 1967 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

ASTOUNDING as have been man's triumphs during the past thousands of years, the future promises still mightier triumphs. With these triumphs will come a world challenging all of us.

While development of peaceful uses of atomic energy has been disappointingly slow in some areas, it now appears that a real breakthrough is in sight and that the next decade will see highly important advances. There are now 15 atomic energy plants in various parts of the country which are actually producing electrical power.

At least a dozen power plants will be completed by 1970, after which time the increase in new power plants is expected to progress rapidly. Among the plants now in process of construction is one in southern California which is designed for the dual purpose of producing power and the desalinization of sea water.

In the medical and industrial fields, great strides have been made in the use of isotopes as tracers, as curative agents, as preservatives and as highly efficient instruments for research.

Yet close behind atomic energy is pressing a new source of energy—the laser beam—the "death ray" of the comic strips for a generation, the concentrated beam of light, the "light fantastic" that can vaporize any object, make metal run like water, crush rock, drill tiny holes through industrial diamonds, yet so flexible it has become a tool with which to perform the most delicate operations upon the eye.

For skilled workers, and that means many millions of union workers, the laser beam already has become a tool whose potential is unlimited. Laser —Light Amplification for Stimulated Emission of Radiation—is different from ordinary light. Instead of having varying wave lengths, the laser beam's ray are combined in a steady stream.

More and more vital to any common solutions to the worldwide problems of tomorrow will be the communications systems that evolve in the future. Already there have been startling changes in our time—the shift from hand-manipulated telegraphic keys to automatic printers, the development of radio-telephony that has made it possible for the human voice to be carried from one part of the world to the other—the orbiting of Telstar . . .

The news will be sped by satellite to a far greater degree than now. News will be gathered and transmitted from obscure corners of the world; news and picture copy will go to newspapers far more quickly than now, while newspapers will be able to send facsimiles of type to outlying plants for reproduction.

Telephone experts predict electronic developments that will enable the forgetful housewife to turn off the oven when she's halfway downtown and turn it on again on her way home.

Yet the challenging developments of the future are not restricted to the mysteries of exotic science. There are also great challenges in down-to-earth fields. They are part of the great days of exploration that apparently were completed with the discoveries of the North and South Poles.

THERE IS ANOTHER PART of the earth that still holds immense mysteries and possibilities for man and his civilization—the depth of the sea and the sea itself.

As the world's population soars and starvation becomes a literal possibility for millions of people, the sea offers a rich potential not only in mineral and oil wealth, but in food itself. The world's fisheries have long been vital in meeting the needs for animal proteins.

Today's fishing boats are designed by computers, equipped with automated instruments, find shoals of fish by sonar and echo sounders, use electrical currents to jar shrimp out of the mud so that they can be netted.

Plankton, the inexhaustible supply of one-celled marine animals that provides the basic food of fish, has yet to be utilized to its full extent.

But there is more in the sea than fish and its other marine animal life. Into the sea have been washed immense deposits of minerals that lie there waiting to be exploited. Oil deposits under the seas already have been tapped and immense reserves in all probability are still there.

But far from being satisfied with exploration of the ocean's bottoms, man also seeks to pierce the very crust of the earth, only three miles thick under the sea depths as compared with 40 miles on land. Project Mohole has proved that test holes can be drilled in the earth's mantles.

Nor is Mohole the only effort in this direction. There is enormous thermal energy in "hot spots" on the earth's surface.

Willingness, even eagerness, to accept the challenges of the future, rather than fear, must be the watchword of a vigorous people. Already there are signs that men are groping towards solutions.

In the field of religion, the ecumenism movement is a clear sign that millions of Christians, long torn by bitter and apparently unsolvable rivalries, are seeking accommodation among themselves as an answer to possible chaos.

In the field of science, scores of scientists are asking themselves what they have to contribute to man outside the precincts of their laboratories.

In the field of social relations, we shall have to live up to the promise of an equalitarian society that shares equally with all its people the vast social progress that today's society makes possible.

The labor movement is one of the potent factors in the development of such a future.

Davis Reports:

Worker Education Advancing In Scope, Size, Effectiveness

WORKER EDUCATION in the United States is growing in scope, size and effectiveness, an AFL-CIO spokesman reported in a network radio interview.

"We have seen real changes of community attitudes" and "activation of programs as a result —a direct result—of labor education in the community," Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, noted on Labor News Conference.

Davis said that this year unionists are studying subjects ranging from shop steward training and collective bargaining to "how to be more active in community action projects," at more than 150 union-sponsored schools and institutes, most of them held on university campuses. Enrollment is expected to top 15,000.

Subjects taught at the union schools are "designed to improve the skills and abilities of these people with respect to the manner in which they represent the members of their organization," Davis said, noting that they "spread through the whole area of concern of the labor movement."

He pointed out that many of the students represent their unions in collective bargaining sessions. There has been a "step-up in the education of management people," with executives brushing-up on new processes, economic trends and developments and other subjects, he said.

"We think that our people must keep abreast or a step ahead of their counterparts in industry in the areas they deal in," he emphasized.

DAVIS SAID that while the labor schools are conducted for trade unionists, "there is really no restriction" that would bar employer representatives from the sessions.

"We are quite objective," he said, and "we aren't saying anything that we wouldn't want management to hear." He said that university faculty members often attend the courses and serve as instructors when union staff personnel is unavailable.

Reporters questioning Davis on Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network were Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine and Lee Cohn of the Washington Evening Star.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

PRES. JOHNSON'S proposal for a 10 percent income surtax to pay for the Viet Nam war and head off a possible inflationary spiral has raised a number of vital questions, not the least of which is its potential effect on the principle of "ability to pay," long a major tenet in progressive tax philosophy.

The President proposed a straight boost across the board for incomes above the $5,000 level. The lowest income brackets will not be hit. Nevertheless, the across-the-board approach to incomes above the $5,000 level would seem to breach the "ability-to-pay" principle.

He also proposed the same 10 percent surtax for both personal incomes and corporations, again bypassing the "ability-to-pay" principle. While it is true the corporations must start paying the boost three months earlier than individuals, the 10 percent will be the same for individuals and corporations next year, so that the "across-the-board" character of the boost is fundamentally preserved.

Under the President's proposal the lower brackets that are affected will pay proportionately less than the upper brackets since the surtax will apply only to their lower original tax. But important in terms of the progressive tax "ability to pay" principle is the fact that the President's proposals call for the same 10 percent surtax on the taxes of both the individual and the corporation.

It is long since the wage earner was favored over the dividend coupon clipper in our tax laws. Nevertheless, there is a real jolt in the suggestion that corporations which have been making huge profits over the past few years—a considerable part of it due to Viet Nam—should be asked to make no greater sacrifice proportionately than the wage earner.

* * *

A SIMPLE WAY to determine which sectors of the economy "can afford far more tax increases" is to look at the statistics on national income, especially as they reflect compensation for workers and profits for stockholders.

The July Survey of Current Business, published by the Commerce Dept., tells the story. Latest revised figures are from 1963 through 1966.

- During that period compensation for employes in all industry went up 27.7 percent. Profits—after taxes—went up 49 percent.
- Compensation for employes in manufacturing went up 31.5 percent. Profits after taxes for manufacturing went up 60 percent.
- Compensation for employes in transportation, including the supposedly poor railroads, went up 20 percent. Profits after taxes for these same segments of the transportation industry went up 89 percent.
- Compensation for employes in contract construction went up 31.4 percent. Profits after taxes went up a huge 128 percent.
- Compensation for employes in the service industries such as hotels, automobile services, motion pictures and professional services went up 30 percent while profits after taxes went up a staggering 138 percent.

In the face of such discrepancies in the compensation of workers and in the profits after taxes that have been earned by business and industry during the past four years, there can be little doubt that there is a wide disparity in the "ability to sacrifice."

A 10 percent across-the-board surtax boost scarcely takes into account that disparity which will have to be studied by Congress before final action is taken.

GROWING IN SCOPE and size, union-sponsored worker education is producing solid results, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis (center) told Lee Cohn (left) of the Washington Evening Star and Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

MERGER AGREEMENT that united Musicians Locals 161 and 710 in Washington into new Local 161-710 was drawn up by (from left) Vice Pres. Edwin L. McDermon, Sec. Otis Ducker and Pres. Louis H. Aikens of Local 710 and Pres. Sam Jack Kaufman, Sec. J. Martin Emerson, Board Member Bob D'Arcy and Treas. Raymond J. Woods of Local 161.

House Passes Curbs On Rights Violators

The House, by a 326 to 93 vote, passed a labor-supported bill to make it a federal crime to harm or intimidate anyone lawfully exercising federally-protected civil rights.

Passage followed two days of heated debate. The bill now goes to the Senate, where a similar measure died last year in the face of a threatened filibuster.

The bill would provide federal penalties up to 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine, or a maximum punishment of life imprisonment if death resulted, for deliberate interference with anyone exercising specified federal or constitutional rights.

Other Penalties

It also specifies lesser penalties ranging up to $1,000 and one year in prison for various kinds of interference or threats.

The specified rights include voting, registering to vote, campaigning, enrolling in or attending any public school or public college, seeking employment, serving on a jury, using interstate transportation, partaking of public accommodations and participating in peaceful assembly in pursuit of federal rights.

In the course of the debate, a number of amendments were offered. One would give the bill's protection to policemen and firemen performing their duties in areas of rioting or civil disturbance.

Another would prohibit the bill from being used to protect anyone from prosecution under a previous-passed House bill making it a federal crime to use interstate facilities to incite a riot.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, led the fight for passage, warning that "violence against those who seek civil rights is as wrong as riot violence."

On the final vote, 165 Democrats and 161 Republicans voted for the bill. Opposed were 68 Democrats and 25 Republicans.

Margolius Cites Need For 'Truth-in-Lending'

The "truth-in-lending" bill is the "real bill of rights for consumers" and would benefit business and the nation as well, Consumer Columnist Sidney Margolius testified before the House Consumer Affairs subcommittee.

"Its passage would be the first real step yet taken," he said, "toward eliminating some of the worst and most unnecessary evils that have plagued American families in modern times."

Margolius, whose column appears in 105 labor, consumer co-op, credit union and other publications including the AFL-CIO News, limited his testimony to the consumer credit and loan aspects of the bill. He told a series of "horror stories" about unwary purchasers who had been duped into ironclad credit purchase agreements for shoddy merchandise at inflated prices.

"Family money losses arising from high-pressure credit selling today have become a serious national problem," he said, "damaging not only the families themselves, but causing a diversion of family resources that is helping to frustrate vital family and national goals such as advanced education, better housing and the anti-poverty program.

"Never before have there been so many pressures on the public to buy on installments and to borrow money; never before have so many families used credit so extensively; never have they paid as high rates for it, and never have they been subjected to as many deceptions stemming from obsolete state credit laws which were originally designed to protect sellers and lenders, not buyers, and which some unscrupulous sellers have learned to use for outright deception."

Margolius specifically called for a requirement that the true annual interest rates on revolving credit be disclosed. While this type accounts for only 5 percent of all credit, it is the fastest-growing kind and its exclusion from the bill "would leave a very large loophole," he declared.

He also urged the inclusion of debts on which the finance charge is $10 or less.

Factory Turnover Remains Stable

Major indicators of factory labor turnover—new hire, quit and layoff rates—were unchanged between May and June, the Labor Dept. reported. However, after seasonal adjustment, the June rates were the second most favorable for the month since 1953, it added.

The rates for June, seasonally adjusted, were as follows: New hires, 3.2 per 100 employes; quits, 2.2 per 100 employes, and layoff, 1.1 per 100 employes.

D.C. Musicians Merge White, Negro Locals

White and Negro locals of the Musicians in Washington, D.C., have merged in what AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin hailed as a major step in the union's continuing campaign to end racial segregation.

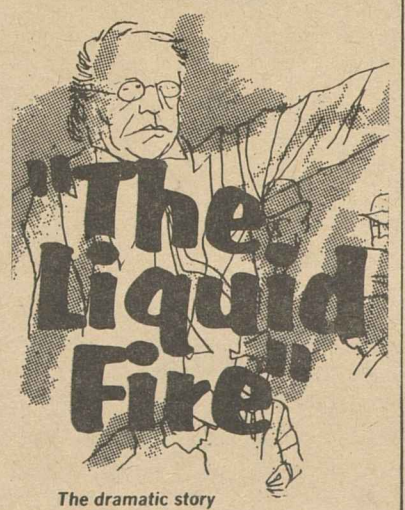
The unity of Local 161, made up of white musicians, and Negro Local 710 ended 45 years of dual operation in Washington, and was the result of more than two years of negotiations.

J. Martin Emerson, secretary of the old Local 161 and of the new Local 161-710 and an AFM executive board member, called the merger "a giant step forward, from an economic and social point of view, for all professional musicians in the Washington area," who will have "better representation and work opportunities."

Emerson, Pres. Sam Jack Kaufman and Treas. Raymond J. Wood of Local 161 retained their offices in Local 161-710. Pres. Louis H. Aikens of Local 710 was elected administrative vice president of the new local; Vice Pres. Edwin L. McDermon became assistant to Kaufman, and Sec. Otis Ducker was named business agent.

The merger followed closely similar action by white and Negro locals in Norfolk, Va., and prompted Kenin to express appreciation for the job being done by the AFM Civil Rights Dept., under the direction of President Emeritus James C. Petrillo.

LABOR DAY TV SPECIAL



The dramatic story of Samuel Gompers

fiery defender of the workingman and organized labor's first president

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Enforcement Lags:

$76 Million Found In Wage Chiseling

The Labor Dept.'s wage-hour and public contracts divisions recovered $27 million of $76 million in wage underpayments in fiscal 1967, the department reported.

The $76 million represented wage chiseling—some of it deliberate—from the pay envelopes of 368,000 workers divided as follows: 139,000 who were paid less than the minimum wage set by the Fair Labor Standards Act; 288,000 who did not receive overtime due at time and a half; 6,000 not paid equal wages for equal work, and 3,500 not paid the prevailing wage under the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contracts Act.

The underpayments discovered by investigators are below the record totals of previous years, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

It attributed the decline not to fewer violations but to the fact that "wage and hour investigators spent more time on informational aspects of the new Fair Labor Standards Act amendments" and less on plant investigations.

In 1966, investigators uncovered $90 million in underpayments to 430,000 workers. About a third of the total was recovered.

When amendments supported by labor took effect last Feb. 1, the AFL-CIO launched its own program to seek out violations and called on the Congress to grant Pres. Johnson's request for more wage-hour inspectors.

Federation Pres. George Meany urged the President to "make sure that both employers and the administrators of this law know that you intend to have fair labor standards for all—in fact as well as in name."

The new amendments increased the number of covered workers by nearly 30 percent and the number of establishments to be checked by nearly 60 percent.

The enforcement problem was pointed up by Clarence T. Lundquist, Labor Dept. wage-hour administrator, who warned when the law went into effect that even if he could add 175 investigators to his staff of 1,000, the division would not be able to inspect as large a proportion of firms as it did last year, when only about half the violators were caught.

Enforcement problems are always greater following a change in the law, Lundquist pointed out, and the government must depend more than ever before on violations being called to its attention.

Law Changed

The department's wage-hour report for fiscal 1967 includes violations uncovered during seven months of the old minimums and five months of the new. On Feb.1 the minimum wage for more than 32 million previously covered workers rose from $1.25 to $1.40 an hour, and more than 9 million additional workers were covered for the first time.

Labor central bodies across the country have offered their services to all workers—union members or not—in the drive to enforce the law against chiseling or careless employers.

Johnson Names Stulberg To Consumer Council

Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to a new 12-member Consumer Advisory Council.

Announcing establishment of the council, the President cited nine major bills benefiting consumers he has recommended to the 90th Congress, ranging from Truth-in-Lending and the wholesale meat bill to the Mutual Fund Reform bill, and added:

"The Consumer Advisory Council will add new strength and direction to the great purposes which these laws support. The council will recommend still further ways in which the government of all the people can protect all the people."

'Consumer Interest'

Johnson declared that "in a very special way, the public interest is the consumer interest—the interest of all of us."

The past three years, he added, "have seen the greatest advances in the nation's history on behalf of the the American consumer," with the enactment of laws that "touch the life of every American citizen, no matter what his income or his station in life."

Betty Furness, the President's special assistant for consumer affairs, is the council's executive secretary. Atty. Gen. Bronson C. La Follette of Wisconsin is chairman.

Other members are Chairman Robert J. McEwen of the Dept. of Economics at Boston College; Dir. William J. Pierce of the University of Michigan Legislative Research Center; Corwin D. Edwards, economics professor at the University of Oregon; Gen. Mgr. Richard H. Grant of the Pease Air Force Base Federal Credit Union, Portsmouth, N.H.

Also, State Treas. Gerald A. Lamb of Connecticut; William L. Lanier, Metter, Ga., state executive director of the Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service; Mrs. Mary L. Bailey, Austin, Tex., housewife; former Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger of Oregon, now living in Washington, chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women; Mrs. Otrie Taylor, Los Angeles, neighborhood aid participant for neighborhood aid projects in Watts, and Louise Gentry, assistant dean for resident education at Pennsylvania State University.

LOUIS STULBERG

Meany on Social Security:

House Bill Scored For Defects, Gaps

(Continued from Page 1)

The House bill dropped an Administration proposal to extend medicare benefits to persons under 65 on social security disability benefit rolls. It included, however, a new feature whereby patients could collect from medicare before instead of after they pay their doctor bills.

Meany termed this an "improvement" but he deplored the House failure to extend medicare to the disabled. Also, he noted, "the bill does practically nothing to control rapidly escalating hospital charges and doctor fees paid under medicare."

The measure adopted by the House would make minor changes in the tax rate paid by employers, workers and the self-employed, and base the levy on the first $7,600 of annual earnings instead of the present $6,600. This would pay for the benefits provided in the bill but hold down future expansion.

LBJ's Proposal

The President had asked for a three-step increase in the ceiling—to $7,800 in 1968, to $9,000 in 1970 and to $10,800 in 1974.

The House bill imposed a tight income ceiling on eligibility for medicaid—the joint federal state program that pays medical bills for low income families. The ceiling starting in 1968 would be one and one-half times the maximum earnings allowed under state laws for eligibility for cash welfare assistance. This would drop over two years to one and one-third times the welfare criterion.

Meany said this would "deprive hundreds of thousands of the needy and medically needy from required medical care they cannot afford to pay for out of their meager incomes."

He attacked "glaring deficiencies" in the House bill in the public assistance field, particularly a provision that would make job training compulsory for all welfare recipients, including mothers with small children.

He pointed out that "financial support would not be assured for needy children whose parents are removed from public assistance" and that "the bill does nothing to raise shockingly low assistance payments standards" that are currently below minimum-needs standards set by the states themselves.

Meany also said labor objects to the failure of the House to transfer the community work and training program to the Labor Dept. "as the President wisely recommended."

The department, Meany said, "has developed the skill, the knowledge and the machinery for effectively training those who have been marginally equipped to enter the labor market."

He said the House bill "nowhere near meets the long-range objectives of the AFL-CIO for a social security act that will truly meet all of America's needs."

To meet those "objectives," he added, the AFL-CIO will urge the Senate to:

- Raise the minimum benefit level to $70 for a single person and $105 for a couple, and increase all other benefits by at least 15 percent. This would make possible the over-all 20 percent increase in social security benefit payments the president has recommended.
- Finance the benefit improvements by raising the ceiling on taxable earnings by steps from the present $6,600 to $10,000.
- Extend Medicare coverage to the disabled.
- Establish reasonable controls on "unduly high" hospital charges and physician fees paid under medicare.
- Assure that medicaid is available to the needy and the medically needy whose limited incomes cannot pay for adequate health care.
- Improve present "appallingly inadequate" public assistance payments and assure adequate day-care for children whose mothers participate in training programs.
- **Strengthen rather than weaken the possibility of poor families remaining together by requiring states to make assistance available where the father is in the home until he can obtain work for which he is qualified.**
- Transfer administration of community work and training to the Dept. of Labor with adequate safeguards including requirements for payment of prevailing wages and in no case less than the applicable minimum wage.

Copper Strike Pledged Labor's Solid Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Wages, pensions and living-cost escalator provisions are unsettled issues in the strike against the Anaconda Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., U. S. Metals Co. and Miami Copper Co.

No meetings on the national issues have been held since July 28 but Anaconda agreed to a suggestion by Montana Gov. Tim M. Babcock (R) for a bargaining session Aug. 23 at Butte. Babcock and other western governors called both sides to the dispute into a meeting and urged them to resume bargaining.

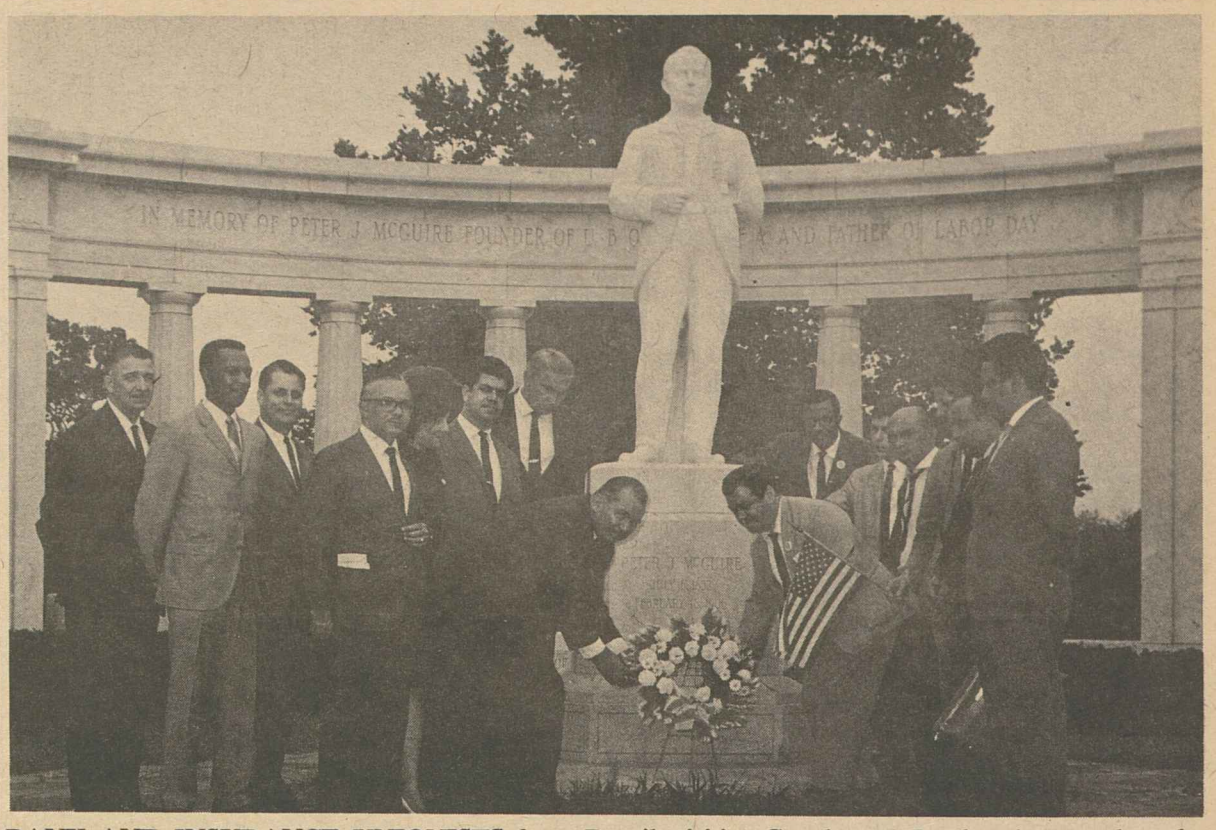
Many local issues could be settled, the unions told the governor, before agreement is reached on national issues.

Meanwhile, other nonferrous industry local unions are walking out as their contracts expire. The latest is Local 983, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at a key Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. plant at Muskegon, Mich.

The strike began Aug. 16 after 60 days of meetings during which management made no offer on wages. It did however, file a $1 million damage suit when union members refused to work overtime to pile up surplus wire, the union said. The local was the 10th IBEW unit to go out in the current strike.

In Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., striking Local 404 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers filed unfair practice charges against Anaconda, accusing the company of illegally canceling insurance coverage of 850 strikers.

Besides the USWA, IBEW and the IUE, the striking unions include the Machinists, Operating Engineers, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Molders, Plumbers and Pipefitters, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen and the Office & Professional Employes.



BANK AND INSURANCE UNIONISTS from Brazil, visiting Camden, N. J., placed a wreath at the grave of Peter J. McGuire, founder of Labor Day, in nearby Arlington Cemetery, Pennsauken, N. J. The leader of the delegation, Paulo Zimmerman (right), is assisted by Pres. Joseph J. McComb of the Camden County AFL-CIO.

Joint Labor, United Fund Drives Mark 25th Year of Cooperation

The silver anniversary of labor partcipation in the united way of financing and administering social services is being marked this year by the AFL-CIO and the United Community Funds & Councils of America.

The now-accepted common effort developed out of a wartime agreement on joint campaign cooperation at a time when fund-raising appeared headed for chaos. It was signed Aug. 17, 1942, by Community Chests & Councils, Inc., predecessor of the UCFCA; the CIO Committee for American & Allied War Relief, and the AFL United Nations Relief Committee.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is president of the UCFCA, said the agreement signed 25 years ago "paved the way to active labor participation in community affairs in an organized and disciplined way."

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

"Both as citizens and as trade unionists, we rejected separatism and accepted integration," he added. "By joining forces with the rest of the community in fund-raising and in the development of programs and services, we not only contributed to the strength of the united fund and labor movements but to the community and its citizens as a whole."

The original agreement provided for labor representation on the boards and committees of boards and agencies, that solicitation for funds be organized jointly by union and employer representatives with all pledges voluntary and coercion prohibited, and that local union war relief committees be recognized and incorporated into local War Chest campaigns.

How this cooperation has grown over the years was detailed by AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo A. Perlis, who cited as its fruits "both measurable and immeasurable benefits which have accrued to the whole community."

"Before the agreement there was not a single labor man on the staff of any community chest anywhere," he recalled. "Today there are 160 full-time AFL-CIO community service representatives in 110 industrial communities.

"Twenty-five years ago there was not a single union counselor. Now there are 65,000 union counselors.

"Twenty-five years ago labor contributed only a few thousand dollars to local chests. In the past three annual campaigns, employes in AFL-CIO organized plants contributed almost half a billion dollars.

"In 1941 there were a handful of labor people on the boards and committees of community agencies. Today there are 75,000 union men and women serving on the policy-making bodies of these agencies—many of them as officers."

Perlis emphasized that whereas prior to the agreement strikers could expect no help from any community agency, voluntary or public, today thousands of agencies offer their services "as a matter of course and on the basis of need regardless of the cause of that need."

"As a result of this agreement," he continued, "united fund agencies benefited from labor participation, including the Boy Scouts, 20 percent of whose local leaders are AFL-CIO members; and the Red Cross blood banks, one-third of whose blood comes from AFL-CIO members.

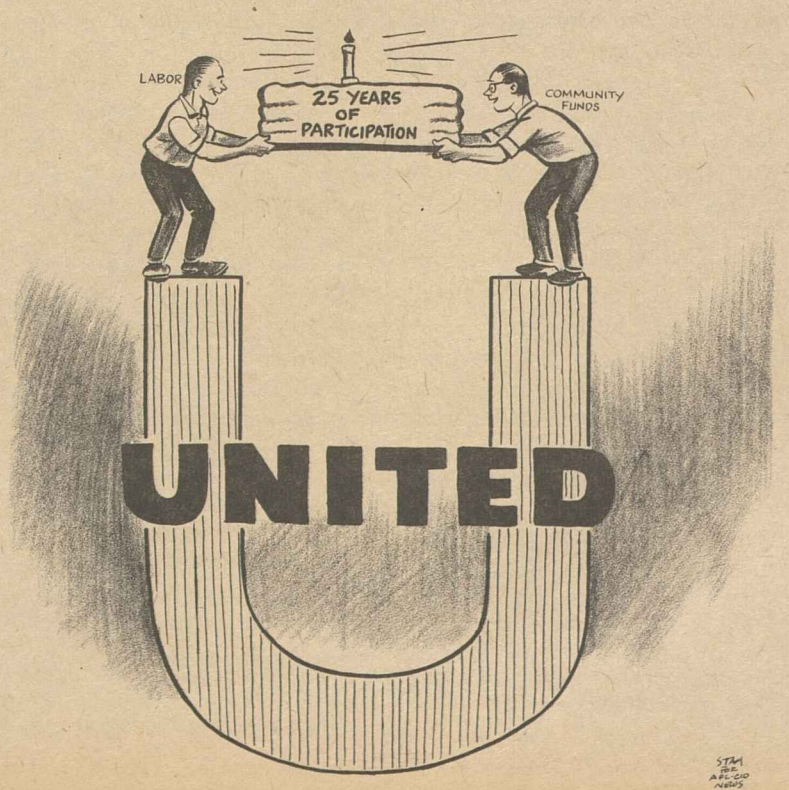
Agencies Strengthened

"What cannot be readily measured but what is discernible, nevertheless, is the wholesome climate which this labor participation has brought about in many communities—wholesome in terms of agencies which are now more representative of the people and more responsive to people's needs."

The AFL-CIO was congratulated on the anniversary by UCFCA Exec. Dir. Lyman Ford, who declared that the united way "has been immeasurably strengthened by splendid support from organized labor for the last 25 years."

"I am happy," he said, "to pay tribute to my predecessors at UCFCA and to the leaders of organized labor a quarter-century ago who developed this constructive partnership. It has paid rich dividends in communities all over the land.

"The most significant aspect of the development is that organized labor has successfully organized its interest and involvement in community affairs. This has included intelligent assumption of responsibility as well as pressure for improved community services."



AFT to Shift Offices To Washington Aug. 28

Chicago—New national offices of the American Federation of Teachers will open officially Aug. 28 at 1012 14th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005. The new AFT telephone number is 737-6141.

The move to Washington was authorized by a vote of AFT members nationwide.

Asks Full Funding:

President Asks Fast Action On Programs to Help Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

hensive plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods. It covers transportation, health services, recreation, child care services and other programs as well as housing.

The Administration seeks an appropriation of $662 million, but the House recently slashed the request to $237 million. In his letter to Mansfield, the President urged that "this request be restored in full."

Action Promised

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Housing subcommittee, quickly promised the President his unit would speed action to report the model cities bill, as well as a rent supplement program.

The latter was also on the President's list of programs that must be adequately funded if the nation is to assure "the safety and well-being of our cities and the citizens who live in them."

In all, Johnson listed 23 programs dealing with municipal problems that have been before Congress "since the beginning of this session." Among them are anti-poverty, civil rights, urban renewal, rat extermination and mental health programs, the Manpower Development & Training Act and the Elementary & Secondary Education Act.

In another development, the Administration sent its three top fiscal officials before the House Ways & Means Committee in support of its proposal for a 10 percent surcharge on income and corporation taxes.

Testifying as lead-off witnesses as the committee opened hearings were Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler, Budget Director Charles L. Schultze and Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Leaders of government unions expressed strong disappointment over the President's veto of a bill extending life insurance coverage for federal employes and increasing from 33 to 40 percent the government's contribution to the insurance system.

Johnson said the bill "places too heavy a burden" on the taxpayers and added that "we dare not divert our resources for unnecessary demands when there are more critical needs which urgently require our support."

Chairman E. C. Hallbeck of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council said federal workers "are keenly disappointed" over the veto, particularly since the bill had been "compromised" to meet objections to an insurance benefits bill the president vetoed last year.

"Federal employes may well wonder what has happened to the Government's avowed role as an enlightened employer interested in providing conditions comparable with experience prevailing in the private sector," Hallbeck concluded.

In other Congressional developments:

- The Senate Poverty subcommittee approved the $2.06 billion asked by Pres. Johnson for the war on poverty for fiscal 1968, added $148 million for other anti-poverty programs and tacked on a $3 billion emergency program to provide jobs in slum areas and help riot-damaged businesses to re-establish themselves.
- The House Agriculture Committee approved a weakened version of an Administration bill to expand federal meat inspection standards, omitting coverage of meat slaughtered and sold within a state's borders.

Representatives Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and Neal Smith (D-Iowa) said they would seek floor passage of a substitute requiring inspection of all plants with a gross volume of $250,000 or more, whether or not they ship across state lines.

- The House Commerce Committee approved a bill to create a public television corporation to promote educational and cultural broadcasts. The measure differs from the Senate-passed bill, principally in setting a $9 million limit on authorizations for any one year.
- The Senate Banking Committee voted out a bill to provide federally subsidized flood insurance. Under the measure, the Housing & Urban Development Dept. could set "reasonable rates" for flood areas. Home owners in many flood-prone areas are presently unable to buy commercial insurance.

COMMUNITY Health Care Center planned by the Greater New Haven (Conn.) AFL-CIO moved a step nearer when Gov. John N. Dempsey (D) signed enabling legislation passed by the legislature despite opposition from organized physicians and dentists. Witnesses to the signing are Pres. Vincent J. Sirabella of the local AFL-CIO and Chairman Ruth W. Greenberg of its Health Committee.

Senate Urged to Bolster Present School Aid Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

A third strikes the Teachers Corps authorization from the bill. The fate of that program now depends upon its inclusion in a college aid bill.

The House also adopted an amendment by Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N.C.) that would curb federal procedures enacted in 1966 for use against school districts not in compliance with the Civil Rights Act's provisions for desegregation.

Biemiller told the subcommittee that the "impulsive and hastily put together formulas" for block grants to states now contained in the House bill would "diminish the education opportunities of low-income children who need help the most."

"It would, to say the least," he added, "be a peculiar response to the dangerous wave of unrest which has swept across the nation to blunt the effect of a major program that can help to eliminate the causes of that unrest."

He stressed that the danger lies in the fact that most state departments of education are "ill-prepared to assume the responsibilities" the House amendments give them, whereas the direct working relationship between school districts and the federal government has proved successful.

The present law, Biemiller said, "was carefully formulated legislation which for the first time provided a way out of an impasse." Experience has shown that it "endangers neither local control of education nor separation of church and state."

The House bill "could destroy the entire balance that made it possible to resolve the conflicting demands on federal aid," he declared.

Biemiller said the Fountain amendment to prevent the government from holding up funds to segregated school districts "would encourage and in effect subsidize continued defiance of the law by recalcitrant" segregationists.

To illustrate how badly the government needs the right to maintain pressure for school integration, Biemiller cited the recent report of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission that in 1967—13 years after the Supreme Court decision declaring segregated schools unconstitutional—75 percent of the Negro children in Southern and border states still attend all-Negro schools.

Biemiller praised the Senate bill's provisions for "long-range planning" to utilize properly the many and varied educational plans included in civil rights, anti-poverty, vocational training and other federal programs.

By contrast, he emphasized, the House bill would "cancel out a program which is making a major contribution to the improvement of American education."

CONVENTION

Reno, Nev.—The 1967 convention of the Nevada AFL-CIO will be held Sept. 8-10 at the Lake Tahoe Hotel, Incline Village.

Senators Praise AFL-CIO For Stands on Education

The AFL-CIO, and its legislative director Andrew J. Biemiller, won high praise from two members of the Senate Labor Committee for its fight on behalf of education legislation.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) told Biemiller as he was about to testify once more for improved aid to education legislation "that this committee owes to Mr. Biemiller a debt of gratitude for the help he has been to the committee in the presentation of the AFL-CIO point of view on education legislation for the past several years."

"All you have to do is look at the testimony that was given from year to year and the legislation that has finally passed and you cannot deny the influence that the AFL-CIO and Mr. Biemiller have had on our legislation. And rightly so, because in this legislation we are seeking to be of assistance to, really, millions of boys and girls who come from the homes of the workers of this country. Too frequently the children of the workers of this country represent a group of children who are in dire need for improvement in the school districts of our great industrial centers."

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) strongly seconded Morse's remarks and called attention to the support given by the AFL-CIO and Biemiller to the Cold War GI bill. The AFL-CIO, said Yarborough, "was in the forefront" of the fight and "helped us pass it in the Senate. . . . It was the biggest, the only real big organization in America supporting that legislation."

1,000 to Plan Attack On Urban Problems

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph has been named co-chairman of an all-day Emergency Convocation of 1,000 leaders in American life to mobilize the nation's private and public resources in a concerted attack on urban problems.

Sponsoring the convocation on Aug. 24 in Washington is a newly-formed Urban Coalition of national leaders in business and the professions, labor, local government, religion, and the civil rights movement. Andrew Heiskell of Time, Inc. will preside with Randolph.

Its members include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Joseph D. Keenan and David Sullivan and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The convocation is expected to take action on three Urban Coalition proposals dealing with a major expansion of private-sector programs to provide jobs and training for the hard-core poor, legislation to establish a federal emergency work program to employ and train hard-core unemployed and a long-range program to break up the cycle of ghetto life through the physical and social reconstruction of the cities.

Congress Next

Proposals adopted at the convocation will be presented to congressional leaders of both parties.

In calling the Aug. 24 meeting, the coalition adopted a statement of purpose pledging its members to "publicly commit themselves to programs enabling the disadvantaged minorities to share in all of the benefits of our society."

Other members include Archbishop John F. Dearden, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops; Dr. Arthur Flemming, president of the National Council of Churches; Henry Ford, II, chairman of the Ford Motor Co.; the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, and Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

The coalition also includes Mayors Ivan Allen, Jr. of Atlanta; Joseph Barr of Pittsburgh; Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit; John F. Collins of Boston; Richard J. Daley of Chicago; Milton Graham of Phoenix; John V. Lindsay of New York; Arthur Naftalin of Minneapolis and James H. J. Tate of Philadelphia.

L9-6I-8

ACWA Vice President Named College Trustee

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. — Brother Linus R. Foy, president of Marist College here, has announced the appointment as a lay trustee of Vice Pres. Charles J. Garrahan of the Clothing Workers, manager of the ACWA Shirt & Leisurewear Joint Board in New York. The college gave him a "Contemporary American" award last March.

Film Festival Awards Won By U.S. Unions

Montreal—Two American labor films won awards at the Intl. Labor Film Festival here in the category dealing with trade union subjects.

The Clothing Workers' film "The Inheritors" won second place in the category and "Huelga," the story of the farm workers struggle for economic justice, took third place. First place went to a Canadian film "Do Not Fold," which also won the grand prize of the festival.

"The Inheritors" also won a first place award for the film having the most artistic merit.

Awards for films in six categories went to West Germany, Sweden and Israel in addition to the U.S. and Canada.

The festival was held in conjunction with the first world conference on workers education sponsored by the ICFTU which opened in Montreal this week.

Emergency Jobs Sought in City Crisis

Unions Join Demand for U.S. Action

An "Emergency Convocation" of 1,000 prominent Americans called on the government to develop plans to put "at least 1 million of the presently unemployed into productive work at the earliest possible moment."

The call for the "crash" jobs program was part of commitments by the representatives of labor, business, religion, civil rights groups and local government to press action that will "end once and for all the shame of poverty amid affluence."

The convocation in Washington was sponsored by the "Urban Coalition," a group formed during the height of recent riots to give "top priority" to the ghetto-crisis and the desperate needs of urban areas.

Its members include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Building Service Employes Pres. David Sullivan, and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Meany pledged the AFL-CIO's "full partnership" in the coalition and its complete support for the objectives set forth in the convocation's statement of "principles, goals and commitments."

Asks Follow-Through

He and two other labor speakers —Keenan and Reuther, in speeches to the convocation coupled their full backing with pleas for "follow-through" action by the coalition and a warning that its job would not be an easy one.

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters was co-chairman of the all-day convocation, and presented the statement to the meeting. Andrew Heiskell, chairman of Urban America, Inc., was the other co-chairman.

The statement, in addition to its emphasis on a government program to create jobs, sought a "massive and concerted drive" by the private sector of the economy to bring employment, housing and education to the urban poor.

The convocation proposed new job-training courses, "earn and learn centers" to be set up in ghettos as joint labor-business-government ventures, greater capital investment in rebuilding slums and close cooperation with and help for public agencies.

It asked Congress to "move without delay on urban programs." It stressed: "The country can wait no longer for measures that have too long been denied the people of the cities and nation as a whole." It

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Meany Calls for Tax Bill Based on Equal Sacrifice

LABOR'S STRONG support for fair housing, its bid for a more equitable tax bill and its partnership in the Urban Coalition to deal with the crisis in the cities all were voiced last week by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony before two congressional committees and an emergency conference.

Supports Increase With Key Changes

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Congress that labor agrees with Pres. Johnson on the need for a tax increase but firmly opposes his way of applying it.

Testifying before the House Ways & Means Committee, Meany backed higher taxes in both principle and practice. An increase, he said, would be in keeping with the tradition of equality of sacrifice in the defense of freedom; would finance the rising costs of the Viet Nam war while still allowing for continued domestic progress, and would reduce the "dangers of tight money, very high interest rates and an unbalanced economic advance."

But "equality of sacrifice should be based on ability to sacrifice," he said, and the Administration's proposals recognize this precept "only to a minor degree."

The federation president called for three major changes in the Administration bill:

- A surtax rate on corporations "at least twice as great as on individuals."
- A lump-sum deduction for individual and family taxpayers in calculating their surtax, aimed at strengthening the principle of ability to pay.
- A plan for applying the war tax rate to income not now subject to regular income tax because of loopholes.

$8-$13 Billion Yield

Compared to the Administration's estimate of about $9 billion return from its proposals of a 10 percent surtax on individuals and corporations in a year's time, Meany said the AFL-CIO alternatives would yield about $8 billion if based on a 6 percent surtax on individuals and 12 percent on corporations, and about $13.4 billion at rates of 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

Meany offered these arguments in support of the proposed changes:

Corporations—Restoration of the 7 percent credit for new business investment this year has given corporations a $2 billion annual tax cut. Despite a minor decline in very high corporate profits since late 1966, they show a rise of 74.5 percent after taxes since 1960. Dividend payments have soared more than 69 percent in the same span. But total wage and salary outlays have gone up only 54 percent, reflecting higher employment as well as higher individual incomes.

After-tax take-home pay of a factory worker with three dependents rose only 24 percent, and in terms of buying power, a mere 11 percent during the 6.5 year period. A double-rate tax on corporations is clearly justified.

Special deduction—The Admin-

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO Backs Bill:

Labor Stresses Need For Fair Housing

Fair housing is "absolutely essential to the realistic achievement" of desegregated schools and equal opportunity, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Federation Pres. George Meany expressed labor's "complete accord" with the measure introduced by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) in hearings before a Senate Housing subcommittee.

He supported the objectives also of bills to end discrimination by banks, mortgage agencies and other private lending institutions.

Open housing legislation, he said, is "extremely important" and is much more than "picking up a few loose ends left over from the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

Dealing with the question of segregated neighborhoods and their segregated schools, Meany declared it had long been the objective of the labor movement to attack segregation in housing. He cited labor support for state and local fair housing laws and the discrimination-free housing projects sponsored by unions.

"The experience of the labor movement," he said, "proves that integrated housing works; that people of different races can live in harmony as neighbors." He assailed also the "ancient superstition perpetuated by far too many unscrupulous real estate agents" that neighborhood standards decline when Negro families move in.

The superstitions about property values and neighborhood standards are "simply not true," Meany asserted, citing a number of in-depth studies made over a period of years. The fears, he

(Continued on Page 3)

Taxpayers Foot Union Busting Bill

A House Labor subcommittee heard new evidence of illegal, union-smashing tactics by employers who claim as tax-exempt business expenses the vast sums they spend to prevent workers from organizing.

The witnesses were union officers and rank-and-file members who testified from personal experience to the firings, intimidation and wholesale law-breaking of powerful, prosperous corporations.

Cited as "horrible examples" of extended law violations were the policies of the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., with 18,000 employes in a chain of 750 food markets, and the Rutter-Rex Mfg. Co., still winning government contract awards despite a 10-year record of defying the labor law.

Winn-Dixie management, which includes a leading officer of the National Right to Work Committee, "opposes unions with an almost pathologic intensity," Vice Pres. Roy E. Scheurich of the Meat Cutters told the subcommittee at hearings called to pinpoint ways in which the Na-

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Wage Gains Average 5% in New Contracts

Union contract settlements provided wage gains averaging 5 percent, or 14.5 cents an hour, for 2 million U.S. workers in the first half of 1967, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said in a preliminary report on wage developments.

In manufacturing, the median increase was 5.4 percent and in nonmanufacturing 5 percent, compared with 4.2 and 5 percent increases negotiated by unions a year earlier.

This year's settlements covered 10 million workers, more than twice the number affected in 1966's first half, the BLS reported. Other findings:

- Increases won for the full life of the contract averaged 4.3 percent a year, up from 3.9 percent for the full year 1966.
- The median wage and benefit package increase in the new contracts amounted to 4.9 percent a year, compared with 4.5 percent in 1966, adjusted after assuming that changes will go into effect at equal intervals over the full term of the agreements.
- Considering wage rates separately from fringe benefits, increases during the full life of the contract will average 4.3 percent of straight-time average hourly

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Foreign Aid Cut Sharply In Congress

Congressional budget-cutters hacked at the nation's foreign aid program, overriding Administration and labor pleas that the dollars spent to promote economic growth and political freedom in the world are necessary for America's own security.

The Senate cut $836 million from the Administration budget request in approving a $2.6 billion authorization bill — a ceiling on money which must be appropriated later in separate legislation.

It went beyond cuts made by its Foreign Relations Committee to delete an additional $100 million

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At OCAW Convention:

Aiding Poor Termed Key Issue for Labor

By Duane Emme

New York City—One of the great tasks facing labor today is to make sure that America "does not walk off and leave the poor," Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers told the union's convention here.

"We must never forget that the real business of this union is to elevate the dignity of man," he declared. "Whenever we quit fighting for the underdog, we have no right to survive."

Grospiron's challenge, advanced in a "state of the union" message, also emerged in addresses delivered to opening sessions by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

More than 800 delegates, representing nearly 175,000 workers, tackled a heavy agenda calling for action on constitutional changes and more than a score of major resolutions, plus election of officers. The convention also was to act on proposals to raise per capita dues and strengthen OCAW's defense fund.

'Guaranteed' Jobs

Grospiron stressed that labor's battle for "the poor and oppressed" must center on demands for improved education, the elimination of all discrimination, slum clearance and "guaranteed" jobs for all who seek them.

"Our union," he continued, "must try harder to organize . . . where the poor work. We must try harder to negotiate training programs to upgrade skills. We must involve ourselves in good community programs."

He cited "substantial progress" made by OCAW in contracts negotiated in the past two years. But, he added, the industries where the union has representation have "compounded their profits."

Meany traced labor's past legislative efforts that led to medicare, education, minimum wage and civil rights measures. He described current efforts to secure strong improvements in social security, an equitable tax bill and "open housing" legislation.

He stressed that labor "has never deviated one iota" from its support for civil rights proposals even though such support has been used by southern employers in an attempt to sway white workers' emotions and turn them against unions.

"We advocate equality for Negroes not only in the South but everywhere, not only in access to schools but also in getting jobs," Meany said.

In an attack on the recent action by Congress that imposed compulsory arbitration of the rail shopcrafts' dispute, Meany emphasized that rail management had refused to bargain simply because "it was sure" Congress would not permit a strike.

He warned that the legislation may be the forerunner to similar action by Congress against workers in other industries whenever there is a claim that strikes must be banned in the public interest.

If such is the case, Meany said, labor will have to campaign for public ownership in such industries. When a business claims that it cannot be struck because of the public interest, then it "should be taken out of private hands and put in the hands of the public," Meany asserted.

Meany saluted OCAW for a "splendid" record of accomplishment in the face of difficulties. He also praised the contributions of Ray Davidson, the union's publicity director, in heading the Intl. Labor Press Association for the past two years.

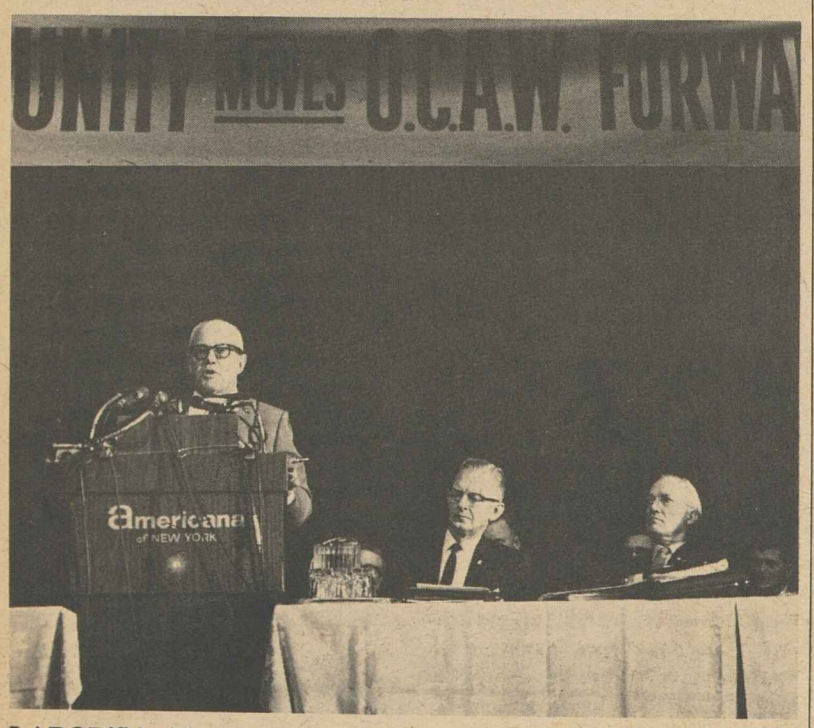
Grospiron said that Meany's address proved that labor's main objectives "change little" over the years, even though methods of achieving goals may change. He said OCAW intends to speak up on issues but always "within the mainstream of the labor movement."

Humphrey appealed for labor's support in helping the Administration get Congress to act on model cities funds, rent supplements and more than a dozen other measures "to root out the conditions of the slums."

He said unions have a chance to help those who have been "left out," adding—"I don't mean only those who have been left out of unions. I mean those who have been left out of jobs, training and housing; left out of the America you have done so much to build."

The nation, Humphrey said, must be willing "to pay the price" needed—in dollars and perseverance — to eliminate the "malignancy" of slums and "build the kind of society where riots, hatred and lawlessness will become things of the past."

The Vice President was introduced by Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn.), a long-time friend. Karth also is a former leader in the OCAW.



LABOR'S legislative aims in Congress were spelled out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an address to the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' biennial convention in New York City. Seated, from the left, are OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron and Sec.-Treas. B. J. Schafer.

MANAGEMENT ATTITUDES in the "education industry" are improving because of the "responsible militancy" of teachers in organizing and bargaining, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher tells the American Federation of Teachers' convention.

AFT Urged to Help Rebuild School System

A call for the rebuilding of the American educational system and enforcement of federal standards "below which no school system would be permitted to fall" in qualifying for federal aid to education was sounded by Pres. Charles Cogen of the American Federation of Teachers at the union's 51st annual convention.

Calling on teachers to "accept their share of responsibility for meeting the critical needs" of U.S. schools, Cogen urged Pres. Johnson to "convene a national educational strategy conference" of 500 to 1,000 of the "most influential, creative and determined people" and to charge the conference with responsibility for producing a master plan for education, including specific details and a timetable for accomplishment.

Cogen reported that AFT membership has grown to more than 140,000—another new high mark, up by 15,000 in one year, by 27 percent in two years—and that union ranks are continuing to grow as more local unions are chartered—103 in the last year.

Major business before the convention included the adoption of priorities for future organizing and collective bargaining strategy, and financing the union's growth.

Theodore Kheel of New York City was named chairman of the AFT's new public review board. The board will hear member grievances as a final step in internal union democracy. The other members are Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, Chicago; Rev. Mortimer H. Gavin, S.J., Boston; Prof. John P. Linn, University of Denver, and Napoleon B. Johnson II, of the National Urban League.

Other speakers at opening sessions included AFT Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Porter; Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Dir. Richard Graham of the Teachers Corps, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher and Asst. Dir. of Education John A. Sessions.

The annual luncheon meeting of the Union Teacher Press Association featured presentation of awards for excellence to publications of AFT locals in New York City, Washington, Milwaukee, Boston, Fraser, Mich., and San Francisco. Members elected Oscar Weil of the Illinois AFT as president and heard Public Relations Dir. Lee White of the Communications Workers report on the labor press in a changing society.

In his "state of the union" report, Cogen called attention to the rapid growth of the union "not in any sense of smug satisfaction but only to point out the significance" of that progress that "teachers want to do things for themselves; they want the freedom and the power to control their own professional destiny."

Teachers and the AFT are coming of age "and we demand our due place in the national educational policy-making process," the AFT leader declared.

Noting that the convention met at a "fateful" time, Cogen asked "what can this national union of teachers do to impress upon our government and the American people the extreme urgency of the hour?"

School Needs Stressed

It would be an over-statement, he declared, to assert that "if the people of Detroit, or Newark, or Milwaukee or a dozen other cities had good schools, there would have been no riots this summer." But the "rebuilding, reformation and revitalization" of American education is "probably the most important need in the general reconstruction of American society."

He warned of major crises ahead as New York, Detroit, Baltimore and a "host of smaller communities" reach the critical stage in negotiations for new contracts. Calling for full union support of these teachers, he said union members in the three major school systems "are not willing to go back in September" unless smaller classes, more special teachers and more counseling services are made available "to make teaching more effective."

The convention was attended by more than 1,000 delegates. The only election contest this year was for AFL-CIO convention delegates.

Strike Authorized At Swift Co. Plants

Chicago—Locals of the Packinghouse Workers have voted seven to one to authorize their negotiators to call a strike at Swift & Co. unless a contract is in effect by Aug. 1.

UPWA President Ralph Helstein said that contract talks have lagged mainly because the nation's largest meat packing firm refuses to end wage differentials for workers in its southern plants. Swift plants in the South pay from 85 cents to $1 an hour less than in the North.

UPWA has reached agreement on new contracts with all major packers.

Copper Strike Support Voted By Utah Labor

Salt Lake City, Utah—Massive support for striking mine and refinery employes in the copper industry, coupled with a demand for more realistic taxation of the employers, was voted unanimously by the Utah AFL-CIO at its convention here.

About 8,000 of the strikers live and work in Utah—most of them members of the Steelworkers and employes of the Kennecott Copper Co.

The delegates called for a revised tax system for Kennecott so it will not be in the position of profiting because of the walkout. The tax is based on production every third year and applies also to the following two years. This year it will be set on the basis of production limited by the strike. The same levy would apply in 1968 and 1969, when production presumably will be larger.

The convention also demanded an increase in the state's natural resource severance tax, collected when metallic ores, oil, etc., are removed from the ground and which is lower in Utah than in the other major mining states.

In other actions, the convention:

- Voted full support to the Johnson Administration in its fight on poverty and for the war in Viet Nam.
- Urged Congress to enact legislation aimed at halting runaway price rises and the other evils of inflation.
- Opposed compulsory arbitration.
- Asked expanded vocational rehabilitation programs at both national and state levels.
- Strongly protested rising medical costs.

Pres. C. E. Burger and Vice Pres. A. A. Phon were re-elected, as were Board Members Elmer Jenkins, Ruth Clark, John Kirkland, E. E. Goodsen, H. B. Egbert, Milton E. Saathoff, Dora M. Davis and Oscar Hansen. Newly elected to the executive board were Alvin W. Joseph, I. Jay Neeley and John E. Dolinar, with one position to be filled later.

Sec.-Treas. Ormond Konkle continues in the second year of his two-year term.

Firm Denied Advance Look At NLRB Data

San Juan, Puerto Rico—The new "public information" section of the Administrative Procedure Act does not compel the National Labor Relations Board to make board documents available until after a witness has testified, the U.S. District Court here has ruled.

In a first decision since the new section took effect July 4, Chief Judge Hiram R. Cancio dismissed a petition by Barceloneta Shoe Corp. for an order compelling the NLRB to make available "statements or evidence" received by the board's regional director in investigating a charge by the Packinghouse Workers of company unfair practices.

The judge pointed out that criminal law enforcement agencies are not required to produce statements of witnesses until after the witness has testified.

Cancio also agreed with the board that the material sought by Barceloneta is exempt from disclosure because it is of "privileged or confidential nature." He added:

"It cannot be denied that if disclosure . . . is allowed, persons interviewed by board agents . . . will not be as cooperative as they are now."

Proposes 3 Major Changes:

Meany Backs Tax Increase Tied to Ability-to-Pay Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

istration proposal to exempt from the surtax families with less than $2,000 taxable income and individuals with less than $1,000 is not adequate to approach the principle of ability to pay.

"For example, under the Administration's proposal, a family of four with a taxable income of $1,999—gross income of about $4,990—would pay its regular tax of $290. It would pay no surcharge. Another family of four with a taxable income of $2,001—gross income of slightly over $5,000—would be required to pay its regular tax of slightly over $290 plus the 10 percent surtax, or $29. For the extra $2 of taxable income, it would be required to pay $29 in additional taxes. This is clearly unfair.

"Moreover, this proposal also fails to give sufficient recognition to the ability to pay principle as one moves up the income scale.

Families with incomes of $6,000 or $10,000 would pay the same 10 percent surcharge on their total tax liabilities as families with incomes of over $1 million.

"In addition, the proposal fails to recognize that the after-tax weekly take-home pay of most groups of wage and salary earners has increased only slightly in the last two years. The weekly take-home pay of the average factory worker, with three dependents, was $100.39 in June—only 62¢ per week greater than in June 1966 and $3.40 greater than in June 1965."

$300 Deduction Asked

The plan can be made much fairer, Meany said, by allowing each family filing a joint return to subtract $300 from its tax liability before calculating the surtax. That is, a family paying $300 or less in regular taxes would pay no surtax. A family paying $600 would pay surtax on $300, and so on. For individual returns, a $150 deduction was suggested.

Excluded income—"Tax loopholes of special privilege for wealthy families and corporations are numerous and notorious," including the exclusion for tax purposes of half of capital gains and income from tax-exempt state and local bonds, as well as depletion allowances.

While structural tax reform is not the present issue, the special circumstances surrounding the surtax proposal justifies the application of a tax, at the surtax rate, to excluded income in the above categories, after a "generous deduction."

"On the personal income side, we propose that the taxpayer list his income from these three categories, deduct a generous $10,000 and apply the same tax rate as the surtax on the remainder, if any.

"With a deduction of $10,000 per tax return, moderate-income taxpayers would be exempted from the tax on excluded income. Moreover, the tax rate would be much lower than the regular tax rates. Yet a significant portion of excluded income would be subjected to some taxation and additional federal revenue would be raised at a time when it is needed.

"On the corporate side, we recommend a similar listing of those categories of excluded income, a very generous deduction of $25,000 and application of the same tax rate as the surtax to the remainder.

"The deduction of as much as $25,000 would exclude small corporations, and most medium-sized corporations as well. However, it would subject the excluded income of wealthier corporations to a low tax rate—much lower than the 48% on reported income.

"This proposal seems to us to be simple, clear and direct. It is not structural reform of the detailed problems in our tax system. But it would raise additional revenue, as part of a war tax, by applying a degree of taxation to the large sums that are now excluded from the income tax."

LEADERS from all segments of American life, meeting at an Emergency Convocation, adopted a program for rejuvenating America's cities. Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, convocation co-chairman, reads the statement.

Labor, Urban Coalition Ask Million New Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

singled out the need for civil rights legislation, an "adequately funded" Model Cities program, anti-poverty, housing, education and job-training.

It appealed to all citizens to join in the creation of a new political, social, economic and moral climate that will break "the vicious cycle of the ghetto." It added: "The sickness of the cities . . . is the responsibility of the whole of America."

A steering committee for the convocation met with congressional leaders to press action on legislative proposals.

Meany said the "key need" in solving urban problems is "jobs at good wages for all." He praised the convocation for recognizing this, adding: "We have stressed this basic truth time after time; we have related it to every phase of social progress, from civil rights to education."

He pointed out that all of the needs set forth in the statement were "identified, exposed and urged" by labor in the past. "This is said," he added, "merely to emphasize the wide gulf between a statement of principles and their implementation."

"We must all go forth from here, not merely with a program, but with a determination to fight harder for it, on every front, than ever before," Meany concluded.

Keenan told the convocation the "ugly events of this and recent summers" tragically illustrate that "we cannot delay a moment longer." He said: "Jobs are needed now. Decent housing is needed now. And equal access to both is needed now."

He expressed "delight" that business, labor and civil rights groups are now joined through the coalition in "working together to help our cities and their people."

Reuther similarily welcomed the coalition. He noted that he and Henry Ford II, a member of the convocation steering committee, are locked in a labor dispute "but on the same side of the table this time."

The crisis of the cities has been created "by the indifference and apathy of a great number of citizens," Reuther declared. "The test of this unity will be what we do to translate the words into action."

Labor leaders were named to head two of five "task forces" set up by the convocation. Sullivan heads a committee on private employment, while Reuther and Keenan are co-chairmen of a reconstruction investment-urban redevelopment committee. Committees will prepare and submit reports in their respective fields.

Airline Unions Of Hemisphere Slate Parley

Delegates from airline unions in 20 Western Hemisphere nations will examine common problems at the first Inter-American Air Transport Conference to be held Oct. 16-20 in Mexico City under the sponsorship of the Intl. Transport-workers Federation.

A tentative agenda was drawn up at a recent planning meeting in Washington chaired by Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists. The presidents of U.S. unions affiliated with the ITF are being invited to head their delegations.

Topics expected to be covered include international cooperation and reciprocal assistance between airline unions, skill improvement, licensing, safety, technological unemployment, subcontracting, company unions, organizing, mergers, route expansion and related matters.

Invitations have been sent unions in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Dominican Republic, Trinidad, Jamaica and Barbados.

The IAM, Transport Workers and Railway-Airline Clerks are contributing $6,000 each to help Latin American delegations attend the meeting.

Labor Stresses Need For Fair Housing Law

(Continued from Page 1)

said, are "drummed up by reactionaries, racists and real estate profiteers."

He noted that in testifying on civil rights legislation in the past, the AFL-CIO said that "an equal right to be served in a hotel or restaurant was an empty right to a man without money. We said that an equal opportunity on the job was meaningless when there were no jobs to be had. And so it is with housing."

A law to establish the right of every American to rent or buy any living quarters he wants and can afford is clearly necessary, he commented. "But to have meaning . . . open housing must go hand in hand with enough housing and housing available at a price level workers can afford."

Reviewing the history of low-cost public housing, the AFL-CIO president noted that all the units built in the past 30 years could house only 605,000 families and that "there are 11 million families whose incomes are below the top limits for public housing tenants."

A massive effort in both private and public housing is "essential," he said, and federal projects must fill the gap if private efforts fall short.

The bill before the committee must be accompanied by a "bold, broad and imaginative program to provide enough housing—adequate housing for all Americans, of all races and all levels of income."

Mondale, in a statement opening the hearings, said that "to temporize on the elimination of housing discrimination will be to choose apartheid. Our only real choice is to face the issue squarely and decide now that Americans will in fact live together and not separately."

Attorney General Ramsey Clark voiced strong support for the measure, declaring that it neither invades the privacy of the home or the individual nor is it "forced housing." It will eliminate "widespread forced housing," Clark pointed out, where racial minorities are "barred from residential areas and confined to the ghetto and other segregated areas."

Garland Ashcraft, Early ANG Leader

Bloomfield, Ind.—Funeral services were held here for Garland Ashcraft, Newspaper Guild pioneer who died after a long illness in Marion, Ind., Veterans Hospital. He was 69.

Ashcraft was a Cleveland Press reporter who was given Card No. 1 in Guild Local 1 for his leadership in helping organize that local and the ANG. He was ANG's first treasurer, in 1935, and served as a vice president from 1936 to 1938.

Bias in Housing Ads Corrupts Post's Policy

The handling of real estate advertising dripping "with discrimination" in many of the nation's newspapers symbolizes an ailment "that corrupts newspapers with the loftiest editorial principles," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out in his testimony supporting fair housing legislation.

He cited the Washington Post, which has editorially supported fair housing and reported developments in the field fairly and accurately but which refuses to set up a standard barring advertising from its real estate section that does not guarantee that the property or housing is available without discrimination.

Meany said he wrote the Post proposing such a standard and that although the paper publishes many letters critical of its policies it failed to publish this one. Instead the Post replied to Meany by letter that his proposed standard would be "an abuse of both the authority and responsibility that a free press possesses in the fields of news and advertising."

Meany said that in the past, "by the moral standards of the publishing industry," the Post had taken an "advanced position" by rejecting real estate advertising labelled "white only" or "colored only." But, he noted, the display sections of the paper "drip with discrimination."

The Post has every legal right to pursue "this devious course under present law," Meany commented, adding: "We do think that the readers of the Washington Post, which applies lofty standards to the conduct of others, are entitled to know what standards it sets for itself."

Firms Up Dividends Despite Dip in Profits

Dividends were paid at an annual rate of $19.2 billion in the first quarter of 1967 and $20.1 billion for the second quarter, according to a Commerce Dept. report, despite a dip in profits during the first three months of the year.

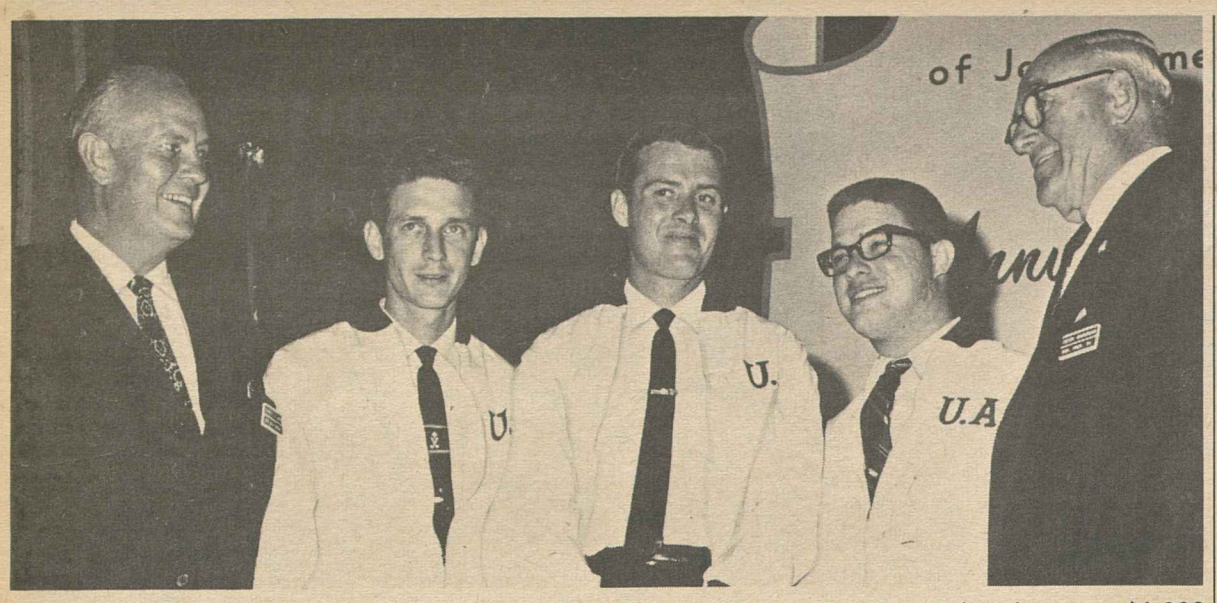
Appeals Court Reverses NLRB 'Weep' Film Rule

A U.S. Circut Court of Appeals has ruled that the National Labor Relations Board failed to prove that an employer who showed the anti-union film "And Women Must Weep" was guilty of a threat of reprisal or force in so doing.

Neither the board nor the trial examiner who called the film showing unlawful, the court said, ever came to grips with the real issue—whether the showing constituted a threat of reprisal or force, or a promise of benefit to the employes. The ruling was issued by a three-judge panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit court seated in New Orleans.

The judges did, however, upheld the board in finding the employer—the Southwire Co. of Carrollton, Ga.—guilty of firing three employes for union activity, and threatening another employe who was actively supporting the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The court held that the reasons stated by the examiner for his "Weep" decision were inadequate. While "the film is highly emotional," it said, no limitation on the employer's right to free speech can be sustained under the law unless his conduct was threatening.



TOP APPRENTICES in Plumbers & Pipe Fitters competition at Purdue University won $1,000 first-place awards in the trade's three divisions. Contestants came from 47 states and six Canadian provinces. Flanked by Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward, left, and Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, the winners are: Charles A. Moore, Somerville, N.J., sprinkler-fitter category; James E. Barks, Jr., Newton Square, Pa., steamfitter-pipe fitter, and Thomas D. Sanders, Kansas City, Mo., plumber.

Plumbers, Pipe Fitters School Told Craft Skills Key to Strong Union

Lafayette, Ind. — Excellence in craftsmanship is the foundation of union strength and a prerequisite is the selection of superior candidates for apprenticeship.

These points were stressed by Harold S. Vincent, superintendent-emeritus of Milwaukee public schools; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and other speakers during the union's 14th annual apprentice and instructor training course at Purdue University.

Largest of the sessions, held for the last 14 years through the joint efforts of the union, Purdue and industry, the courses were attended by a record 775 plumbing, pipe fitter and sprinkler fitter instructors.

Simultaneously, 112 apprentices from 47 states and six Canada provinces competed for $5,250 cash and additional bonus prizes in the three categories.

In the pursuit of excellence in craftsmanship, Vincent told the annual awards dinner audience, five conditions are involved. These are standards of admission to the craft, standards of proficiency to be reached by the end of the apprenticeship period, an instructional program designed to make it possible for the apprentice to reach established standards of proficiency, the incorporation of certain motivational factors and provision for keeping up with new developments in the craft.

Critics Answered

"I am not unaware of the criticism, directed from time to time, to many of the crafts with respect to entrance requirements," Vincent said. "I might say that in my own field of education there have been problems which have called forth destructive as well as constructive criticism.

"On balance, however, I would certainly agree with Pres. Schoemann when he says that 'we are trying to safeguard the time-tested standards of qualifications for apprentice and journeyman membership.'"

Vincent asserted that on the basis of his observation the union's program for apprentices "is the best in the world." He said it uses some of the finest text books he ever had seen and some of the best visual aids ever produced for teaching purposes.

Schoemann said that "the high calling and the vocation of the United Association is to be a union of excellent craftsmen."

"The three cardinal principles upon which everything else is founded in the UA are organization, continuous training and the protection of our work jurisdiction," he continued.

"But a great big assumption underlying those three cardinal principles is that we do the job we are supposed to do and that we do it to perfection. In the long run, we will not be able to protect our work jurisdiction if our work is slipshod."

In the plumber competition, Thomas D. Saunders of Kansas City, Mo., won the $1,000 first prize. Gerald Barrett of Rockaway Beach, N.Y., was second, and won $500, while the $250 third prize went to Larry F. King of Houston, Tex.

Other Awards

The steamfitter-pipe fitter apprentice contest top prize was captured by James E. Barks, Jr., of Newtown Square, Pa. Second prize went to Edward Haydin, Jr., of Hartford, Wis., and the third award to Matthew Sherock, Jr., of Garden City, Mich.

In the sprinkler-fitter competition, Charles A. Moore of Somerville, N.J., won top prize. John McNab, Renton, Wash., was second and James R. Beveridge, Aurora, Ill., third prize.

Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward and Assistant Pres. John J. McCartin also praised the instructor training program and apprentice contest, thanking the individuals outside the UA who help make it the "world's best."

Joseph P. Corcoran is director of the UA training department of apprentices and journeymen and the Purdue program is under his supervision.

Lack of D.C. Home Rule Held 'National Disgrace'

Baltimore—A "relentless" drive by unions to bring Washington, D.C., residents the full right to vote and govern themselves was called for by delegates to the Maryland State-District of Columbia AFL-CIO convention here.

A "home rule" resolution termed it a "national disgrace" that D.C. residents should be denied the right to vote except for President and Vice President.

The resolution called upon the American people "not to tolerate such a situation" in a democracy where the right to vote is "a hallmark of liberty." It appealed to Congress to reject "past obstructionist tactics" that have blocked "home rule."

The 500 delegates, representing 200,000 unionists in Maryland and the District, also adopted more than a score of other resolutions, heard from a number of speakers and elected officers.

Key resolutions backed the Administration's Viet Nam policies, urged support for federal anti-poverty programs, called for stepped-up integration of public schools and advocated the banning of lie-detector tests in employment.

Authority Backed

Another resolution asked for the creation of a "modified Federal valley authority," patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority, to develop and protect the Potomac River and its tributaries.

The convention also passed a resolution setting up a civil rights conference of Maryland and District unions which will meet each year between conventions to discuss such issues as jobs, housing, education, equal employment and voting rights.

Sen. Daniel Brewster (D-Md.) called upon the delegates to prod members of Congress to appropriate adequate funds to solve critical urban problems. "Our society is far too affluent to permit filthy slum conditions to exist," Brewster emphasized.

William E. Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights urged close cooperation between unions and Negroes seeking equal rights because they "have the same enemies and fight for the same things —decent homes, jobs and working conditions."

Dir. James Nelson of the AFL-CIO Appalachia Council brought delegates up to date on the work of the council in training unionists in the development of anti-poverty programs in the Appalachia area. The council was set up three years ago by AFL-CIO affiliates in 11 states, including Maryland.

Amos Eiran, a labor attache with the Israeli Embassy, delivered an address in which he hailed the "close ties which exist between labor in Israel and America."

The convention re-elected Pres. Charles A. Della for a third two-year term. He was unopposed. Andrew M. Lewis, a member of the Glass Workers, was elected secretary-treasurer. He defeated the incumbent, Harry Brill.

Culver Windsor of Baltimore and J. C. Turner of Washington were re-elected first and second vice presidents, respectively, without opposition.

Jesse Clark Retires:

C. J. Chamberlain Heads Signalmen

Chicago—C. J. Chamberlain was unanimously elected president of the Railroad Signalmen at the 37th convention here, succeeding Jesse Clark, who retired after heading the union for more than 22 years.

Chamberlain has been secretary-treasurer of the union for the past six years. He had previously been a grand lodge representative and had worked for some 20 years for the Chicago & North Western Railway as a signal maintainer.

Clark had been president of the Signalmen longer than any previous president.

Also, announcing his retirement at the convention was Vice Pres. Representative Carl K. Fields, the union's legislative representative. B. H. Steuerwald, who was re-elected as a vice president, will fill the post Fields had held in Washington.

Paul T. Drummond was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Chamberlain, defeating W. D. Best, a grand lodge representative. Drummond had been a vice president for the past four years and before that was editor of the Signalmen's Journal, the union's monthly publication.

Other officers elected were: C. S. Chandler, T. H. Gregg and Gerald Orndorff, all incumbent vice presidents; M. B. Frye as vice president succeeding Drummond; R. T. Bates as vice president succeeding Steuerwald in Denver; and H. A. Stockdale, grand lodge representative for Canada.

The delegates at the convention voted to make permanent a $2 monthly assessment which had been originally voted as a temporary assessment at the Montreal convention in 1964, and was to expire on Dec. 31, 1967.

Several important revisions were made in the union's constitution. These included provisions that:

- A majority of general chairmen must ratify all national agreements before they are signed.
- National Section Six (bargaining) notices must first be submitted to the general chairman by mail for approval by a majority before they are served on carrier representatives.
- The amount of per capita, provided under the constitution, for the Signalman's Journal shall be increased from 45 cents to 60 cents per quarter.
- All subordinate lodges, in the nomination and/or election of officers and grievance committee members, must vote by secret, mailed ballots.
- A group of signalmen can call a strike only after a majority vote by secret, mail ballot.

One resolution passed by the convention amended the union's health and welfare plan to extend the coverage for retired employes and their families, to improve coverage for all employes to meet the ever-increasing costs of medical and hospital care, and to include eye and dental care.

Another supported legislation which would amend the railroad retirement act to increase retirement benefits as well as unemployment and sickness benefits.

Randolph Rips Anti-Semitism Of SNCC

New York—The anti-semitism voiced by the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in a recent issue of its newsletter is merely "another pathetic attempt by a small fringe group to substitute outrageous statements for program," Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters and Exec. Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute have charged.

Expressing themselves as "appalled and distressed," they declared the article "reflects a complete divorce from the opinions and aspirations" of most Negroes, who are "profoundly aware and appreciative" of Jewish contributions to their struggle for freedom and equality.

"A statement so filled with anti-semitic venom," said Rustin and Randolph, who also is an AFL-CIO vice president, "can only be interpreted as an attempt to divert national attention away from the problems of jobs, housing and education, as well as an attempt to divide the growing alliance of labor, liberal religious and civil rights forces.

"This country is passing through a period of deep crisis, and we are confident that all men of good will —and Jews in particular—will dismiss the efforts of a small group to create an atmosphere of hatred, and will join forces to destroy the conditions which have bred frustration and despair, and which have given rise to upheavals in our cities.

". . . Anti-semitism and race hatred have always destroyed those who have attempted to manipulate them."

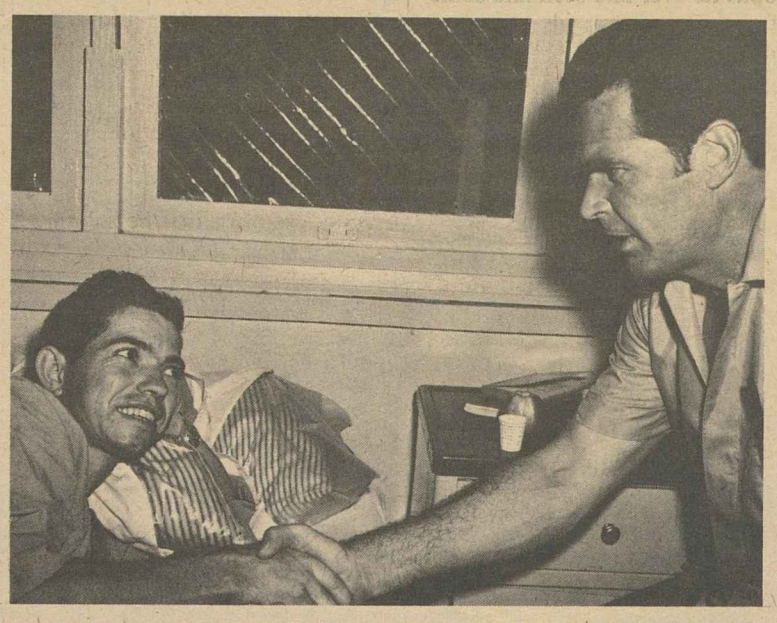
NEW PRESIDENT of Railroad Signalmen, C. J. Chamberlain, right, is congratulated by Jesse Clark, who retired after heading the union for 22 years. Center is Paul T. Drummond, elected to succeed Chamberlain as secretary-treasurer.

PEYTON PLACE STARS learn as well as entertain when they visit the troops in Viet Nam. Staff Sgt. Robert S. Johnson (right) explains field maintenance to (left to right) Ed Nelson, Cris Connelly and Pat Morrow.

THE GIRLS are as popular as they were with the grandfathers in World War I. Starring in the Jonathan Winters Show are, from left to right, Lynn Kellog, Frances Bergen, Winters himself, Glenn Ash and Suzi Chandler.

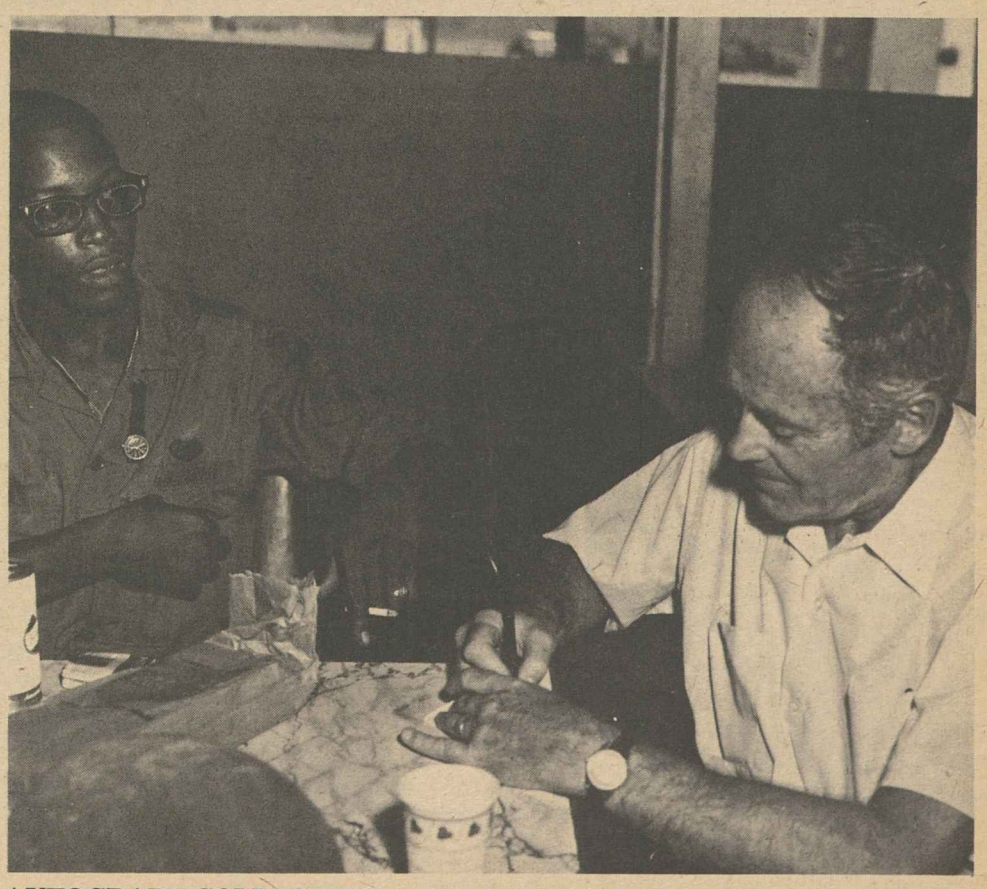
Union Entertainers Come to Viet Nam

Members of AFL-CIO unions in the movie and television industries are doing in Viet Nam just what they have done in past wars—entertaining the men who come out of the jungle after laying their lives on the line in combat. Nearly every day for the past two years the great and the unknown of the amusement world, through the USO-Hollywood Overseas Committee, have taken their acts, or just their hands to be shaken, to the men of all services. They have travelled Viet Nam's length and breadth, have entertained as few as 10 and as many as 10,000 at a clip. Actor George Chandler heads the HOC, which sends two types of entertainment. One is the handshaking tour on which an important star, a member of the Screen Actors Guild, moves about doing just that. The other is the variety unit, usually made up of musicians, singers and dancers who perform in camps, bases and hospitals and spend their off-time chatting. The trips run from 17 to 24 days, but Actress Martha Raye (left) has spent more than three months bringing home a little closer to the fighting men. Screen Actor James Garner (below), in a field hospital at Tan Son Nhut, meets Lieut. Emmett M. Dixson, Traskwood, Ark., a green beret fighter.



FROM SCREEN to boondocks: Movie Actor Hugh O'Brien found friends eager to chat with him even in the remote parts of Viet Nam and despite the tropical rain that dampened everything but spirits.

PROBABLY Lynn Marta (left) and Mittie Lawrence (right) never dreamed they'd wow 'em in a place as remote as Pleiku, Viet Nam, with the Jimmy Boyd (center) Show, but here they are doing it—and obviously enjoying themselves.



AUTOGRAPH COLLECTING is a standard pastime for the men in Viet Nam, and Sp4 Willie J. Simms, Atlanta, Ga., was happy to get that of Henry Fonda. The scene is the enlisted men's club at II Field Force Viet Nam.

Too Little For Too Few

WHAT'S WRONG with the House-passed social security bill? The omnibus measure provides too little for too few who have the greatest need.

The AFL-CIO has tagged eight major areas of the bill that must be improved in the Senate to meet the long-range objectives of organized labor, Federation Pres. George Meany said in commenting on the House bill. The Senate should:

1. Raise the minimum benefit level to $70 for a single person and $105 for a couple, and increase all other benefits by at least 15 percent. This would make possible the over-all 20 percent increase in social security benefit payments the President has recommended.

2. Finance the benefit improvements by an increase in the earnings level, on which both contributions and benefits are determined, by steps from the present $6,600 to $10,800.

3. Extend Medicare coverage to the disabled.

4. Establish reasonable controls on unduly high hospital charges and physician fees paid under Medicare.

5. Assure that Medicaid is available to the needy and the medically needy whose limited incomes cannot pay for adequate health care.

6. Improve present appallingly inadequate public assistance payments and assure adequate day-care for children of families receiving assistance in which the mother is participating in training programs.

7. Strengthen rather than weaken the possibility of poor families remaining together by requiring states to make assistance available where the father is in the home until he can obtain work for which he is qualified.

8. Transfer administration of community work and training to the Dept. of Labor with provision of adequate safeguards for those assigned to this program, including requirement of payment of prevailing wages and in no case less than the applicable minimum wage.

Turning Back the Clock

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER Everett McKinley Dirksen has introduced a bill, with 29 co-sponsors, to take wage-hour law coverage away from more than 1 million retail store employes and prevent another million workers from coming under the law's protection in 1969.

Dirksen says he is trying to protect low-paid workers who will lose their jobs because employers can't afford to pay the minimum wage.

The facts, reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are that retail employment has gone up in the months since wage-hour coverage was expanded—to 300,000 more than the same period a year ago. And the rate of increase was greatest for the low-wage segment of the industry.

Dirksen is parroting the discredited argument employers have used to oppose every increase in the minimum wage. It is perhaps less valid today than in the past. His latest attempt to turn the clock back is nothing but an outrageous bid to deny the lowest paid workers a limited bit of progress toward a better life.

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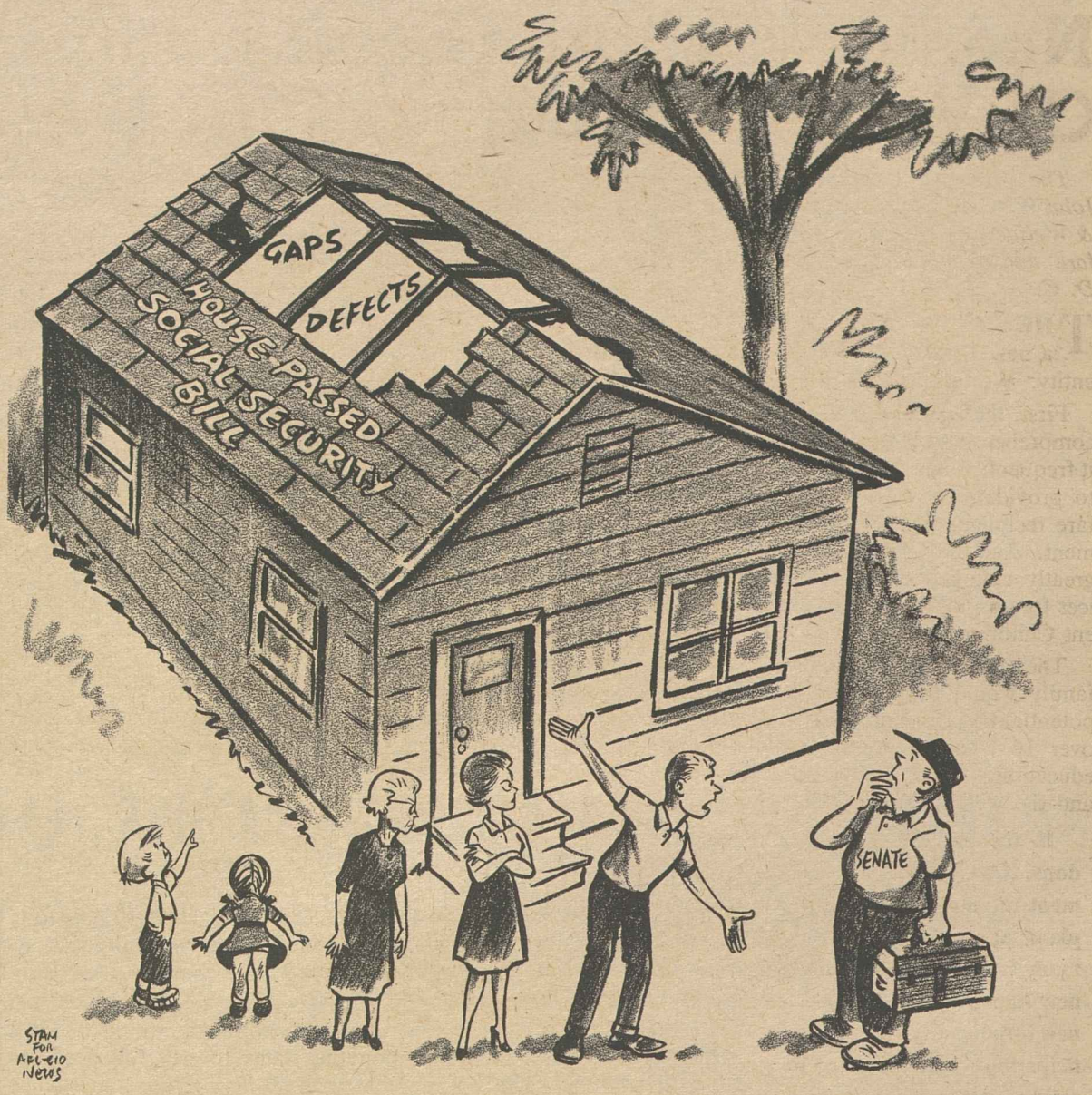

At Congressional Hearings:

Fear, Firing, Blacklisting Used Against South's Textile Workers

Case histories on union-busting by the J. P. Stevens & Co. textile chain are being spread on the record of the House Labor Committee at its current hearings. Here are some excerpts. The questioning is by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), subcommittee chairman. James Pierce is a union representative working on the Stevens campaign.

Jess Cudd: Mr. Chairman, me and my son worked in the Whitmire plant 50 years. I worked 50 years and he worked from 1949 to 1963. He went to the Army and came back and went to work about 1961. The union come along throwing out leaflets and we joined the union. He didn't last very long. It went on and they got to beating on me roughly, every little thing they would come to me about it. They come to me and say, "Mr. Cudd, how come you don't adopt that boy's two children and you could make about as much out of it as you could in the mill by getting Social Security and run him out of town."

Mr. Thompson: How long have you been unemployed?

Mr. Cudd: I can't get a job.

Mr. Thompson: You have tried?

Mr. Cudd: I was fired Jan. 2, 1964.

Mr. Pierce: Jess went to work in the textile mill when he was nine years old and in this particular mill when he was 11. He worked over 50 years and only had two write-ups and he was fired immediately on joining the union.

* * *

Mrs. Shirley Hobbs: My husband and I went to work for J. P. Stevens and worked for them about three years. Then he went in the Navy and since then he worked about 10 years. We were discharged. He was discharged Oct. 22 and I was discharged Oct. 9, 1963. After he was discharged he got a job with Overnight which lasted one day. He was blackballed.

Before that we talked, both he and I, to the manager of the Overnight there and he was pleased to get my husband to go to work for him but after he was blackballed he was told he couldn't use him. He had gotten a call from Charlotte from somebody and just couldn't use him. After that he couldn't find work anywhere so he went to Richmond. He had to drive about 200 miles every day to get to his work and I had to drive about 40 miles back and forth to work. We have had it hard.

This I would like to say: Lincoln freed the slaves but J. P. Stevens has certainly enslaved his workers with fear, blackballing them and overwork loads.

Mr. Thompson: Why were you fired? Tell us what kind of work you did.

Mrs. Hobbs: I was a napkin inspector.

Mr. Thompson: What did you do? How many napkins did you inspect a day?

Mrs. Hobbs: I don't know; production was about 3,000.

Mr. Thompson: What did you do with them?

Mrs. Hobbs: Counted them, shaded them, removed rags, gave back repairs to the sewers, counted them, piled them up and put them on the buggy.

Mr. Thompson: Did you do something wrong in your job?

Mrs. Hobbs: Yes, for about three years I counted okay and then after they got the letter I couldn't count.

Mr. Thompson: How many mistakes did you make?

Mrs. Hobbs: One in a bundle, two in another.

Mr. Thompson: One? Tell us about it.

Mrs. Hobbs: I had to count them and put 100 to a bundle and tie it up.

Mr. Thompson: You did 3,000 a day?

Mrs. Hobbs: More than that.

Mr. Thompson: You inspected them and put them in bundles?

Mrs. Hobbs: Yes.

Mr. Thompson: Tell us what happened.

Mrs. Hobbs: On the day of my discharge my forelady came up and started counting the bundle, one was missing.

Mr. Thompson: There was 99 in the bundle?

Mrs. Hobbs: Yes. Just before 12 she came back again and two were missing. Then I went to Mrs. Griffin's office and out the door I went.

Mr. Thompson: How long was this after you joined the union?

Mrs. Hobbs: A matter of two weeks, I would say.

Mr. Thompson: Had you ever made any other mistakes like missing three out of several thousand?

Mrs. Hobbs: I am not saying I didn't make mistakes because you can't stand there all day counting napkins and not make a mistake, but I made no more mistakes than the other inspectors did.

Mr. Pierce: Shirley attended a union meeting on Oct. 6 in Charlotte. Her name was sent in to the company on Oct. 6 and she was fired Oct. 9.

Gardner Voices Concern:

Neediest Children Seen Victims Of Welfare Program Curbs

The following is excerpted from remarks by John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, to a meeting of state and regional welfare and rehabilitation officials in Washington, D. C.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY BILL provides for a new kind of focus on the family as a total entity. We think this can be all to the good.

First, the states would be required to develop a comprehensive plan for each family and to review it frequently. Second, the states would be required to provide work and training programs for welfare recipients deemed "appropriate" for employment. And third, the states would have to provide greatly enlarged day care and homemaker services for employed mothers in the Aid for Dependent Children program.

The comprehensive plan drawn up for each family would be based on an evaluation of the potentialities for employment of family members over 16 who are not in school, the health and educational and training needs they might have, and the welfare of the children.

If the evaluations are well and carefully done, if their goals are broader than the achievement of employment alone, and if the resulting plans are realistically and imaginatively laid, many families now on public assistance will find new hope, new confidence, new stability, and a new opportunity to become productive and participating—with all the increase in personal satisfaction and happiness that goes with it.

With respect to employment, we have had encouraging successes. Based on the work-experience programs that have been operating for a couple of years, we have every reason to believe that there are many more individuals who want to be and can be trained and employed.

It is perfectly obvious that not all mothers would wish to, or should, or could, work full-time, or perhaps even part-time. But the unknown number who wish to, or should, or could, ought to have that chance.

THUS FAR, participation in the work-experience programs has been entirely voluntary, though attractive incentives have been offered. The proposed legislation would make participation a condition for receiving assistance for those determined to be appropriate for work or training. But the bill provides that a recipient of public assistance may refuse such work-training for "good cause," and the existing law allows an individual to appeal any decision to the state agency. I have asked my staff to develop criteria for the administration of these provisions that will ensure protection of the rights of the individual. I am deeply concerned that those rights be preserved.

But what really matters is what happens to each family, and for all practical purposes that will be decided elsewhere, not in Washington. A mother might appear to be a good candidate for work and training on several grounds, yet special circumstances might make it desirable for her to delay entrance into the program.

If determinations are made according to rigid formulas inflexibly applied, if lack of imagination and foresight characterize action at the decision level, then the result can only be grief for the individuals and families involved and defeat of the purposes of the program, which are to strengthen the family and move it toward independence.

The work-training projects offer great opportunities, but like all opportunities, they must be exploited with wisdom as well as energy. At the very minimum, we must be sure that we are not preparing candidates for non-existent jobs. To stir expectations and then be unable to pay off is both immoral and foolish—and again, destructive of the ends of the program.

The provisions for day care also offer great potentialities for enriched educational and play programs that would enhance the youngsters' chances for healthy intellectual and emotional growth.

There is also, however, a debit side to the proposed legislation from our point of view. We feel that some of it would have the effect of defeating or weakening the overall purposes of the bill.

The legislation rightly places great emphasis on the work and training programs. Yet it deleted the Administration provision that would make it mandatory upon the states to pay full need, as defined by each state itself, to public assistance recipients, and to reprice such standards each year. Most states' definitions of full need are far from prodigal. I will recommend to the Senate the reinstatement of these provisions which were included in the Administration proposal.

Something we did not ask for and did get was the ceiling which was placed on the aid for dependent children program. The proportion of children on the rolls because of the absence or desertion of a parent would be frozen as of the proportion obtaining in January of this year. I will recommend to the Senate deletion of the provision.

The federal government would be foreclosed from sharing in the support of children whose condition is precisely the same as that of children already being assisted. The states would be encouraged—virtually forced—to establish even more restrictive eligibility requirements, or else to lower the already inadequate support being paid.

I do not believe that children should have to pay for the shortcomings and inequities of the society into which they are born. I do not believe that children should have to pay for the real or supposed sins of their parents. And I think it would be shortsighted of a society to produce, by its neglect, a group of future citizens very likely to be unproductive and characterized by bitterness and alienation.

Revolving Credit Cited:

AFL-CIO Urges House to Plug Truth-in-Lending Bill Loophole

AN AFL-CIO spokesman urged the House to plug the revolving credit account loophole in the Truth-in-Lending bill.

Already the fastest-growing form of consumer credit, the impact of revolving accounts will take a "tremendous leap" in the next few years, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty predicted.

Testimony from the American Bankers Association and others before the Special House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs has shown that within five years, half of all credit business in the United States will be on a revolving basis, he noted.

"There is no reason why this segment of the credit economy should be exempt from a truth-in-lending law," he declared on Labor News Conference, a nationwide radio interview aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Doherty said that enactment of a strong truth-in-lending law is particularly important to low-income families.

"The poor always pay more," he said, "and are more susceptible to the higher interest rate purveyors of credit than other people."

A STUDY by the special subcommittee, he said, had confirmed that some firms make more money from their credit and time payment sales than they do from profits on the goods they are selling. He said that some merchants in poorer districts encourage credit accounts as an additional income source.

Truth-in-lending, Doherty emphasized, is based on the principle of disclosure—to help consumers determine the cheapest sources of credit and how to obtain it. "The whole idea of this bill," he declared, "is to put a private competition, free enterprise aspect into the credit market."

Questioning Doherty were Nan Robertson, of the New York Times' Washington bureau, and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE WAKE of the devastating ghetto riots across the country this summer a recent report by the U.S. Census Bureau throws some significant light on the problem.

It shows that 41 percent of the non-white population of this country was classed as "poor" or poverty-stricken in 1966.

The classification "poor" needs explanation. According to the Census Bureau formula, a woman, 65 or older and living alone, would be labeled "poor" if she earned $1,559 or less during 1966. The formula ranges up to a non-farm family of seven or more which would be classed as "poor" if it had an income of $5,440 or less.

In contrast to the 41 percent non-white poor in 1966, there were 15 percent white poor.

Poverty among both white and non-white groups has eased since 1959. In that year it was 55 percent for the non-whites and 22 percent for the whites. Proportionately, whites have been able to climb out of the poverty level at a faster pace than Negroes.

In actual numbers, the number of poor non-whites dropped from 11 million to 10 million during the seven-year period. The white poor declined from 20 million to 12 million.

Underlying all this is the fact that unemployment among Negroes is twice that of white workers and the median earnings of Negro men are about half of the median earnings of white men. This disproportion has remained largely unchanged for the last 30 years.

In June of this year the Commissioner of Labor Statistics reported that two-thirds of all Negroes are still employed in semi-skilled, unskilled and service jobs.

Recently, Howard Jenkins, Jr., Negro member of the National Labor Relations Board, spoke to an Urban League meeting in Colorado Springs, Col., and noted these statistics.

He talked about the "frustrations" of the Negro which, he said, "are derived from a realization at long last that an unbelievably high percentage of urban Negro families are trapped in a vicious circle that begins with and ends with job discrimination."

"The victims of the system," he added, "need no statistical reports or studies by committees of experts to define their problem."

* * *

IT IS OFTEN pointed out that individual Negroes are able to climb out of this economic cycle but Jenkins notes how they are still faced with frequently insurmountable problems.

"The Negro lawyer," he says, "whose clientele and professional growth and, indeed his very office location, are limited by his race, shares that sense of injustice rooted in job discrimination.

"The Negro physician, denied hospital privileges, membership on health boards, excluded from participation in planning public health facilities in his city, shares that sense of injustice.

"The Negro businessman, treated by the banks as a curiosity, excluded from commercial credit channels, totally ignored by the Chamber of Commerce, isolated from the money-making opportunities, shares that sense of injustice.

"The Negro teacher, having won his Ph.D. the hard way, who finds few facilities willing to accept him, striving to maintain his academic equilibrium in a butcher and beaver world, shares that sense of injustice.

"The employe in private industry, be he in plant or office, learns quickly the roadblocks to advancement and, though he sees an occasional Negro in a supervisory or minor executive position, he, too, shares that sense of injustice rooted in job discrimination."

There is little question, as Jenkins acknowledges, that the vast array of job and civil rights programs set up by the federal government have contributed to the progress made to date. Obviously, much more is needed.

"Let the Negro men in the cities go to work," says Jenkins, "let them feel the dignity of being productive, let them assume their rightful places as family supporter and family head, let them raise up sons who look not to a welfare worker or the postman with a relief check, but to their father who supports them with his adequate earnings."

TRUTH-IN-LENDING bill before the House should be bolstered by extending coverage to revolving credit accounts, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty (center) urged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the public service interview aired on the Mutual Radio Network were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Nan Robertson of the New York Times.

How To Buy:

'Instant' Foods Digest Easily—The Cost Is Hard To Swallow

By Sidney Margolius

NEW INSTANT FOOD products are coming on the market faster than this column can digest them. Not that there's much to digest, since some of the ingredients are artificial. But the price is hard to swallow.

Ordinary milk is expensive enough for working families this year. It's typically 26 to 30 cents a quart depending on where you live and where you buy it, and even more in some areas.

But now food processors have learned how to package inexpensive milk powder, add flavoring and a few synthetic vitamins, in some cases, thickeners, and sell these products at high prices as "Instant Breakfast," "Diet Milk," "Carnation Slender," "Great Shakes," and of course, our old friends Metrecal and Sego.

The "instant breakfasts" and "diet milks" can be even more expensive for what you get. What you do get is shown in the list of ingredients on the package. In the case of one brand of "diet milk" selling for 89 cents for five one-pint envelopes, you are getting the equivalent of 20 cents worth of dry skim milk with added vitamins and flavoring. You can reconstitute ordinary dry non-fat milk powder by mixing with water for only 4 cents a pint compared to 18 cents a pint for "Diet Milk."

Similarly, one of the leading brands of "instant breakfast"—a dry powder you mix with whole milk—again is merely nonfat dry milk, sugar, thickeners, egg yolk solids, artificial flower and added vitamins. If you buy some of the flavored varieties, you actually get sugar as the leading ingredient.

For this combination you pay at the rate of $1.10 to $1.65 a pound. That's what a box of six envelopes weighing 7.2 ounces comes to, at the 59 to 75 cents charged by various stores.

The claim is that the "Instant Breakfast" powder makes milk a meal. But you get more protein—the expensive nutrient—in a breakfast of a glass of reconstituted non-fat milk, one egg and a slice or two of bread, at a cost of 8 to 9 cents, than in "Instant Breakfast" with the added milk at a cost of 18 cents.

You can be fooled by some of the nonmenclature of ingredients if you aren't sharp. "Carnation Instant Breakfast" lists as one of its main ingredients "sucrose". That, of course, is merely the chemical name of ordinary sugar.

Similarly in "Great Shakes" the leading ingredient is sugar, followed by malted milk, cocoa and various thickeners and flavorings.

You can also buy already-prepared milk shakes (By Mr. Borden) for your kids. At 17 cents for 10 ounces, this comes to 53 cents a quart for milk, with added sugar, thickeners and artificial flavor.

You even have to consider what you are really getting when you pay an extra or premium price for "richer" or "extra rich" milks. Mary Gullberg, home economist at the Berkeley, Calif., Co-ops, points out that small differences in milk, the amount of butterfat or even in the protein value often are not nutritionally significant.

YOU CAN'T GET away from the fact that ordinary nonfat milk powder, at a cost of 8 to 10 cents a quart when reconstituted, is probably the single best buy to use as a basis for flavored milk drinks for children, and "diet milk" for yourself. It's also a simple, inexpensive way to add protein value to regular milk, soups, baked desserts, cakes, cookies, meat patties and loaf casseroles and other dishes.

Margarine, too, which began as a low-cost alternative, now can cost almost as much as butter merely with variations in ingredients and texture.

The basic margarine, which must meet a federal standard, starts out as low as 18-19 cents a pound for supermarket own brands. With the addition of part-liquid corn oil or safflower oil for those concerned with cholesterol, and sometimes of dry milk to provide more of the taste of "the high-price spread," deluxe soft margarines have gone all the way to 39 to 49 cents.

There even now is a "diet" margarine which costs almost three times as much as ordinary margarine, although the leading ingredient is water, which makes it lower in calories.

At 47 cents a pound for a product which is 50 percent water, you are really paying for the margarine in "diet margarine" at the rate of 94 cents a pound. You can achieve the same effect by using half the amount of ordinary margarine on your bread and taking a sip of water with each bite. If you like, hold this combination in your mouth for a moment before swallowing so it blends together thoroughly.

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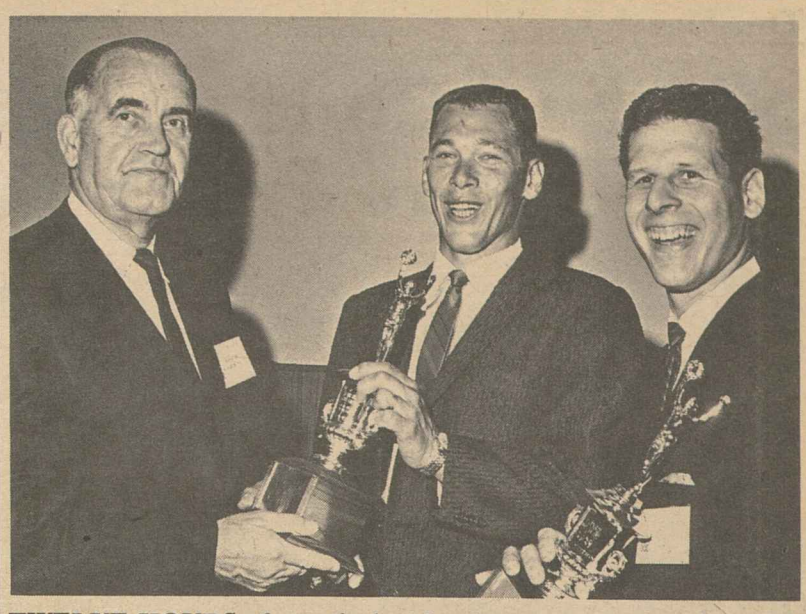


TWELVE HOURS of practical and written tests were used to pick the winners in the Carpenters first international apprenticeship contest, held in Vancouver, B.C. Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan, who is chairman of the National Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee, presents awards to Ed Armtzen, Monterey, Calif., the carpenter winner, and Charles Mariani, mill cabinet winner.

Humphrey Proposals:

Labor's Help Sought To Prevent Dropouts

By Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey

YOUNGSTERS who drop out of school do not disappear. They are still there—right in your community.

You can find the majority of them in low-income neighborhoods. Some are delinquents. Others are jobless. Many are on welfare.

There are few options open to young people who drop out of school. In many cases, they have no marketable skill, and cannot read, write, or count well enough to make it on a job.

Some dropouts do make it up the ladder to a good job with good pay—but most don't. They end up in dead-end jobs with low incomes and little chance for advancement.

I can think of no one better qualified to help these young people stay in school than the working men and women of America.

You have seen first-hand how job opportunities can vanish overnight because of automation.

When this change occurs, it is difficult enough to make the switch to a new job when you have years of working experience. But, if you have neither working experience nor an education, it is almost impossible.

MORE THAN 900,000 young Americans will drop out of school this fall—unless they get help.

Here's what you can do:

- Encourage the local schools to start work-study apprentice programs, and give the schools the benefit of your experience in planning those programs.
- Establish a Labor Counseling Service for actual dropouts and potential dropouts to encourage these youngsters to stay in school or go back to school. You can work with the schools to identify these youngsters and then assign a union member to counsel the youth on the importance of an education. Help him find a part-time job if he needs one to stay in school.
- If you find that many youngsters in your community drop out of school because they find it uninteresting, work with the school to better meet the needs of its students.
- Provide part-time jobs in union offices for young people who need to stay in school.
- Make union manpower and resources available for community Stay-in-School campaign projects.
- Ask your fellow union members to join you in taking a personal interest in these youths. Give these young people the pat on the back or the helping hand they need. Let them know someone cares about them and their future.

From Soup To Nonsense:

The Silly Season Is Moving In And Getting Set for an Easy Win

By Jane Goodsell

A SOFT ANSWER spoileth a good argument.

Too many cooks spoil a potluck supper by bringing macaroni salad.

Conscience is that still small voice that tells you you'd better start figuring out a good excuse.

What is so rare as a day in June without a wedding or graduation gift to shop for?

Anything worth doing well is worth paying an expert to do.

Some of the greatest culinary crimes are committed in the name of gourmet cooking.

"Is it a boy or a girl?" is now as applicable to teenagers as babies.

Who needs a calorie chart? If you like it, don't eat it.

On mini-skirts, here's my advice:
On mini-girls, they're very nice,
But maxi-girls had best think twice.

If the meek inherit the earth, will success spoil them?

What's so intimidating about expensive dress shops isn't the prices. It's not having anything fit to wear to go shopping in them.

A FRIEND, observing the throes a friend of hers was undergoing getting divorced, decided that it wasn't all that difficult to be happily married.

If you cry over spilt milk, somebody else may mop it up for you.

Why are terrible books so much harder to put down than good ones?

It's a wise father who knows his own child in a swimming pool filled with kids about the same age.

If you can't think of anything nice to say about people, you'll have a rapt audience.

Whoever said "It's a long lane that knows no turning" must have been headed the wrong way on a freeway.

If someone says it can't be done, chances are he's right.

Morning's at seven, all's right with the world—until you open the morning paper.

I view with deep mistrust and fear
People who claim to be deeply sincere.

Pensions Ruled Subject To Contract Arbitration

The California Supreme Court ordered a meat packing firm to submit a pension grievance to arbitration, even though details of the firm's pension plan are not spelled out in the basic union-management contract.

Because a separate pension agreement does not provide arbitration of an eligibility claim, the Cudahy Packing Co. refused to arbitrate a grievance brought by Local 229 of the Meat Cutters.

A trial judge upheld the company but the state Supreme Court ruled 6-1 in favor of the union's position that a reference to pensions in the basic contract brought the retirement program under the arbitration clause of the contract.

The court said the governing doctrine is that any doubt about a union's right to arbitrate a grievance should be resolved in favor of arbitration.

"Because arbitration substitutes for economic warfare the peaceful adjudication of disputes," the California jurists said, "courts do not congeal arbitration provisions into fixed molds."

'The Liquid Fire':

Story of Samuel Gompers Scheduled By TV Stations as Labor Day Special

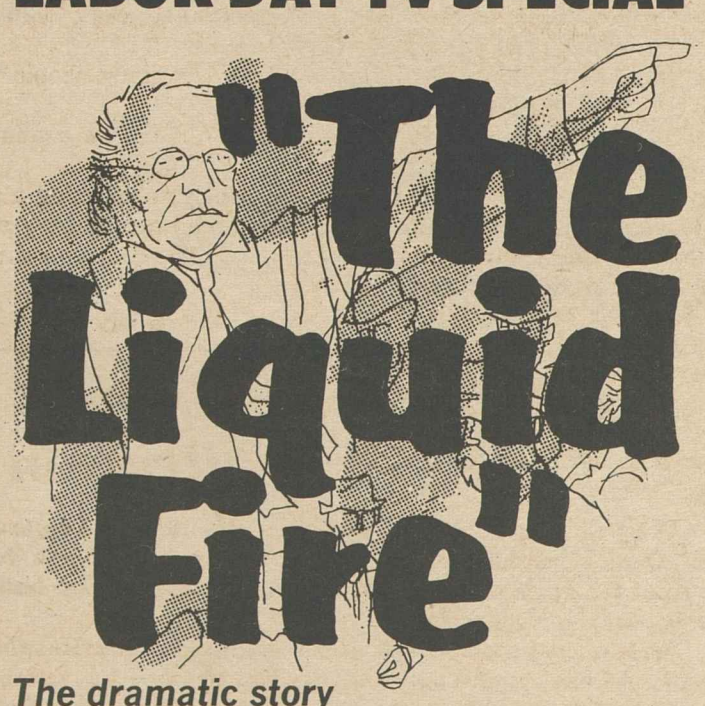
"The Liquid Fire," a half-hour dramatization of the life of Samuel Gompers, will be shown during the Labor Day period on at least 129 television stations in 41 states and the District of Columbia.

It tells the story of the immigrant youth who headed the American labor movement for more than 40 years. The film was produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation in conjunction with the Jewish Theological Seminary.

The following stations have scheduled "The Liquid Fire" as a public service program:

CITY, STATE	STATION	DATE	TIME
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC (6)	Sept. 2	3:00 p.m.
		Sept. 3	12:00 p.m.
Birmingham, Ala.	*WBIQ (10)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
Dozier, Ala.	*WDIQ (2)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
Huntsville, Ala.	*WHIQ (25)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	*WEIQ (42)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	WKRG (5)	Check Local Listing	
Montgomery, Ala.	*WAIQ (26)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
Montgomery, Ala.	WSFA (12)	Sept. 3	Check Listing
Mt. Cheaha State Park, Ala.	*WCIQ (7)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
Anchorage, Alaska	KENI (2)	Sept. 4	5:00 p.m.
Tucson, Ariz.	KGUN (9)	Sept. 2	2:30 p.m.
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTVK (3)	Sept. 2	2:30 p.m.
Bakersfield, Calif.	KERO (23)	Sept. 3	4:30 p.m.
Los Angeles, Calif.	KABC (7)	Sept. 3	4:00 p.m.
Los Angeles, Calif.	*KCET (28)	Sept. 4	11:00 p.m.
Sacramento, Calif.	*KVIE (6)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
San Diego, Calif.	KOGO (10)	Sept. 3	4:30 p.m.
San Francisco, Calif.	*KQED (9)	Sept. 3	6:00 p.m.
		Sept. 4	8:00 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KLZ (7)	Sept. 4	4:00 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	*KRMA (6)	Sept. 5	8:00 p.m.
Hartford, Conn.	*WEDH (24)	Sept. 4	6:30 p.m.
New Haven, Conn.	*Ch. (71)	Sept. 4	6:30 p.m.
Norwich, Conn.	*WEDN (53)	Sept. 4	6:30 p.m.
Washington, D. C.	WTOP (9)	Sept. 3	1:30 p.m.
Washington, D. C.	*WETA (26)	Sept. 2	9:00 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJXT (4)	Sept. 3	12:00 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	*WJCT (7)	Aug. 29	8:00 p.m.
		Sept. 3	6:00 p.m.
Miami, Fla.	WTVJ (4)	Sept. 2	1:30 p.m.
Miami, Fla.	*WTHS (2)	Sept. 6	6:30 p.m.
Tampa, Fla.	*WEDU (3)	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Albany, Ga.	*WABW	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Athens, Ga.	*WGTV (8)	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB (2)	Sept. 3	1:30 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	*WETV (30)	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Augusta, Ga.	*WCES	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Chattsworth, Ga.	*WCLP (18)	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Columbus, Ga.	*WJSP (28)	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Dawson, Ga.	*WACS (25)	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Savannah, Ga.	*WVAN (9)	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Savannah, Ga.	WTOC (11)	Sept. 4	9:30 a.m.
Waycross, Ga.	*WXGA (8)	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Moline, Ill.	WQAD (8)	Sept. 3	12:00 p.m.
Quincy, Ill.	KHQA (7)	Sept. 4	4:00 p.m.
Urbana, Ill.	*WILL (12)	Sept. 4	7:30 p.m.
Evansville, Ind.	WFIE (14)	Sept. 3	3:00 p.m.
Evansville, Ind.	WEHT (25)	Sept. 4	10:30 p.m.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	WKJG (33)	Sept. 2	4:30 p.m.
South Bend, Ind.	WSBT (22)	Sept. 3	12:30 p.m.
Des Moines, Ia.	WHO (13)	Sept. 2	4:00 p.m.
Wichita, Kan.	KAKE (10)	Sept. 2	3:30 p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	WAVE (3)	Sept. 3	1:00 p.m.
New Orleans, La.	WDSU (6)	Sept. 3	11:30 a.m.
New Orleans, La.	*WYES (8)	Sept. 4	8:00 p.m.
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL (11)	Sept. 3	2:30 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	*WGBH (2)	Sept. 4	10.00 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	WHDH (5)	Sept. 3	9:30 a.m.
Greenfield, Mass	WRLP (32)	Check Local Listing	
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP (22)	Check Local Listing	
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ (4)	Sept. 3	2:00 p.m.
Lansing, Mich.	WILX(10)	Sept. 3	7:00 p.m.
Marquette, Mich.	*WNMR	Sept. 4	10:00 p.m.
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT (7)	Sept. 3	1:00 p.m.
Appleton, Minn.	*KWCM (10)	Sept. 4	8:30 p.m.
Duluth, Minn.	*WDSE (8)	Sept. 6	8:00 p.m.
Duluth, Minn.	KDAL (3)	Sept. 4	12:00 p.m.
St. Paul, Minn.	*KTCA (2)	Sept. 4	8:30 p.m.
Walker, Minn.	KNMT (12)	Sept. 3	1:00 p.m.
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF (4)	Sept. 3	Check Listing
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD (5)	Sept. 3	12:30 p.m.
Helena, Mont.	KBLL (12)	Sept. 4	9:00 p.m.
Lincoln, Neb.	*KUON (12)	Check Local Listing	
Las Vegas, Nev.	KLAS(8)	Sept. 2	4:00 p. m.
Newark, N. J.	*WNDT (13)	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
Albuquerque, N. M.	KOAT(7)	Sept. 2	12:30 p.m.
Binghamton, N. Y.	WNBF (12)	Sept. 2	5:00 p.m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WRQB (6)	Sept. 3	12:00 p.m.
Syracuse, N. Y.	WHEN (5)	Sept. 3	1:00 p.m.
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	WKTV (2)	Sept. 3	4:00 p.m.
New York, N. Y.	*WNDT (13)	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
New York, N. Y.	WOR (9)	Sept. 4	2:00 p.m.
Chapel Hill, N. C.	*WUNC (4)	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
Charlotte, N. C.	WSOC (9)	Sept. 1	1:00 p.m.
Akron, O.	WAKR (49)	Sept. 3	1:00 p.m.
		Sept. 3	8:00 p.m.
Cincinnati, O.	*WCET (48)	Aug. 31	7:30 p.m.
Cincinnati, O.	WLW-T (5)	Sept. 3	11:30 a.m.
Cleveland, O.	*WVIZ (25)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
		Sept. 4	10:30 p.m.
Cleveland, O.	WEWS (5)	Sept. 3	4:00 p.m.
Columbus, O.	*WOSU (34)	Sept. 1	9:00 p.m.
		Sept. 4	6:00 p.m.
Dayton, O.	WHIO (7)	Sept. 3	12:30 p.m.
Newark, O.	*WGSF (28)	Sept. 1	9:00 p.m.
		Sept. 4	6:00 p.m.
Oxford, O.	*WMUB (14)	Sept. 13	8:00 p.m.
Toledo, O.	*WGTE (30)	Sept. 13	8:00 p.m.
Youngstown, O.	WKBN (27)	Sept. 3	1:30 p.m.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	*KETA (13)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
		Sept. 7	9:30 p.m.
Tulsa, Okla.	*KOED (11)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
		Sept. 7	9:30 p.m.
Corvallis, Ore.	*KOAC (7)	Sept. 4	8:00 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KGW (8)	Sept. 3	11:30 a.m.
Portland, Ore.	*KOAP (10)	Sept. 4	8:00 p.m.
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHP (21)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL (8)	Sept. 3	10:00 a.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	*WHYY (12)	Sept. 4	6:30 p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	WFIL (6)	Sept. 4	11:00 a.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WTAE (4)	Sept. 3	1:00 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	*WQED (13)	Sept. 5	10:30 p.m.
Providence, R. I.	WJAR (10)	Sept. 4	9:30 a.m.
Greenville, S. C.	WFBC (4)	Sept. 3	2:30 p.m.
Florence, S. D.	WDLO (3)	Sept. 4	12:30 p.m.
Reliance, S. D.	KPLO (6)	Sept. 4	12:30 p.m.
Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO (11)	Sept. 4	12:30 p.m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	WATE (6)	Sept. 3	1:45 p.m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	WBIR (10)	Sept. 4	9:00 a.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	WHBQ(13)	Sept. 3	3:00 p.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	*WKNO (10)	Sept. 5	9:30 p.m.
Nashville, Tenn.	WSM (4)	Sept. 3	1:00 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	*KERA (13)	Sept. 4	7:00 p.m.
		Sept. 7	3:30 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	WFAA (8)	Sept. 3	3:30 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	*KUHT (8)	Sept. 3	9:00 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	KPRC (2)	Sept. 3	2:30 p.m.
San Antonio, Tex.	WOAI (4)	Sept. 3	8:00 a.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUTV (2)	Sept. 4	9:00 p.m.
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA (3)	Sept. 3	1:30 p.m.
Richmond, Va.	WXEX (8)	Sept. 4	9:30 a.m.
Seattle, Wash.	*KCTS (9)	Sept. 4	7:30 p.m.
Yakima, Wash.	*KYVE (47)	Sept. 4	7:30 p.m.
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN (13)	Sept. 4	9:30 a.m.
Madison, Wis.	WKOW (27)	Sept. 3	3:30 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WTMJ (4)	Sept. 3	3:00 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	*WMVS (10)	Sept. 5	8:30 p.m.
Wausau, Wis.	WAOW (9)	Sept. 3	3:30 p.m.
Casper, Wyo.	KTWO (2)	Sept. 3	12:00 p.m.

***Denotes educational station**



USS Gompers Crew Expresses Thanks

The officers and men of the USS Samuel Gompers have expressed "our profound appreciation" to Pres. George Meany for the silver service the AFL-CIO presented to the ship when it was commissioned on July 1.

Capt. Harry Risch, Jr., the commanding officer, in a letter of thanks to Meany described the service as "extraordinarily handsome" and "a most fitting tribute to the founder of the AFL, for whom the ship is named." It is now displayed in a position of honor, he said, "and will be the source of a great deal of pleasure and pride in the years ahead."

Montana Labor Marks Gains In Legislature

Helena, Mont.—The last session of the Montana legislature was one of the "best ever," Montana AFL-CIO officers reported at the state convention here.

Pres. Joe Crosswhite and Executive Sec. James S. Umber reported that the legislature raised workmen's compensation benefits, gave hospital nurses the right to bargain collectively with management, improved retirement allowances for state employes and authorized salary increases for police and firemen in Montana communities—all labor-supported measures.

With labor's backing the legislators also headed off "right to work" legislation, blocked a state sales tax urged by the state administration, gave the state labor commissioner more power to enforce safety laws, and made other improvements in state laws.

The convention voted its full backing for the current strike of 9,000 Montana smeltermen and craftsmen against the Anaconda Co. and other major suppliers of copper, zinc and lead and criticized the employers for balking a settlement with 40,000 members of the Steelworkers and 18 other unions.

Vice Pres. John M. Miller and the two top officers were re-elected for two-year terms along with four incumbent board members. Richard McCreanor of the Laborers in Helena and Joseph Meyer of the Retail Clerks, Great Falls, won seats on the board from Lyle Johnson and John Evanko.

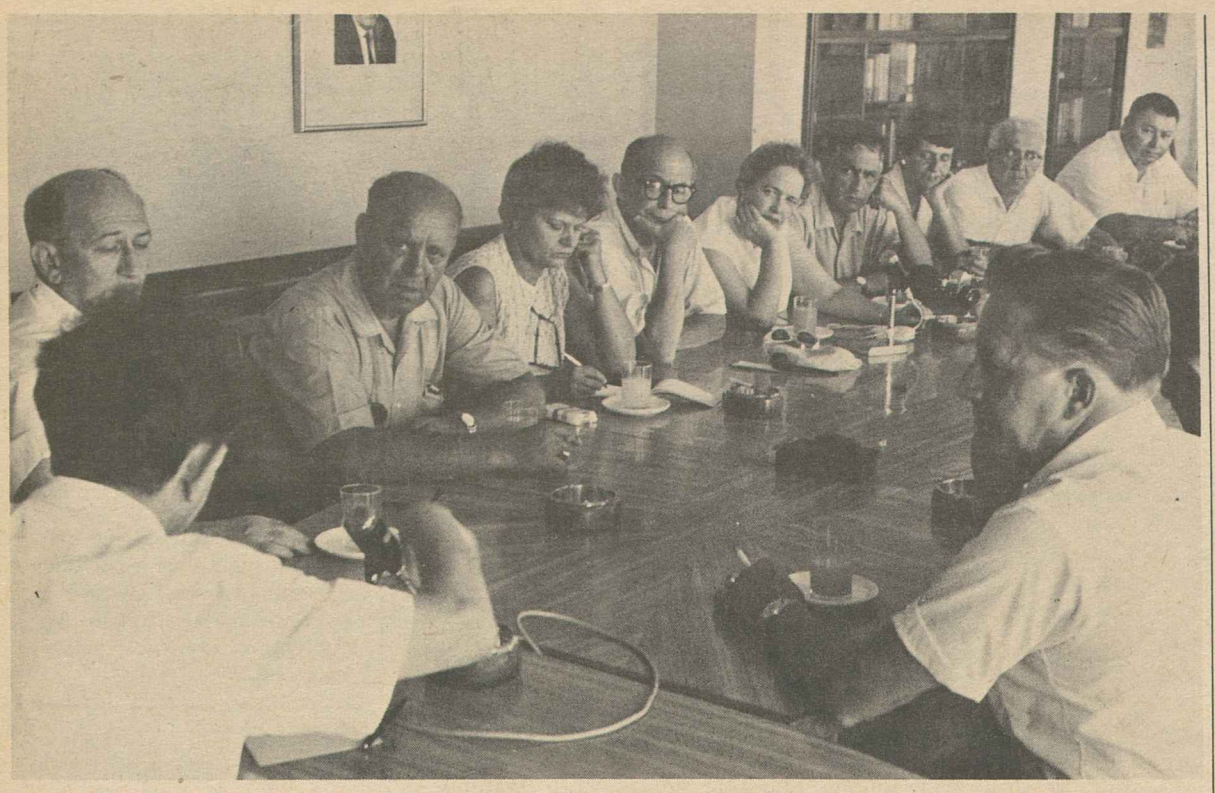
The delegates updated the state AFL-CIO constitution, gave the executive board authority to raise the salary of the executive secretary from $200 a week to a top of $250, and authorized the appointment of committees to seek closer relationships with rural electric associations and other cooperative groups.

In other actions, the convention endorsed Pres. Johnson's "war on poverty" program and the American defense posture in Viet Nam; opposed cutbacks on spending for domestic programs; and called for regulation of insurance industry practices in canceling policies suddenly and raising rates indiscriminately.

Rail Union Publicist Takes Federal Post

Cleveland, O.—William E. Loftus resigned as public relations director of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen to become a senior public affairs analyst on the staff of A. S. Lang, federal railroad administrator.

Loftus graduated from the Kent State University journalism school in 1951 and worked for United Press Intl. until starting work with the BLF&E in 1957.



NINE REPRESENTATIVES of U.S. labor met with Gen. Sec. Aharon Becker (left) of Histadrut while on tour in Israel. Facing Becker (from left) are Zeev Barash, a member of the Histadrut executive council; Pres. Gilbert Teitel of the Allegheny (Pittsburgh) County AFL-CIO; Sec.-Treas. Auda Romine of Meat Cutters Local 500, Cleveland; Field Rep. Emil Rosenberg, American Trade Union Council for Histadrut; Dolores Dickman, Colorado director of COPE women's Activities; Mgr. Ike Gordon, Ladies' Garment Workers Allentown-Reading (Pa.) District Council; Mrs. Gordon; Isaac Weisgal, California Joint Board, Clothing Workers, and Vice Pres. Daniel Sullivan, Railway Clerks, and, at right, Lester Zosel, international affairs director for the Railway Clerks.

Delegates Appointed To TUC Convention

Pres. William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers and Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes have been named AFL-CIO fraternal delegates to the 99th convention of the British Trades Union Congress, Pres. George Meany announced.

The week-long session will open Sept. 4 in Brighton. Its work will include planning for the TUC centenary, to be observed in 1968.

Unionists Get Close-Up Of Histadrut Activities

Fifteen American trade unionists got a first hand look at the operations of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, and the battlefronts of the recent war.

The group, representing eight U.S. unions, was based at the Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv, but branched out to all of the major cities and regions of Israel for meetings with local officials and Histadrut officials, and for visits to plants and factories.

In Nazareth, they met with George Sa'ad, Arab president of the city's labor council, for an intensive discussion of conditions of the Arab workers who have been part of the state of Israel since its inception in 1948.

In Tel Aviv, the three-week trade union leadership seminar included a series of discussions with the chief officers of Histadrut, who expressed deep appreciation for the support given Israel by the American labor movement in the war crisis in June.

Visits to recent battlefronts included the Syrian Heights, Gaza, Old Jerusalem and the West Bank of the Jordan River. In the Syrian Heights, where the group was among the first observers other than Israeli soldiers, vast amounts of fire-blackened tanks, trucks and other war equipment, mostly of Russian manufacture, dotted the landscape.

The seminar, fourth annual such event sponsored by Histadrut, was arranged by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. The Israeli director of the seminar was Jeremiah Haggai of Histadrut. Leader of the American group was Lester Zosel, director of international affairs for the Railway Clerks.

Others who participated in the seminar were: George Caudelle, business manager of the Atlanta Building and Construction Trades Council; Dolores Dickman, Colorado state director of women's activities for COPE; Ike Gordon, manager, Allentown-Reading District Council, ILGWU; Auda Romine, secretary-treasurer, Local 500, Meat Cutters, Cleveland; Harry Oitzer, business representative, Philadelphia Joint Board, ILGWU; Emil Rosenberg, field representative, American Trade Union Council for Histadrut; Vito Sciacca, South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board, ILGWU; Alex Sharp, area supervisor, District 6, Steelworkers, Ontario, Canada; Kenneth Shaw and Daniel Sullivan, both vice presidents, Railway Clerks; Sam Tancreto, secretary-treasurer, Boston Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Gilbert Teitel, president, Allegheny County Labor Council, Pennsylvania; Isidore Weisgal, representative, California Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and Bernard Stephens, director of publications for the State, County & Municipal Employes district council in New York.

Organize and Educate, N. Y. Conference Urged

Southampton, N. Y.—Organizing the unorganized and establishing better channels of communication with those workers who are already union members were the twin concerns of a four-day conference sponsored by the Education Committee of the New York City AFL-CIO. Over 80 members of three dozen New York City unions attended the conference at Southampton College on Long Island. It was the fourth and largest annual summer school sponsored by the council.

Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., urged the students, most of whom were full time organizers, union representatives and local officers, to make full use of what they learned at the conference by driving home the union's political and economic message to members and by helping to organize the many low-paid workers who are still outside of the union movement.

Van Arsdale and Edward Haines, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, both described the current organizing drive among farm workers, and students planned ways in which New York City union members could aid the efforts of farm workers to win union recognition.

Dr. Aurelia Toyer, research director of the New York City Dept. of Labor, opened the conference with a description of "Who Are New York City's Workers," and Frank McGrath, Area 10 COPE Director, discussed the attitudes of union members as revealed by the Kraft survey.

Several sessions followed on methods of improving communications with union membership. Jack Sessions, staff representative of the AFL-CIO Education Dept., Steven Remsen, education director of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Irving Stern, of Local 342 of the Meat Cutters, discussing union communication, suggested that membership meetings are no longer adequate to serve as the sole means of communication between members and officers.

The group discussed the need for more informal education programs and also the potential uses of such media as the press, radio and television as ways of better reaching the union members.

In a closing session, Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, predicted that despite the increase of industrial automation, the labor movement will continue to grow, especially among farm workers and professional workers. Teachers, government workers, professional workers and service workers are rapidly moving toward full collective bargaining, Tyler told the conference.

Among other speakers at the conference were Newspaper Guildsman Austin Perlow of the Long Island Press, Joseph Mazer, counsel of New York City's Office of Labor Relations, and Daniel Nelson, research director for Dist. Council 37 of the State, County and Municipal Employes.

Worldwide Problem:

Schools Inadequate, ICFTU Parley Told

Montreal, Que.—Formal schooling is lagging behind the needs of the times in every country, Assistant Gen. Sec. Herbert A. Tulatz of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions told trade union educators from nations throughout the free world.

"We cannot find a single country where there is not a sizeable job still to be done before the official school systems are adapted to the permanent educational needs of democratic societies in the technological age," he declared.

"Teaching should be oriented towards the social realities of today."

Tulatz, the ICFTU's director of educational activities, gave the keynote speech at the opening session of the first ICFTU World Conference on Education in the Trade Union Movement.

Some 200 delegates from more than 50 nations were present for the opening of the 10-day parley, many of them from developing countries.

Participants included educators on the staffs of ICFTU affiliates, university personnel working in labor education, and representatives of governmental and intergovernmental bodies, including the Intl. Labor Organization.

Tulatz said that the biggest gaps in vocational education have been found in the developing countries, partly because the schools under colonial rule tended to disregard it.

"The result is," he added, "that many young school-leavers in those countries strive only to get clerical jobs, although the national need is for skilled farmers and workers."

He urged flexible union organizing techniques to cope with the changing composition of the labor force. Problems, he said, include integrating into the labor movement white collar workers "without traditional trade union ties," and attracting the younger generation of workers.

Exec. Vice Pres. Joe Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress, in welcoming the delegates, said they had met not only to discuss labor educational programs, "but also to explore ways of opening educational opportunities to the entire populations of both developing and industrialized societies."

Daily Round Tables

Supplementing the general sessions were daily round table working groups on trade unions and education, practical problems, social and economic demands, and manpower planning. Delegates quickly found that they faced similar problems everywhere.

The world would not have to worry so much about the population explosion if it stopped wasting its human and natural resources, Kalman Kaplansky, Canadian ILO director and former international affairs director for the CLC, said in calling full utilization of such resources "the most important, most pressing and most decisive issue of our time."

In trying to raise world educational standards, he said, the United Nations—of which the ILO is a part—is faced with "a legacy of generations of illiteracy, ignorance and social backwardness, a legacy of generations of oppression, colonial, political and racial," that has given the world 800 million men and women who cannot read or write.

He predicted that the introduction of "truly revolutionary" educational methods in the next 10 years, including greater use of television and radio, will "greatly speed the process of economic growth and the enhancement of human dignity."

New Objectives

Vice Pres. Bernard Tacke of the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB) urged union educators to concern themselves with "the professional training of the worker and his political education, in response to the duties of the trade unions for the maintenance of free democratic principles."

Union educators, he said, in addition face the job of training future generations of local and national leaders and of increasing workers' solidarity and communal spirit.

Delegates Mourn Anti-Castro Martyr

Montreal, Que. — Delegates to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions labor education conference here stood for a minute of silence in memory of Francesco Aguierre, one of the first Cuban labor leaders jailed by the Castro regime, who died recently in Havana's Principe prison.

Aguierre headed the Food Workers Union, which built the former Havana-Hilton Hotel, and the democratic Cuban Workers Confederation (CTC). One of the founders of the ICFTU, he was arrested five years ago and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Death Benefit Assures Funds For Education

New York — The children of members of Flint Glass Workers Local 1002 who have died since Jan. 1, 1966, are assured of completion of their education under an Education Scholarship Program approved by the directors of the Corning Glass Works.

The plan, financed entirely by the company, is believed the only one of its kind in U.S. industry. The only condition is five years of service before the parent's death.

Financial support for children in secondary schools—basically Grades 7 through 12—is $400 a year for each year begun after age 12 and before age 18. Total payments for secondary school years are limited to $2,400 per child.

For college students, payments up to $2,000 a year will be made to help cover the cost of tuition, board, room, fees and similar charges. Total payments are limited to $8,000 per child; no payment is made for any academic year starting after the student reaches the age of 28, and no provision is made for graduate study.

Credit Union Body Cites 1967 Growth

Madison, Wis.—The number of credit unions in the United States increased by 677 to 22,796 in the year ended last Dec. 31, according to preliminary estimates by Credit Union Intl., formerly the Credit Union National Association.

Membership rose from 16.7 million to 18 million and savings from $9.2 billion to $10.1 billion. Total assets climbed from $10.5 billion to $11.5 billion.

In Canada 114 new credit unions were organized, raising the total to 4,772. Membership went from 4.2 million to 4.5 million, savings from $2.3 billion to $2.6 billion.

House Hearing Told:

Taypayers Paying For Union-Busting

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Labor Relations Act can be strengthened.

The NLRB has found the company in violation of the act six times since 1959 "yet neither the rulings of the NLRB nor court orders have resulted in the company's bargaining in good faith," Scheurich testified.

Not a single Winn-Dixie employe is protected by a union contract and none of the employes it has fired for exercising their rights under the law has been reinstated or given lost pay in spite of court orders, the union official said.

Mrs. Louise Hearns and Mrs. Gustavia Gale, fired by Rutter-Rex 12 years ago in New Orleans, told how the clothing firm has resisted all orders to reinstate them and is now appealing an NLRB order for $160,000 in backpay due them and 180 other unlawfully fired employes.

"We expect a decision next year after the case is argued in the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans," Counsel Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Mrs. Hearns was a top stitcher when most of Rutter-Rex's 622 employes voted for the union in 1954 and later struck over management's refusal to bargain. She was reinstated briefly in 1955, then fired again. Three years later she got her first steady job again at the Louisiana Garment Mfg. Co., and once more went on an ACWA picket line when the employer balked at dealing with the union.

"When the strike began there 10 months ago," she testified, "I was averaging the hourly minimum, and on good days I would bring home $14 or $15. I am told that Louisiana Garment, like Rutter-Rex, has been breaking the labor law.

"I know very well that neither of these companies want to recognize the union that the people have asked to represent them. Because these employers are breaking the law, a person like myself who has been a school teacher and who wants a nice home and family had to go out on strike . . . and work as a maid to make ends meet."

If the law permits employers to "do these terrible things, I think the law should be changed," Mrs. Hearns said.

Mrs. Gale, mother of two sons, worked on a "felling" operation when the strike began at Rutter-Rex and applied for reinstatement when it ended "but they have never reinstated me" and "I had a very difficult time just managing to survive." She added: "I just don't think it's fair to let these companies treat people this way."

Four 'Victories'

In the Winn-Dixie case, Scheurich listed four different campaigns in which the Meat Cutters succeeded in organizing groups of store and warehouse employes to no avail.

The record of company resistance shows, he said, "how a powerful and rich corporation can successfully frustrate the efforts of its employes to organize into unions. It can disregard the labor laws. It can wilfully disobey the orders of the NLRB. It can refuse to comply with the orders of the courts."

While the company has continued to violate the law and show contempt for the courts, "not a single one of the owners and top policymakers of Winn-Dixie has been called to account," he declared. The worst that has happened is that management has had to "spend a small fortune on legal fees" but "even that expense is cushioned, for part of the cost is borne by the American taxpayer," Scheurich said.

"The cost of fighting organization by its employes is tax deductible . . . and in effect subsidized by the federal government," he continued. "The employes who have suffered from the company's illegal activity are not federally subsidized. They have lost their jobs . . . none has been reinstated or has received a penny of restitution from the company."

Congress must decide, the witness said, "whether the statutes they have written are to have any meaning, whether workers really are to have the right to organize" and to bargain collectively with their employer.

"The Winn-Dixie experience shows," Scheurich said, "that a determined and rich employer can make the present statutes a dead letter.

"The opportunities to stall, to coerce, to frustrate and to prevent employe organization, which are currently built into labor law and its administration, should be terminated."

This week the subcommittee began hearing testimony from employer witnesses. It has offered to give an early hearing to any employer cited in earlier testimony. One such employer is Pres. Robert T. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., big government textile contractor who refused to appear but sent a statement attacking the hearings as one-sided.

U.S. Mediators Used in Over 7,100 Cases

Each week during the fiscal year ending June 30 U.S. mediators helped settle an average of 138 labor disputes, Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service announced on the service's 20th anniversary.

The weekly average included 41 strike settlements and 97 without work stoppages, Simkin reported. All were among the year's total of 7,193 disputes in which the agency's 260-man staff actually participated.

He stressed the increasing use of preventive mediation, designed to improve union-employer relations with meetings during non-bargaining periods. Mediators participated in 1,175 cases of this type during the year, compared with 922 the previous year.

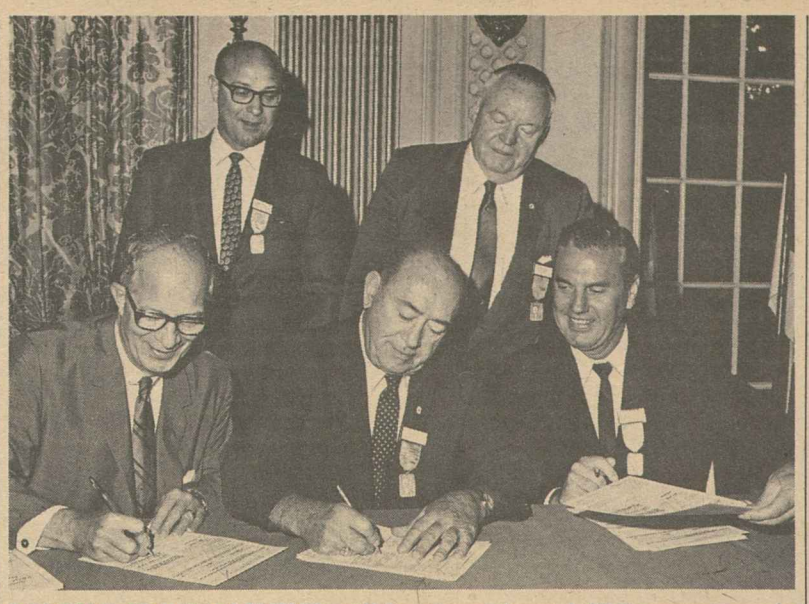
Defense Not Impeded

"In no case," Simkin said, "has a labor dispute or strike had actual serious effect on the production or delivery of weapons or other vital materials for Viet Nam."

He noted that Pres. Johnson invoked national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act four times during the year, but in each case settlements were reached before the 80-day injunction period ended.

The FMCS came into being on the effective date of the Taft-Hartley Act, Aug. 22, 1947.

Simkin expressed the service's pride in having been able to help employers and unions make the bargaining process work "successfully," and congratulated management and labor for "a most creditable job" in two decades of "exercising the privilege" of collective bargaining.



ON-THE-JOB TRAINING will be given about 1,500 young men in the next 20 months under a Plasterers agreement with the Labor Dept. and the Portland Cement Association signed during the union convention in San Francisco. Inking the pact are, seated from left, Vice Pres. James Piper of the association; Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the union and Dir. Hugh V. Murphy of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. Standing are Howard Wiechman (left) of the association and Union Sec.-Treas. John J. Hauck.

Plasterers to Expand Apprentice Program

San Francisco—A $1.4 million tripartite program has been launched here to recruit and train 1,500 apprentice plasterers, cement masons and shop men.

Signing of the agreement formally setting the national apprenticeship drive into action highlighted the weeklong convention of the Plasterers & Cement Masons.

The agreement was announced by Hugh Murphy, administrator of the U.S. Labor Dept. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. It was signed by Pres. Edward J. Leonard for the union and by James Piper, senior vice president of the Portland Cement Association.

The apprenticeship program was undertaken against a background of growing demand for journeymen, Murphy noted. He cited the Bureau's statistics showing only 1,226 registered plasterer apprentices in the nation, 1,712 cement masons.

He warned that a shortage of journeymen in the craft would not drive wages up, but would merely force industry to go around it.

Leonard said the contemplated program "is the biggest shot in the arm this industry has ever received."

In his opening message, Leonard called on the delegates to put their full strength behind the union's trade promotion programs. Growing competition of other materials and processes, he said, makes trade promotion the union's "Number One subject."

He praised local unions' promotional efforts, singling out the activities of New York and California locals for special mention. He noted that the New York slogan—"Keep New York Plastered"—has been echoed on countless radio and television shows and kept the union members and their craft in front of the nation.

Schnitzler Talk

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reminded the delegates that the nation's minorities "want the same thing that you always wanted." He added "what we are actually talking about is the unorganized worker that is subject to a substantial part of the exception that has taken place."

He called on the union to share in giving "the attention and thinking, the contributions, the energy" that are needed to eliminate slums and provide equal earning opportunity for the nation's minorities.

The convention heard a warning from Al Barkan, national COPE director, of the rising danger of union-busting, union-weakening labor legislation.

He called on the delegates to do the educational job that needs to be done if the threat is to be averted.

"There is only one way you can stop this threat," he said. "And that is at the ballot box."

The delegates approved an increase in per capita tax from $24 a year to $36 a year. The increase was required, in part, to meet rising demands on the union's mortuary fund.

They approved a change from triennial to quadrennial conventions. They adopted a proposal to encourage efforts to prove portability-reciprocity arrangements between union trust funds in all areas of the nation.

Leonard, Sec.-Treas. John J. Hauck and Exec. Vice Pres. Joseph T. Power were re-elected to new terms without opposition.

Fire Fighters Ask Penalties For Assaults

The nation's fire chiefs and the union representing rank-and-file firemen have joined in agreeing that federal legislation "setting stiff penalties for interference with men of the fire service during riots or disturbances" will have a "deterrent effect" on their assailants.

Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters and Chief Lester Schick of the Intl. Association of Fire Chiefs said their respective organizations "expect to convey this sentiment to our national legislators, and we hope that appropriate laws will be forthcoming."

The two leaders branded as "unprecedented" the attacks on fire fighters performing their duties during the urban riots of recent years.

"The officers and men of the fire services have always taken pride in their service to the communities of the nation," they said. "To protect life and property, they risk their own lives for the common good.

"We are seriously concerned that a very small minority of the people in some overcrowded, low-income areas of our cities have added further hazards to fire fighting work.

"We are grateful and heartened by the fact that even during the worst of the disturbances, considerable numbers of residents went out of their way to help and to protect their fire fighters. Without the help of these people, the toll of loss in the disturbance areas would obviously have been much larger."

Buck and Schick emphasized that officers and men of the fire fighting services want to be considered friends of the community and feel they are entitled to a "measure of regard" based on history.

"Nevertheless, so long as the danger exists of attacks on fire fighters and their equipment," they declared, "there is great concern in the fire stations of the nation and there is a danger that trained, experienced men may start to look for other kinds of work. So, this issue affects all the people of all the cities."

Labor Board Caseload Sets New Mark in '67

The National Labor Relations Board set new high records in virtually all its case-handling activities for 1967, it said in a preliminary report for the year ended June 30.

For the first time in its 32-year history, the NLRB topped 30,000 in new cases filed in one year. The new all-time record is 30,425 cases received for processing—17,040 unfair labor practice charges and 13,385 election petitions—5 percent higher than the fiscal 1966 total of 28,993 cases.

Reflecting the steady increase of its workload in a volume double that of 10 years ago, the board set new records also in these areas:

- Cases of all types closed—29,494—including 16,360 unfair practice cases, also a new high.
- Cases pending at all stages of processing—10,331.

The board said 1,942 complaints were issued by the general counsel, up three tenths of 1 percent in a year; 1,053 initial unfair practice hearings were completed, a 2 percent increase; and 940 decisions were issued by trial examiners, up 8 percent.

The five board members issued 803 decisions in contested unfair practice cases, a 6 percent rise.

Filing of petitions for enforcement of NLRB orders in U.S. Courts of Appeals climbed 14 percent—from 193 to 220. The circuit courts made 241 decisions, eight more than a year ago, in NLRB cases. Of these, 81 percent sustained the board's position in whole or in part, compared with 79 percent in fiscal 1966, the report showed.

While the number of board-conducted elections fell from 8,392 to 8,110 for the year, the number of employes voting increased to 550,679 from 538,238 the year before, due to a rise of 10 percent in the average number of voters eligible.

Unions won 4,787 of the elections held, or 59 percent—down from 60.5 percent for the preceding year.

Backpay totals and numbers of employes ordered reinstated decreased also—backpay to $2.6 million from $8.9 million and reinstated workers to 3,577 from 6,187. In the preceding year, final settlements in the long Kohler Co. case inflated the backpay total.

Training Programs Aid Handicapped

The federal-state program for training the handicapped has helped 2 million find jobs since it was started in 1920, Vocational Rehabilitation Commissioner Mary E. Switzer said in her annual report.

During the year ending June 30, she said, 173,000 handicapped persons were rehabilitated, a raise of 12.5 percent over the previous year. Pennsylvania, with 13,112, led the nation for the sixth consecutive year.

Administration Rebuffed:

Foreign Aid Cut In Senate, House

(Continued from Page 1)

from development loan funds intended to help the economies of underdeveloped countries.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the economy bloc was chopping away at a more generous bill, approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, carrying a $3.16 billion ceiling.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all House members, termed the foreign aid program essential to economic growtth and political freedom throughout the world.

Labor's Role

He noted that the AFL-CIO has been directly involved in the program, helping to establish job training, workers' homes, better schools and credit unions in Latin America, Africa and other areas.

"America can remain free and secure only in a world where freedom is secure," he stressed.

In other congressional developments:

● A House subcommittee recommended pay raises for the federal government's postal and salaried employes, carrying a total price tag somewhat above the Administration proposal.

The bill would give postal workers a 6 percent raise Oct. 1 and an additional 5 percent raise next July 1. Other salaried federal employes would receive the 4.5 percent raise recommended by the Administration. However, they would receive additional raises in each of the next two years to bring them to full comparability with pay levels for comparable jobs in private industry. The amounts needed to close the gap vary, with the biggest differential in the middle and upper pay grades.

● Top Administration officials appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to urge major improvements in the House-passed social security bill.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner said the 12.5 percent across-the-board benefit increase in the House bill is too low. He said social security benefits should be raised beyond the amount necessary to merely keep up with the rising cost of living. "Social security beneficiaries should have a share in the rising level of living of the whole community," he declared.

Gardner and his top aides also reiterated their criticism of severe House restrictions on public welfare assistance and the aid to dependent children program.

● Two congressmen—a Democrat and a Republican—served joint notice that the House will have a new chance to vote on a federal rat control program.

Last month the House turned down an Administration bill aimed at eliminating rats from infested city slums, amid callous jokes and quips by opponents.

Representatives Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) and Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) said in a joint letter to their colleagues that they will introduce an amendment to the Administration's public health bill for a one-year, $20 million rat control program.

● Spokesmen for the three major religious faiths joined with labor and the Administration in urging passage of a federal open housing bill. The National Association of Real Estate Boards testified against the bill. But six real estate operators came before the Senate committee to back the legislation, declaring it would improve housing and neighborhoods and protect realtors who sell to Negroes and other minority groups from reprisals.

Sullivan to Watch Viet Nam Election

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes, has been named by Pres. Johnson as a member of a group of American observers of the Viet Nam elections.

The White House said Sullivan and others—governors, members of Congress, clergymen, business leaders, educators—will be in Viet Nam from Aug. 28 to Sept. 6 to assess the fairness of the election campaign and the balloting for president, vice president and senators.

The delegation is going at the invitation of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky.

'Hey! They're After Us!'

Labor Reaffirms Bond With Urban League

Portland, Ore.—The AFL-CIO's long-standing demand for a "massive attack" on the problems of poverty and discrimination, with the emphasis on ghetto problems, was stressed by Pres. George Meany in a message to the convention of the National Urban League here.

Meany cites the ties between the league and organized labor, observing that "common adversity strengthens the bonds of friendship."

In mounting the "massive attack" on need and bias, Meany said, Congress must display "foresighted statesmanship" worthy of the world's most powerful legislative body.

"The AFL-CIO will exert all its energies toward this end," he pledged.

"Though the outlook may seem discouraging at times, I am confident that our common cause will prevail. It will prevail because true freedom in America cannot otherwise survive."

Meany took to task "enemies of social reform" who are using the recent rioting as a weapon against progressive measures.

"By their warped reasoning the way to cope with a bad situation is to make it worse," he said; "they would penalize millions for the sins of a few."

"This is, of course, precisely the wrong approach. But it represents an attitude that will make our joint endeavors even more difficult."

In his message, addressed to Exec. Dir. Whitney M. Young, Jr., Meany expressed regret that the recent riots have "deeply clouded" what recently appeared as "the dawn of a bright new day, in which not only discrimination but poverty itself would be eradicated."

"As you and other responsible Negro leaders have emphasized," he added, "the chief victims of the riots have been the Negro people themselves."

"This is not only true in terms of loss of life and property. Even more tragic in its long-term implications is the erosion of national support—especially legislative support—for new programs to meet urban needs."

He recalled that difficulties "are no novelty" to the AFL-CIO or the league, and added that if they increase, "so must our efforts to surmount them."

Meany said that although a "snail's pace is no longer a tolerable rate for progress," the construction of a new and better society, under the best of circumstances, must go forward brick by brick.

"And the foundation today, as it always has been, must be jobs at good wages for all, freely and equally available to all," he said.

"The demands of modern employment have added another element — job-seekers who are educated and adequately prepared to fill these jobs. It was in recognition of this that you established, and we are gladly helping to work with and carry forward, the program called LEAP the Labor Education Advancement Program."

LEAP has set in motion, Meany said, a program sponsored by the Urban League and the Building Trades Council in Baltimore, Md., through which minority group youths will be recruited and prepared to qualify for placement in building trades apprentice programs. The Manpower Administration is financing it.

"Undertakings like this make no headlines," he said. "No one of them, taken alone, is a solution to the total problem. But such steps as these, multiplied many times, are essential to the ultimate achievement of our goals."

75 Sponsor Bill to Create Million Jobs

More than 75 members of the House of Representatives have joined in co-sponsoring legislation to create one million new jobs in a year, mainly in the nation's troubled urban areas.

The measure was first proposed by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and a number of other House members earlier this month. It would provide $4 billion in grants over a year to federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as non-profit groups.

The money would help them create jobs for the unemployed and underemployed. Sponsors foresee possibilities for new positions in medical and health services, reforestation, education, welfare services and urban development.

The purpose and the importance of the legislation was set forth at a press conference held by Representatives O'Hara, Hugh L. Carey (D-N.Y.) and James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.).

In addition to providing jobs, the grants would support training programs. The sponsors hope that this feature will help prepare the newly hired workers for later, permanent jobs in industries.

O'Hara and Carey emphasized that the legislation is not meant to "make work" but to "make jobs." They stressed that jobs "are an essential answer" to big city problems and particularly needed as an answer to riots.

Scheuer said that the $4 billion appropriation called for "would more than be paid back in the first two or three years" in the form of an expanded economy and an increase in tax revenues.

8-26-67

AFL-CIO Urges House to Prohibit Hiring Discrimination Based on Age

The need for a federal ban on discrimination in hiring because of age is "great" and "virtually unchallenged," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn declared in expressing labor's support for bills pending in the House.

Meiklejohn testified before the House General Labor subcommittee, which later announced it had reached agreement on legislation to protect older workers.

He cited widespread unemployment and limited hiring of unemployed workers 45 and older, declaring that the statistics hide withdrawals from the labor force of older workers who actually are not ready to retire.

"The inadequate number of job opportunities, in relation to the available manpower supply, enables the employer to follow certain preconceived notions about the employment of older workers," Meiklejohn said.

"Too often, they are placed at the end of the line. As a result, many of these workers become discouraged and they simply stop looking for work. But the official unemployment rates do not reflect this fact."

He called high joblessness among older workers primarily a result of employer attitudes, "conditioned in no small measure by some of the very employment benefits which have been achieved for workers, such as seniority, pension plans, promotion from within policies and early retirement."

Pointing out that there is no medical support for restrictive age limits in employment, Meiklejohn said that the "demonstrated failure" to use fully the capabilities of older workers for productive purposes is a "tremendous loss."

"Of equal if not more importance," he continued, "is the human loss in terms of the undermining of personal dignity and confidence that can afflict all too many workers, especially those with little or no skills, as they approach the age of 45 and begin to realize that if they lose their jobs, it is going to be terribly hard for them to find other

Meiklejohn urged a series of changes in the bills:

● Deletion of a proviso exempting from coverage small firms employing fewer than a specified number of workers.

● Inclusion of a clause prohibiting employers paying wage differentials to older employes from reducing the rates of other employes in order to comply with the law.

● The addition of protections for bona fide, non-discriminatory seniority systems.

● Exclusion of permits for involuntary retirement of employes under 65.

● Enforcement by the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division.

● Relief from discriminatory practices against workers under 45, such as air line stewardesses grounded as early as 32.

Wage Gains Average 5% In New Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

earnings annually, as against 3.9 percent for the full year 1966.

BLS said a large proportion of the manufacturing workers covered by new settlements are in women's apparel, meatpacking and other food products, metalworking and petroleum refining. Nonmanufacturing industries in which key settlements were reached during the first half of 1967 included trucking and construction along with railroads and telephones, where rounds of wage increases continued from late 1966.

The BLS survey covers contract settlements affecting groups of 1,000 or more workers in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment excluding government.

The study concentrates on wage rates negotiated in the first half of this year and effective within 12 months from the time of negotiations. All figures exclude the value of cost-of-living adjustments, the bureau said.

AFL-CIO News

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Labor Calls Nation to Meet City, Viet Nam Challenges

Senate Committee Acts:

Plans to Aid Cities Win New Hearing

The Senate Appropriations Committee has breathed new life into Administration requests for model cities, rent supplement and urban research funds—programs the President has termed "among the most important of this decade."

However, the permanence of their revival depends upon what happens on the Senate floor after Congress returns from its Labor Day recess and probably a later Senate-House conference. The House previously cut the heart out of all three programs.

The committee voted $537 million for the model cities program, $40 million for rent supplements and $15 million for urban research. The House had slashed model cities funds to $237 million, made no provision for new rent supplements and allowed only $5 million for urban research.

The model cities program, authorized by Congress last year, provides funds for cities with comprehensive plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods, as well as projects to improve transportation, health services, recreation and childcare.

The rent supplement program aims at easing some of the problems of public housing by authorizing pacts with non-profit organizations to provide modest apartments for low-income families. They agree to pay one-fourth of their income for rent and the government assumes the difference.

Urban research will provide grants for studies of new housing

(Continued on Page 12)

Rail Unions Press Case On Increase

Six shopcraft unions told a special presidential board that they are willing to settle their long wage dispute with the nation's railroads on terms that are "reasonable, equitable and in the public interest."

The description was given to their settlement proposal in a brief filed with the five-member board during three days of hearings into the dispute. The carriers also submitted a brief and a settlement offer.

The unions, representing 137,000 workers, called for a two-year contract with a 6.5 percent general increase the first year and five percent the second, plus two annual raises of 12.5 cents each for all skilled workers.

The railroads proposed a six percent basic wage increase over 18 months. They offered only a

(Continued on Page 4)

Court Voids Mississippi Anti-Handbill Ordinance

Jackson, Miss.—A harsh anti-union local ordinance, in effect since 1940 here, has been ruled "unconstitutional" by the U.S. Dist. Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.

In a suit brought by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Judge Dan M. Russell enjoined the City of Jackson from enforcing its anti-handbilling ordinance.

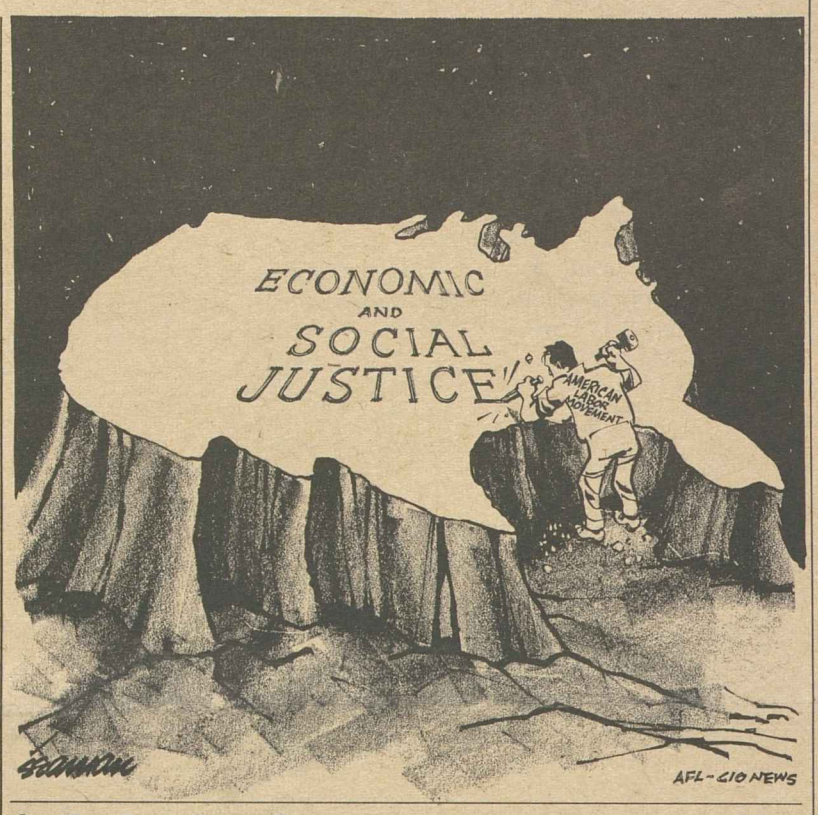
Anti-handbilling and other anti-labor ordinances have been harassing union organizing activities throughout the country, particularly in the South, for years.

"All union organizers may now, for the first time since 1940, handbill a company without first begging the City Council for a permit to do so; and the organizers may now handbill without fear of being arrested," declared IBEW Attorney Dixon L. Pyles.

Nine IBEW organizers had been arrested on criminal charges on the complaint of the Zinsco Co. which the union is seeking to organize.

The Jackson ordinance, enacted June 25, 1940, requires the issuance by the City Council of a permit for the distribution of handbills.

Judge Russell ruled that this ordinance was now "invalid, unconstitutional, null and void."



Strike Deadline Nears:

Auto Union Rejects 'Inadequate' Offer

Detroit—The Auto Workers rejected identical contract offers from the Big Three auto manufacturers as "entirely inadequate and inequitable" and served notice of their intent to strike one of the three unless a more acceptable offer is made before contracts expire Sept. 6.

Armed with strike sanctions approved overwhelmingly by locals representing 650,000 General Motors, Ford and Chrysler workers, UAW leaders were preparing, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, to choose the target company to be struck—should a strike be necessary.

Union bargainers will then return to the negotiating table for intensive talks in the few days remaining before the deadline. They will, the union said, make every effort to come to terms short of a strike.

In another development, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers called similar contract proposals from GM "insulting" and turned them down also. The IUE represents 30,000 GM employes whose contracts also expire Sept. 6.

Offers 'Inadequate'

The auto makers waited until Aug. 29 to make their first contract offers to UAW and IUE in separate talks that started July 10. They proposed new three-year contracts with benefits estimated to average nearly 4 percent a year, but union statisticians said the offers contained only 1.5 to 4 cents an hour in "new" money this year.

The UAW's national councils at Ford, Chrysler and GM approved recommendations from the union's executive board that the offers be rejected.

Identical resolutions, passed at separate council meetings, recommended that a special convention be called later this month to beef up the UAW strike fund. Fund assets stood at $64. million as of July 31, but a long strike might exhaust the fund.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a press conference that the union is convinced that "an industry-wide conspiracy" has been put together under the guidance of General Motors "directed against the whole process of collective bargaining." He said that Chrysler Corp. rejected a UAW offer to eliminate the company from consideration as a target and that the rejection stemmed from the "conspiracy" run by GM.

Earlier the UAW bargaining committees called company proposals far short of expectations "when measured against the fantastic profitability and productivity" of the industry, and said they "do not meet the pressing needs of the industry's workers and their families."

The UAW expressed disappointment that the three major corporations "chose to delay making their first counterproposal until the second-last week of contract talks" and said it hopes that the "negative attitude which has characterized the corpora-

(Continued on Page 12)

Idealism Test Posed By Meany

By Gervase N. Love

Labor Day 1967 is a time for the American people to invoke their common sense and not be diverted from the war on poverty by resentment at violence in slum areas, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in his annual message.

Pres. Johnson, pursuing the same theme, recalled that the labor movement "spoke on behalf of the forgotten many to the privileged few in the 1930s" and now "must continue to speak — more firmly than ever—on behalf of the disadvantaged minority."

'Overcome Sensation'

Meany called for "sense to overcome sensation" and said that the slowdown in the drive for a better life for all Americans means that "the conscience and idealism of the affluent majority is being tested in the crucible of reality."

"It is one thing," he said, "to overflow with good will toward the disadvantaged who live a thousand miles away; it is quite another thing to recognize the comparable problems of those in the same city or the next block, especially if they are not asking favors but demanding rights.

"It would be an unthinkable tragedy if conscience and idealism failed to meet this test. The mind-

(Continued on Page 5)

Construction Safety Bill Called 'Vital'

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told Congress that there is a "vital need" for legislation to provide for and enforce safety standards on federal construction projects.

He pointed out that injuries and loss of lives through accidents has become a "massive problem" in the construction industry and approximately one-fifth of the industry's annual $75 billion annual volume now involves federal projects.

Haggerty testified before a House Labor subcommittee in support of a bill introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) that would apply standards to direct federal projects, as well as those federally financed, or federally assisted.

O'Hara introduced his bill last year but too late for hearings. A

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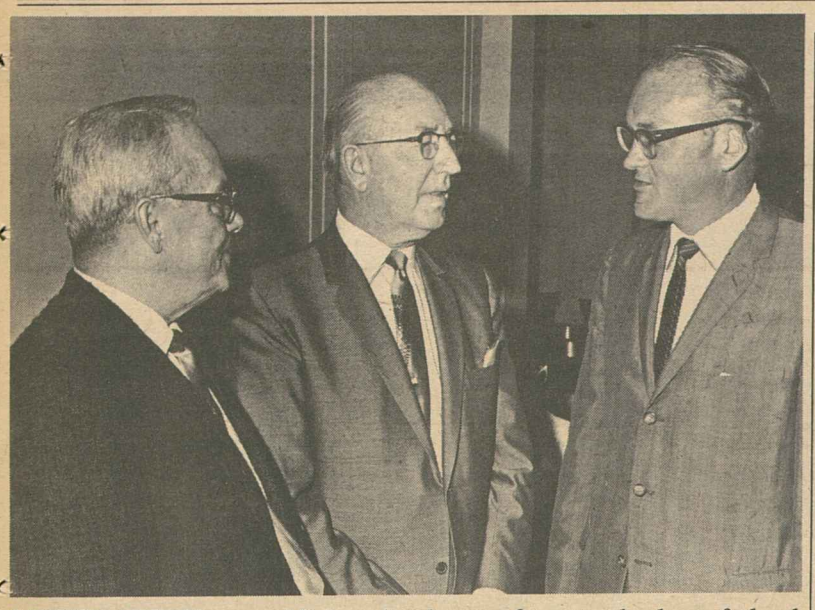

LEGISLATION to establish and enforce safety standards on federal and federally-assisted construction projects is vitally needed, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. told Congress. He testified for the bill introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.). Left to right, BCTD Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason, Haggerty and O'Hara.

Building Trades Press Construction Safety Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

companion measure was introduced this year by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). It awaits hearings in the Senate.

The legislation authorizes the Secretary of Labor to develop, promulgate and enforce the safety standards. He would be assisted by an advisory committee of equal numbers of representatives of labor, industry and the public.

The secretary, or his representative, would be empowered to inspect federal projects to see if they meet the standards. Those that do not would be ordered to comply within a reasonable period of time. If a "danger to workers" is spotted it would have to be corrected immediately.

The measure also would require contractors or subcontractors on federal projects to submit reports on accidents, injuries, occupational diseases, and related data, as specified by the Labor Dept.

Violators of the measure, known as the Construction Safety Act, could be fined up to $3,000 or sent to jail for up to 90 days.

Another provision of the legislation would permit the Secretary of Labor to develop expanded safety education and training programs for employers and employes.

Haggerty testified that the construction industry—for all its greatness and growing economic strength—"has neglected its first obligation, the protection of health and safety of workers."

The facts are, he continued, "that the approximately 4 million workers involved in the industry suffer a higher accident frequency rate than any other industry in the country, except mining."

He cited National Safety Council figures to show that the construction industry has an injury frequency rate of 28.6 per 1 million man-hours worked—more than four times the 6.91 rate for all industries.

Haggerty also presented NSC statistics showing that there were 240,000 disabling injuries and 2,800 deaths in the industry in 1966, increases of 2.5 and 4 percent respectively over 1965.

The dollar cost of accidents runs into the billions, Haggerty said, and man-days lost by accident are more than 10 times greater than time lost through strikes.

End Cost Boosted

In addition to the economic loss suffered by both employes and employers from accidents in the construction industry, there is a loss suffered to the taxpayer "through increases in end product cost" in the case of federal construction, Haggerty stressed.

To support his contention that the O'Hara bill represents "a sound and workable approach," Haggerty pointed out that the Maritime Safety Act, passed by Congress in 1959 to set safety standards in stevedoring and ship repair, has reduced injury rates by 39 percent in those areas over the past six years.

Also submitting testimony in support of the bill were Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi of the Laborers, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers.

IUE Winner On 3rd Try At TV Plant

Los Angeles—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers won a big National Labor Relations Board election victory at Packard Bell Electronic Corp. plants here and Duarte, Calif. The plants were key targets of AFL-CIO organizing efforts in the Los Angeles area.

Union leaders described the result as a "major breakthrough" against one of the last remaining television manufacturers able to block unionization. The IUE lost elections at these same plants in 1963 and 1965.

This time the vote for IUE was 483 to 372, with 49 challenged ballots.

IUE Vice Pres. William Drohan, who headed the election campaign, said, "Most of the credit in this important victory must go to the teamwork between an effective in-plant committee of employes and IUE staff working closely with the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange County Organizing Committee."

"It was a major target in the committee's organizing drive and as such it is a victory for all of the AFL-CIO," Drohan declared.

Douglas Barrett, IUE international representative, coordinated the election drive under Drohan. William Gilbert directed the AFL-CIO team of Charles Hogan, Ruben Diaz and Katherine Cline.

Gilbert said, "Here is another classic example of winning an ultimate election victory by having the persistence to stay with a company no matter how long it takes."

Habermeyer Renamed Rail Board Chairman

The Senate has confirmed Pres. Johnson's reappointment of Howard W. Habermeyer to a third five-year term as a member-at-large and chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board.

Davis Tells ICFTU Conference:

Strong And Effective Unions Goal Of Labor Education

Montreal—An effective trade union movement must develop an education program designed to strengthen the individual union as well as strengthening the movement as a whole, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis told an international conference here.

Speaking at the first world conference on trade union education sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Davis spelled out the fundamentals of programs to achieve these objectives.

A strong, effective union in the United States, he told the 200 delegates from over 50 countries, requires a national leadership attuned to all of the important social, political and economic matters affecting the union and the industry to which it is related, and an aggressive organizing program.

Tied to these, he added, is the need for an effective new member program, on-going staff training, an adequately trained education division, effective two-way communication between the national union and its locals. The union must participate fully in shaping policy at all levels and develop also a program review to update tactics and strategy in reaching its goals.

Davis noted that in the U.S. an educational objective is to promote the expansion of university labor centers, particularly in the South. "It is ironic, he said, "for us to find state universities, supported by the workers' tax dollars, providing services for business and management while refusing to provide comparable services for the labor movement."

He told the conference that a labor college is under consideration by the AFL-CIO, but there is no intention of replacing the university "with our own," for those universities which have concerned themselves with training of workers "are making a valuable contribution."

In terms of education designed to strengthen the entire movement, Davis pointed out that American unions today are "issue minded in terms of local and national political issues, administrative policies of government agencies, economic policy, etc."

These areas are important to any education effort from weekend institutes to summer schools and conferences, he said, and concern the major thrust of the national federation—the AFL-CIO.

Summing up the conference, Herbert A. Tulatz, assistant general secretary of the ICFTU, termed it a "turning point for the tradition-bound labor movement" and the beginning of a "re-thinking of aims and methods by which the union movement could contribute towards the educational needs of their communities."

The conference participants divided into five working groups and their reports, adopted by the conference, reflected a consensus that labor movements must participate more in the total community.

There were recommendations for greater coordination of activities of free trade union movements with the ILO and UNESCO as well as within the ICFTU and the trade secretariats.

Free and equal education regardless of financial condition or social status, integration of vocational education into the general education system, leave for workers participating in trade union courses and guidelines for the operations of labor colleges were among the recommendations.

Drive on Illiteracy Gets Union Backing

Montreal — Free world trade union educators called on unionists everywhere to spur the drive on illiteracy by supporting the observance of Intl. Illiteracy Day on Sept. 8.

The 200 delegates to the first ICFTU conference on education in the labor movement added its support to the international observance set up by UNESCO and urged an all-out effort to bring about elimination of this worldwide problem.

UNESCO has mounted an intensive drive on illiteracy and has given it a major priority in its activities as the major operating UN agency in the field of education.

Building Trades Up Hourly Rates 5.6%

The average hourly wage scale of unionized building trades workers increased 25.4 cents an hour, or 5.6 percent, from July 1966 to July 1967, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. The increase brought the bureau's index of such scales to 144.6, it reported.

Much of the increase reflects gains won in the usual heavy spring volume of bargaining talks, as well as deferred hikes from previous negotiations, BLS said. About two thirds of the increases were evenly split between 15 cents or less, and 16 to 25 cents.

Nearly three-tenths were for more than 25 cents, and a tenth were for 40 cents or more. Increases averaging 23 cents an hour went to 72 percent of the workers, it said.

JOB CORPS Dir. William T. Kelly presents his agency's gold award to Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers. The union conducts a highly-rated training program for needy youngsters and helps place them in good-paying jobs.

IUOE Given Gold Award By Job Corps

The Job Corps has presented its gold award to the Operating Engineers—a tribute to the union's success in training and finding jobs for needy youngsters.

The Operating Engineers, under the direction of their national administrator of training programs, John A. Jones, conduct a heavy equipment training program at Jacob's Creek, Tenn., which recently graduated 51 Job Corps trainees.

According to Reese Hammond, director of research and education for the Operating Engineers, 37 of these young men already have been placed in jobs throughout the nation, 26 in their home localities.

"Mighty Proud"

As he presented a plaque to IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Jobs Corps Dir. William T. Kelly declared:

"You ought to be mighty proud. Your organization is interested in working with poor kids. You have heart, interest and imagination. You care.

"We've got 41,000 youngsters throughout this country," Kelly continued. "They're Negro, white, Eskimo, Puerto Ricans, you name it. They aren't shooting their way out of the Job Corps. They're not leading riots. These kids are tough and poor and in all our 123 centers we teach them what unions are all about. You are making our task much easier."

Kelly was accompanied by his assistant, Robert Young; David Oestrich, chief of placement, and Joseph Jay, who handles labor liaison.

At the invitation of Wharton, the federal officials sat in on an Operating Engineers board meeting, at which Hammond gave a report on the heavy-equipment pretraining program at Jacob's Creek, where such equipment as scrapers, dozers and front-end loaders is used.

Key to the success of the placement in jobs, Hammond said, was the full co-operation of 29 Operating Engineers local unions all over the United States. Many of these have taken youngsters from outside their territory.

The plaque presented to Wharton was hand-made by the Clearfield, Utah, Job Corps and was inscribed with the signatures of Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Kelly.

Trend Continues:

Living Costs Go Up, Buying Power Down

The cost of living rose four-tenths of 1 percent in July for the biggest jump in nine months, and for the twelfth month in a row a worker's paycheck bought less than in the previous year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report on living costs showed that the June consumer price index rose to 116.5 percent of its 1957-59 average, 2.8 percent higher than a year ago.

Because of this leap in prices, BLS said, the buying power of production or non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls suffered a drop of 1 percent over the year, despite an increase in their earnings.

The bureau said some 335,000 workers with cost-of-living escalator clauses in their union contracts will receive pay raises based upon the July index. About 265,000 of these —mostly in automotive, construction equipment and aerospace industries—will get 3-cent increases based on the rise in the index since April. Other gains will range from 1 to 5 cents.

BLS also reported that the wholesale price index also rose in July by two-tenths of 1 percent to 106.5 percent of the 1957-59 average, marking the third straight monthly increase.

Higher food prices, up nine-tenths of 1 percent, accounted for about half the overall increase in the consumer price index. But there also were increases in all other categories, excepting gasoline and summer apparels.

The cost of medical care services moved up six-tenths of 1 percent during the month and were 9.2 percent above last July. Hospital services rose nine-tenths of 1 percent, up 20 percent over the year. This was the largest year-to-year rise among all items.

Consumer services as a whole continued a steady rise and were up 5 percent over the year. July also brought monthly increases of 1.3 percent in home mortgage interest rates and five-tenths of 1 percent in property taxes.

Car Prices Rise

Overall apparel prices climbed upward, despite the reduction in summer clothing due to clearance sales. Used car prices increased sharply and new car prices rose slightly. The latter usually show a decline beginning in July.

On the earnings side, BLS reported that gross average weekly earnings of production workers (before taxes and deductions) reached a high of $102.14 in July. Hourly earnings went up 10 cents to a high of $2.66.

Spendable earnings—gross pay minus federal income and social security taxes — average $91.10 weekly for a worker with three dependents, up about 50 cents from June and $1.60 since July 1966.

Expressed in 1957-59 dollars, this worker took home $78.20 a week, or 77 cents less than he took home last July.

South Carolina Unions Press Organizing

Charleston, S. C.—Plans to accelerate a current statewide organizing drive and push for a state minimum wage law were drawn up here by 200 delegates to the AFL-CIO South Carolina Labor Council.

The convention, held annually, was the largest in the council's 11 years of existence. Since there was no election of officers this year, delegates concentrated entirely on enacting a program for the future.

In a keynote address, Pres. Sinway Young told delegates that "our strength depends upon organizing the unorganized so that labor can change the power structure in this state which tries to block unionism."

He deplored failure by South Carolina's recently-adjourned legislature to act on a $1.25-an-hour minimum wage bill that was before it. The convention enacted a resolution pledging an all-out drive for the measure next year.

Gov. Robert E. McNair spoke to the convention on economic plans now underway in the state. He promised to cooperate with labor and stressed that his office "would always be open" to labor leaders.

Other speakers included State Supt. of Education Cyril Busby; John Bolt Culbertson, a labor attorney who unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate last year; Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers of America; Wilbur Hobby of AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education; and Dir. James Nelson of the AFL-CIO Appalachia Council.

Major resolutions adopted, in addition to those on organizing and the minimum wage bill, supported the Administration's efforts in Viet Nam and called for greater emphasis on unions apprentice training, vocational rehabilitation and safety programs.

AFL-CIO Convention Set to Start Dec. 7

The Seventh Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO will take place in Miami Beach, Fla., beginning Thursday, Dec. 7, 1967.

The meetings of the convention will be in the ballroom of the Americana Hotel.

Senate OKs Marshall for Highest Court

The Senate confirmed Thurgood Marshall, first Negro nominee for Supreme Court justice, by an overwhelming 69-11 vote after hours of speechmaking by southern opponents.

Marshall as chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, masterminded the legal fight that ended in the Supreme Court's outlawing of segregated public schools in 1954.

He was solicitor general of the United States when nominated by Pres. Johnson for the high court post on June 13. He was subjected to five long hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee at which his views were questioned by southern senators, but was finally approved by a vote of 11 to 5.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the time charged the minority with a "racially-inspired" attack on the nomination.

The Senate confirmed Marshall as a 2d District Court of Appeals judge in 1962 by a 54-16 vote, and again as solicitor general in 1965 by a voice vote. As solicitor general he appeared before the Supreme Court in 32 cases and won 29 of them.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP in the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers was presented to Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey by OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron at the union's convention in New York City. The Vice President appealed to all union members to help the nation "meet the challenge" of building a slum-free society "where riots, hatred and lawlessness will become things of the distant past."

Oil Workers Boost Per Capita To Aid Organizing, Strike Fund

By Duane Emme

New York—More than 800 delegates to the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers convention here approved a 75-cent monthly increase in the OCAWs' per capita tax to expand the union's organizing program, strengthen its strike fund and meet higher costs.

Pres. A. F. Grospiron, Sec.-Treas. B. J. Schafer and Vice Presidents A. C. Sabatine and E. D. Swisher were unanimously re-elected. The first three are beginning second terms. Swisher has been a vice president since the oil-chemical merger established OCAW in 1955.

The union's new per capita rate is $3.30 per month. Of the 75 cent increase, 50 cents will be used for general operations and 25 cents will go into the union's strike-defense fund.

Grospiron said that the increased income to the operating fund would provide for "substantial" expansion of organizing efforts as well as cover new expenses.

Safety Stressed

A key resolution adopted by delegates pledged OCAW to the development of a far-reaching "health and safety" program to be implemented in collective bargaining agreements and by legislation where necessary.

The union has pressed hard for a bill now before Congress to set new safety standards for natural gas pipelines and for greater protection against the dangers from radiation hazards.

The program —"to put human values above property values"— was enacted immediately after the convention was addressed by Ralph Nader, the author and safety expert, whose personal probe of auto safety catapaulted him into national prominence.

Nader has since joined the fight for the pipelines' standards and protection for workers exposed to radiation and dangerous chemicals. Grospiron introduced him as a man who has become the "shop steward" for American consumers.

Nadar praised OCAW as an organization that has become completely involved in the "day-to-day struggle" for protection against the increasing hazards from the nation's "new technology." He urged all unions to join in what he termed a "struggle for bodily rights."

"What once was a battle for safety for workers has now become a battle for safety for everyone," Nader said. If the battle can be won, he added, "the real beneficiaries will be those yet unborn."

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, (D-N.Y.) another convention speaker, attacked inequities in the nation's income tax system, which he said allow "many of our wealthiest to escape their fair share of the tax burden."

Kennedy said "there are 2,000 people here in the United States who make incomes of over $500,000 a year, and yet many of them pay absolutely no income tax whatsoever."

The convention adopted a resolution urging the closing of "loopholes" in the tax structure that benefit the wealthy and the big corporations, including the "loophole" on mineral depletion allowance.

Delegates increased the president's salary from $17,500 to $23,000; the secretary-treasurer's from $14,500 to $20,000, and each of the vice president's from $13,500 to $17,500. Salaries of district directors and international representatives were increased to $14,000 and $11,000, respectively.

In other major actions, delegates approved a "human relations" resolution committing the union to a continuing drive against housing and job discrimination; passed on plans for accelerated organizing; and emphasized the urgency of expanded federal aid to education.

Other resolutions called upon OCAW locals to set up "senior citizens" groups, promised an "extraordinary effort" of political action and full backing of COPE, backed the farm workers' struggle to have unions and endorsed the program of maritime unions to rebuild the nation's merchant fleet.

Convict Strikebreakers Protested by Laborers

The use of convicts as strikebreakers in Chesapeake, Va., violates justice, fair play and human decency, Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi of the Laborers charged.

Moreschi sent a sharp protest to Virginia Gov. Mills E. Godwin against permission granted to the city to use state prisoners to man garbage trucks.

The city's regular garbage collectors, "100 percent organized" in Local 1213 of the Laborers, stopped work in protests against "intolerable" conditions after city officials refused to bargain with their union.

Moreschi charged that city officials used "a non-existing law"—a resolution passed by the legislature in 1946—as the basis for their refusal to recognize the union. In fact, he noted, a 1962 attorney general's opinion held that the resolution was not a bar to negotiations with city employe unions.

Cheap Labor

The workers replaced by convicts, Moreschi said, were paid only $1.40 an hour—"below the poverty level." Most are excluded from the city pension plan. "Working conditions," he said, "such as lack of toilet facilities and inaccessibility to drinking water, are intolerable."

In addition, "there is no job tenure except at the whim of the politician."

Moreschi noted that shortly after the workers voted to "boycott" the city services, they were notified that the city had terminated their employment in accordance with "the law."

His union, Moreschi said, strongly protests "the use of convict laborers in any situation where state prisoners are competing with free laborers for the right to earn a fair living."

Pay, Fringe Gains End 29-Day Strike

Philadelphia—Five percent wage increases in each year of a 3-year pact have been won by 850 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers following a 29-day strike at Mays Landing, N.J. The workers are employed there at Wheaton Plastics Co. and Wheaton Plasti-Cote Corp.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton, who announced the settlement here, said union negotiators estimated fringe gains at an additional 7.5 cents an hour. The contract also calls for an additional 2-cent increase in all existing rates in January 1969.

Fringe gains included increases in shift differentials, vacation pay, an increment to provide equity adjustments in certain job classifications, and improved pensions.

HEARTY WELCOME is given to the 250,000th member of the American Federation of Government Employees, Rudolph Estrada, left, by AFGE Pres. F. Griner. At right is Sam Cherry, his shop steward at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.

Teachers Urge Funds To Meet Ghetto Need

By Eugene A. Kelly

The American Federation of Teachers called for federal funds to be pumped into "the Ghettos of America."

Delegates closed their 51st AFT convention with resolutions urging more job opportunities, public housing, superior education, rent supplements, increased aid to dependent children, free medical aid for all, rat eradication and for the National Teacher Corps.

AFT spokesmen said the action, approved after long debate over the cause of ghetto uprisings in Detroit, Newark and other cities, indicates even stronger emphasis in future AFT programs on social changes affecting the schools and teaching personnel.

Humphrey Speaks

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, in a major address, congratulated the union on its continued growth and said he supports AFT Pres. Charles Cogen's call for a national conference on urban education.

Humphrey got a standing ovation when he called for a year-around school program, observing "in the context of our present needs, the nine-month school year is as out-of-date as a kerosene lamp."

"What right do you have to padlock a school playground; to close a swimming pool; to close off the auditorium when it is owned and paid for by the public?" Humphrey asked. He explained: "I am talking about turning our schools into summer enrichment centers."

In other actions, the convention:

● Overwhelmingly defeated an amendment to remove from the union constitution an article requiring permanent AFL-CIO affiliation.

● Gave the AFT executive council authority to charter locals of teachers "in educational institutions not supported by public funds." Teachers in Chicago and Philadelphia Catholic parish schools have voted to affiliate, and the union now is conducting organizing drives in those systems.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the convention, urged the union to continue its efforts because "our schools are not good enough."

"It all adds up to this," he said: "America is just not making the investment it must make in its greatest asset—today's children."

All labor union members must see to it, he said, that America does more "by building the schools and providing the teachers—adequately paid ones—and upgrading our national standard of education."

In the only rollcall vote of the convention, delegates voted 1,145 to 1,042 against a proposal to drop a constitutional ban on union membership for those who hold to Fascist, Nazi or Communist tenets.

The convention also raised the minimum dues for members of new locals from $24 to $36 a year, except in special circumstances, and requested Cogen to "start action research programs in lobbying techniques, political power and legal alternatives" as an aid to locals "facing anti-strike legislation, injunctions or collective bargaining impasses."

At the first night session in recent AFT history, the delegates voted 280-173 against a resolution demanding a negotiated peace in Viet Nam. They adopted a substitute saying that, in view of a division of opinion in union ranks, the AFT "takes no position on the Viet Nam war."

Some 400 delegates left the convention hall for a bus trip to the Capitol, where they demonstrated in the rain with signs saying "Home Rule Means Better Schools" and other evidence of support for D.C. home rule.

The convention was told that many of New York Local 2's 47,000 members will refuse to report for school Sept. 11 unless the union wins a guarantee of smaller class sizes, more teachers and up to 300 more effective ghetto schools in the new contract it is now negotiating with the city.

Meany Endorses Dystrophy Drive

The March Against Muscular Dystrophy, the annual campaign for funds sponsored by the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, has been endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany, Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters and Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers are members of the association's national board. In a letter to the president, Jerry Lewis, Meany expressed the hope that MDAA's programs of research, treatment and education will contribute to the eventual elimination of neuromuscular disorders.

The AFL-CIO president urged all affiliates and members to support the drive for funds.

Two Veteran Organizers Retire in South

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles H. Gillman closed out an active union career covering more than 30 years when he retired Sept. 1 at Atlanta, Ga.

Gillman went to work in 1929 at the Fisher Body plant of General Motors in Atlanta, and helped organize it as an AFL federal union. The union later became part of Auto Workers Local 34, which Gillman served as secretary for two years and as president for six years before he joined the organizing staff of the former CIO.

He served as Georgia regional director from 1940 to the merger in 1955, and 1956 became AFL-CIO director for the Georgia-Florida-Alabama region.

Another Southern labor veteran who retired is Carey Haigler, assistant director of the North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee region since March 1964, and before that, regional director of the two Carolinas before the consolidation of two regions.

Haigler was stationed at Charlotte, N. C. A long-time member of Steelworkers Local 1489, Birmingham, Ala., he served as local secretary, then president before becoming a USWA staff representative. He served as secretary-treasurer and later president of the state Industrial Union Council and was the CIO Alabama director before merger.

Before Special Board:

Shopcrafts Present 'Fair' Pact Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

single five-cent skill adjustment and hinged it on acceptance of a "job evaluation" study.

An earlier panel, headed by Judge Charles Fahy, had recommended an 18-month pact with a six percent general wage boost and three five-cent skill increases. It rejected the idea of a "job evaluation" study.

The presidential board, created by Congress in July and headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), is to hand down its settlement recommendations by Sept. 15. These recommendations, unless the parties reach an agreement on their own, will become binding Oct. 15. They will remain in effect until the parties reach a contract agreement or until Jan. 1, 1969, at the latest.

The law directs the board to alter the Fahy proposal as it finds necessary to "(1) be in the public interest, (2) achieve a fair and equitable settlement within the limits of collective bargaining and mediation efforts in this case (3) protect collective bargaining, and (4) fulfill the purposes of the Railway Labor Act."

Unions' Case

The unions' case, as presented in the brief and by Vice Pres. Thomas Ramsey of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, shopcrafts' spokesman, stressed that:

● A two-year wage contract, rather than one extending for 18 months, would be better to encourage "a period of stability in the railroad industry."

● "On the basis of an increase in the cost of living and an increase in productivity" the unions proposal is fully justified.

The unions asserted that a climb in living costs has more than wiped out the shopmen's last pay hike, in January, 1966; and that productivity on railroads has increased an average of seven percent a year, compared to a 3.5 percent annual rise in industry as a whole.

The unions said their wage proposal actually is less than would be justified under a "catch-up" formula reflecting the full impact of changes in prices and wage adjustments for comparable work in other industries.

The shopcrafts advanced wage figures based on government surveys to support an argument that there is a "tremendous gap" between wages of skilled shopmen and those of comparable skilled workers in other industries.

Ramsey said that "the rates of railroad journeymen and mechanics are generally from 50 cents to $1.50 an hour under the rates paid to similar employes in other industries." The present rate for skilled shopmen is $3.04 an hour.

The railroads conceded to shopmen's skills but also said there was "no justification" for giving the unions even as much as recommended by the Fahy panel.

Employers' View

Francis J. Shea, the railroads' lawyer, told the board that railroads could not offer more because they have already settled with other rail unions on a five percent wage increase pattern, covering 1967.

If the shopcrafts get a sizeable wage adjustment for their skilled members, he claimed, other unions will demand new increases to further "catch up."

Board members in addition to Morse are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), Fred Kappel, retired head of American Telephone & Telegraph, and Theodore Kheel, a New York mediator.

Unions involved in the dispute in addition to IBEW are Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers. They bargain jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

TV Pact Ratified By Screen Actors

Hollywood, Calif — The Screen Actors Guild announced that a nationwide vote of its members has given overwhelming approval to a new four-year contract covering actors in television entertainment films, as well as those produced for theaters.

The pact raises minimum rates 20 percent in two steps, increases residual payments for domestic and foreign television movies, brings further producer contributions to pension health and welfare funds and provides improvements in a number of other areas.

Exec. Sec. John L. Dales said the referendum approval was nearly 99 percent out of 7,605 ballots cast. The contract runs until June 30, 1971.

Fake 'Labor Paper' Mixes Racism With Ads from Gullible Businessmen

A sharp operator who sets up a phony "labor paper" in order to mulct gullible businessmen for his own profit is bad enough, and the extermination of such operators is a major goal of the Intl. Labor Press Assn., AFL-CIO.

But it's even worse when the "labor paper" couples its pursuit of gain with racism and far-right attacks on the labor movement itself, says ILPA Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester.

This was the prompt reaction of Marvin Apte, assistant business manager of Local 349, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Miami, Fla., when he first saw a sheet called "National Federation of Labor News," which described itself as "The Official Organ of the National Federation of Labor, Inc."

Not only was an alleged "New Year's Edition" crammed with ads of all sizes—450 of them, plus a handful of "Compliments of a Friend" insertions that could have been sold hundreds of times to business suckers. Its banner headline read: "AFL-CIO Labor Leaders Should Be Tried for Treason!"

Inside pages were loaded with anti-labor and anti-civil rights material, some of it simply pirated from wire service and other stories, columns and the like published by Miami dailies.

Apte wrote to each of the advertisers who could be identified, pointing out these facts:

● The "National Federation of Labor, Inc." is a successor organization to the "United Southern Employees Association," set up a decade ago as an ally of the White Citizens Councils and other racist organizations.

● The leader of both these organizations, one W. A. Somersett, is also listed as editor and publisher of the "National Federation of Labor News." Somersett, whose criminal record under several names goes back to 1923 and was compiled in locations from Richmond, Va. to New Orleans, La., had no union connections before founding the "southern employees."

Apte's letter drew scores of thank-you replies from Miami business firms. No subsequent issue of the "Labor News" has appeared. What came instead, early in July, was a solicitation in its name for donations to meet the cost of a "Labor Day parade."

Apte went back to his desk. He also went to city and county authorities. No application for a parade permit has been filed, and Apte is assured that none will be granted.

Apte says he doubts that Somersett has given up. But neither has Apte.

Labor Calls Nation to Meet Challenges

Johnson Cites Union Role in U.S. Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

less riots of this unhappy summer cannot be condoned . . . they are criminal wrongs and an affront to the very ideals which motivate the quest for a better society. But neither do the riots offer the slightest justification for calling a halt to programs that strike at the evils which breed riots."

The war on poverty and other forms of ugliness is one of two areas, Meany said, which are being re-thought by the nation, a matter "of taking a new look at American society as it is and as it ought to be, and a new look at the role of the United States in world affairs."

In the second "channel of decision flowing through the American consciousness and the American conscience," he maintained, there also is an urgent need "for common sense, a sense of reality and a sense of proportion."

The war in Viet Nam must be carried forward, he declared, just as the fight on poverty and discrimination must be waged.

"America can remain free and secure only in a world where freedom is secure," he emphasized. "Freedom can be secure everywhere only if it is assured to all Americans.

"This is what Americans must bear in mind during this period of national decision. It is my hope and my faith that they will decide wisely and well."

Johnson in his Labor Day statement called the history of the country's labor movement "a lesson in responsibility."

"The movement began," he said, "at a time when workers were treated more as commodities than as human beings; when most men and women were without power to affect the conditions and wages of their working lives; and when the laws offered no protection for collective bargaining.

Violence Rejected Early

"In another country, or in different hands, the workers' protest against these conditions might have degenerated into sustained violence. . . . But the American labor movement learned early that violence is the sure road to disaster. Labor in this country organized not to destroy, but to demand a part of the American dream."

In emphasizing the work still to be done, the President noted that one of every seven Americans lives in poverty—some victims of discrimination because of race, age or religion.

"We must cure these ills," he declared. "We must create more jobs and train the men and women to fill them. We must guarantee the right of every citizen to become the best that there is within him to be. . . .

"We are committed to the defense of freedom abroad, and we will honor that commitment. But we are also charged with the duty to assure the rights of every American at home. It is a duty we must fulfill."

Johnson pointed out that Labor Day finds 76.2 million Americans at work—1.6 million more than on last Labor Day.

A Common Challenge

But the country's work is not done "if we only magnify our own affluence," the President declared. He recalled that labor years ago had to "awaken the social conscience" of the owners and managers of property and production, and added:

"Today our common challenge is to extend the promise of America to those who are as unfamiliar with it as the railroad workers and coal miners were 70 years ago."

A determination that the country will not accept "roadblocks to justice" was expressed by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey in a message in which he commended organized labor for all it has achieved—"not only for our working people, but for so many worthy advances for all of our population."

"Labor's goals are liberal America's goals," he declared, "just compensation, economic security, sound fringe benefits, good working conditions, the opportunity to learn, to advance, to live in dignity.

"Good housing, good health, good education and training, recreational opportunities, public safety —these too are the Charter for America for which labor rightly strikes."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in his Labor Day message observed that nearly everyone who accepts the idea of collective bargaining also claims to believe in the right to strike, but "unfortunately, this belief sometimes wavers when it runs into reality."

"Yet in fact it is the right to strike that gives meaning to collective bargaining," he said, "and without that right the whole structure of labor-management relations would collapse. The negotiation of a contract involves basic economic decisions which in a free society should be made by the parties."

In discussing the labor movement's broader role rather than its primary trade union functions, Schnitzler stressed that organized labor has realized that its progress is inseparable from the progress of America as a whole.

"We are proud," he said, "that as our numbers have grown, we have been able to fill with increasing effectiveness the role of people's lobby. . . .

"We are the only large national force, as diverse in membership as America itself, that can speak for those who have no other voice—not just for union members, but for all."

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz chose the holiday to look back on the past year "not in terms of the riots in a few cities . . . but in terms of all the other cities in which we've done so much better than we were doing before."

A Year for Building

He saw the year as one in which more people were working at higher wages than ever before and gains for minorities were greater than in any period in the past. He called the past summer one in which more young people than ever before had jobs which will lead to their return to school.

"I look ahead toward a year in which we build on what we've learned this year," Wirtz said, "sometimes bitterly, but learned it, nevertheless.

"I think of Labor Day as being this year . . . a day when it would be a very good thing for us to take inventory of the things that are good in this country as well as the things that are wrong.

"I think of it as a day to realize that the things which have happened which are bad are not America and the things which have happened that are good are truer to our traditions."

The Defense Dept. relies on the understanding and support of the American worker to assure that supply and equipment needs for the armed forces are fully and promptly met, Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara said in reminding the services that on Labor Day, "we once again pay honor to the American worker."

"Experience has justified this reliance," he continued. "We are confident that labor will make its full contribution to the building of a strong defense team in order to preserve our nation's security and the security of the free world."

The active support of the North American labor movement over the years "has greatly helped" the Intl. Labor Organization in its effort to better the conditions of life and work of people the world over, ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse said in extending his "warmest greetings" on Labor Day.

"The example set by the working people of the United States and Canada encourages all those who believe in strong and free labor unions," he said.

"It is my hope that the achievements upon which you can reflect this day will be yet greater next year and that conditions of freedom and justice will continue to prevail. In this spirit, and expressing the ILO's gratitude for your support, let me convey my very best wishes for your continuing success, which will in turn include our close and happy association in the years ahead."

President C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., denouncing recent urban rioting, declared that "once there has been a return to law and order, there must be a facing up by all segments of the American society to the monumental problems facing all of us."

These are found, he said, "in housing, employment and education, transportation and medical care, pollution control and vermin control and many other situations which must be improved if we are to accomplish the task of making our cities livable."

Concern in Canada

The continuing growth and increasing strength of the Canadian labor movement make it obvious that the nation's organized workers are "going to play a more important role in the society of the future," Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress said.

Despite gains all along the line, he found some factors in the economy which give cause for "serious concern," citing possible unemployment resulting from completion of centennial building projects, trade revisions and technological changes.

"It is therefore obvious that in these, and in many other areas, great challenges confront the labor movement and the Canadian people as a whole," he said. "A strong and united labor movement is now more necessary than ever."

WHEN HE WAS A PRO MUSICIAN known as Buddy James and playing the sax in big name bands, the Rev. James Perrone was a member of Musicians Local 400 in Hartford, Conn. Now, following service in Liberia as a priest of the Society of African Missions, he has been assigned to St. Odilia's Church near the Watts section of Los Angeles — and has joined Local 47. He has found music a fine way of communicating with young people, as the photo shows.

Priest Blows Union Licks To Watts Kids

Los Angeles—When the Rev. James Perrone blows a hot lick on his saxophone or clarinet to get across a point to the kids of St. Odilia's Church, on the edge of the Watts section, it's no rank amateur they're listening too.

Father Perrone is a full-fledged pro who was a member of Hartford, Conn., Musicians Local 400 when he was 13 years old, had a career as a sideman, under the name of Buddy James, with top dance and jazz orchestras, and then became a missionary priest.

He has now joined Los Angeles AFM Local 47 because "I want to identify myself fully with my fellow professional musicians."

Father Perrone is a member of the Society of African Missions and was assigned to St. Odilia's after service in Liberia.

In the Watts area, as in Africa, he finds music a "tremendous help" in breaking down barriers. In Liberia, where he taught in Cape Palmos and worked in the bush, he organized a boys' chorus with jazz rhythms and simple counterpoint the members could feel which won acclaim from Pres. William V. S. Tubman.

Here he uses his musical instrument to penetrate the reserve that under-privileged children often use to protect themselves from the world, and gets them started on the process of learning.

This is an extension of the vocational work to which he was first assigned on his return from Africa. He often found himself, he said, speaking at a communion breakfast and "then using the horn to communicate with these young people."

"I'm going to continue to play in dignified situations with the young people," he said, "and my order does not object."

Father Perrone sees nothing strange in a musician becoming a priest, "and why should I—music is a fine profession." He also sees nothing odd in a priest joining a union.

"You know we've always respected the labor movement," he said, "and I feel it's right for me to be part of it again."

Oklahoma Senator Asks Rejection of 'Work Law'

Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.) said in a broadcast news interview that the petition campaign to put a "right-to-work" proposal on the ballot in Oklahoma should be rejected.

He said he is opposed to the effort to outlaw the union shop because:

- **"I do not think the adoption of a 'right-to-work' law would be good for Oklahoma.**
- **"I think that whether or not you have a union security agreement in a labor-management contract is a matter for negotiation in each case between labor and management, without government interference or prohibition.**
- **"We voted rather recently in Oklahoma on this issue, and I do not see any good purpose served by voting on it again and dividing our people at a time when we ought to be working together on so many things—particularly the creation of new private jobs in this state."**

Harris declared: "I would not sign a petition . . . I think the petition ought to be abandoned. And I hope it will not be successful if it isn't abandoned.

An Unfinished Task

ON LABOR DAY 1967 the country marks the 85th anniversary of a holiday inspired and brought to reality by a handful of trade unionists struggling to assert the basic rights and dignity of the American worker.

When the first Labor Day parade was staged in New York City in 1882 after the dedicated efforts of Peter McGuire won congressional approval of a national holiday honoring labor, it was the beginning of a new movement that a few years later brought into being the first meaningful national federation of trade unions—the AFL.

In the years since some of the meaning of Labor Day has been drained away into a celebration marking the end of summer vacations, the beginning of a new school year, the last three-day holiday during the warm weather.

But for the trade union movement it is still a day of dedication and rededication—to the unfinished tasks of securing for all workers the same basic rights that were fought for 85 years ago.

Labor's work is never done as long as there are those who are denied social justice, who are not represented in an industrial democracy, whose political rights are mocked. On this Labor Day there is the simple realization that the work is still unfinished, that the battle goes forward.

Stay-In-School

IF THE CURRENT rate of school dropouts continues into 1975 there will be 32 million adults in the labor force without a high school education—32 million persons who will be unqualified for most of tomorrow's jobs.

This calamity must not be allowed to develop. And the only way to stop it is an all-out, vigorous stay-in-school campaign directed at every youngster, every parent and every person concerned with education and the community.

The lesson must be driven home that education is a necessity in a modern society, that dropping out of school before graduation to pick up a job for a few dollars is a deadend street that produces only cruel disillusionment.

The stay-in-school campaign is directed primarily at the youngsters who may make the wrong choice at a difficult moment in their lives. But it is also a campaign keyed to the future welfare of the country and its ability to progress toward a better life for all.

Tragedy in Czechoslovakia

THE MYSTERIOUS death in Czechoslovakia of Charles Jordan, executive vice chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, has shocked the free world both in terms of the personal tragedy and the revival of a virulent anti-Semitic campaign in the Soviet bloc nations.

The possibility of an impartial investigation into the death of this man who aided hundreds of thousands of victims of persecution has all but disappeared. The truth may be a long time surfacing.

But there is no mistaking the violence of the campaign in the Communist world as part of the wild attacks on Israel. The civilized world can only view Jordan's death with a sense of outrage and the wild and poisonous anti-Semitic campaign with deep concern and anxiety.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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In Labor Day Messages:

3 Major Faiths Sound Themes Of Racial Justice, Right to Strike

DENIAL of the right to strike is justified only in the "rare cases when genuine damage to the general welfare clearly outweighs the values of freedom in labor-management relations," the National Council of Churches declared in its annual Labor Sunday message.

Even then, the council continued, "viable alternative methods must be found for securing freedom and justice" for the workers. Otherwise, the statement continued, "the right to strike remains a desirable element of our national labor policy."

"Public employes should not be denied the right to strike solely by virtue of their public employment," it declared. "In such areas as fire, police or other services, where a strike would seriously endanger the public health or safety, other alternatives must be found."

The council noted that the strike "is a last resort of free workers in self-defense against what they believe to be unjust oppression."

"The way to industrial, as to international, peace is through endless persistence, responsible patience and goodwill, and imaginative and cooperative search for alternatives to the strike," it added.

Citing the National Labor Relations Act's specific protection of the right to strike, the council noted the relatively small amount of time lost because of walkouts—"only one-tenth that lost from industrial accidents" in 1966—and called the right to strike "vital" to organized workers.

"No man, no group of men, can be compelled to work without a loss of freedom," the statement declared.

Government intervention, the council pointed out, may lead to "undue reliance" on government and destroy free bargaining. Recent bargaining in the railroad industry, it added, "illustrates the dangers of such precedents."

THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPT. of the United States Catholic Conference, declaring that "labor relations in 1967 means race relations," keyed its Labor Day statement to the fact that the U.S. "has failed to preserve racial peace and to achieve racial justice."

"The more we build walls around the inner city," the statement declared, "the more we pen up explosive forces that will erupt in violence. Those who own or rent decent housing are not about to throw firebombs. But apparently some in rat-infested slums have concluded that no housing at all is better than the hovels they now inhabit."

To achieve racial peace and justice, the statement said, the first move should be "concerted efforts at every level of society to build bridges of communication between the races where today there are mostly barriers." It called for "strong steps" to restore or create understanding and trust, for intensive counseling and rehabilitative programs, and for supplemental education as well as training or retraining for school dropouts.

The department called on the country's religious bodies to "deepen their cooperation" in seeking racial justice and justice for the poor, seeking "to forge even stronger interreligious bonds, and urged organized economic groups, "particularly business and labor, to work for quick and effective solutions to the problems which confront us."

CONFIDENCE that the American labor movement will "play its noble part in bringing harmony where there is present disharmony, trust where there is now enmity, cooperation where there is now antagonism" in the quest for social and racial justice was voiced by the Synagogue Council of America.

The council declared in its Labor Day statement that "all Americans have a responsibility" when "inequities lay their ruthless hands upon a nation's life" and violence ensues.

"The time is now long since past when America can withhold a job from a man because of the color of his skin, or deprive him of the opportunity of a decent education or deny him the right of living in a house that will be for him a pride instead of a shame," the statement said.

"To right these egregious wrongs is surely our pre-eminent task, and we look particularly to the American labor movement because of its special awareness and concern, because of its dedicated responsibility to a fully realized America.

"The faith in labor's leadership, we are certain, will be justified in the critical days ahead."

The statement also reflected the traditional Jewish "deep respect and profound concern for the worker," recalling the ancient counsel that "learning uncoupled with work is learning which can ultimately bear no fruitful harvest."

Statement of Principles:

Coalition Drafts Action Program To Meet Nation's Urban Crisis

The Emergency Convocation called by the Urban Coalition in Washington Aug. 24 adopted a statement of principles, goals and commitments. The following are excerpts from that statement.

Emergency Work Program

This convocation calls upon the federal government to develop an emergency work program to provide jobs and new training opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed consistent with the following principles:

● The federal government must enlist the cooperation of government at all levels and of private industry to assure that meaningful, productive work is available to everyone willing and able to work.

● To create socially useful jobs, the emergency work program should concentrate on the huge backlog of employment needs in parks, streets, slums, countryside, schools, colleges, libraries, and hospitals. To this end an emergency work program should be initiated and should have as its first goal putting at least 1 million of the presently unemployed into productive work at the earliest possible moment.

● **The program must provide meaningful jobs—not dead-end, make work projects—so that the employment experience gained adds to the capabilities and broadens the opportunities of the employees to become productive members of the permanent work force.**

● Basic education, training, and counseling must be an integral part of the program to assure extended opportunities for upward job mobility and to improve employe productivity. Funds for training, education, and counseling should be made available to private industry as well as to public and private nonprofit agencies.

● Funds for employment should be made available to local and state governments, nonprofit institutions, and federal agencies able to demonstrate their ability to use labor productivity without reducing existing levels of employment or undercutting existing labor standards or wages.

● The operation of the program should be keyed to specific, localized unemployment problems and focused initially on those areas where the need is most apparent.

Private Employment, Assistance and Investment

All representatives of the private sector in this Urban Coalition decisively commit themselves to assist the deprived among us to achieve full participation in the economy as self-supporting citizens. We pledge full-scale private endeavor through creative job-training and employment, managerial assistance, and basic investment in all phases of urban development.

The alternatives to a massive and concerted drive by the private sector are clear. They include the burden of wasted human and physical potential, the deterioration of the healthy environment basic to the successful operation of any business, and the dangers of permanent alienation from our society of millions of citizens.

We propose to initiate an all-out attack on the unemployment problem through the following steps:

● In cooperation with government, to move systematically and directly into the ghettos and barrios to seek out the unemployed and underemployed and enlist them in basic and positive private training and employment programs. We will re-evaluate our current testing procedures and employment standards so as to modify or eliminate those practices and requirements that unnecessarily bar many persons from gainful employment by business or access to union membership.

● To create a closer relationship between private employers and public training and emergency employment programs to widen career opportunities for our disadvantaged citizens. To this end, we will proceed immediately to promote "Earn and Learn Centers" in depressed areas.

● To develop large-scale programs to motivate the young to continue their education. Working closely with educators, we will redouble our efforts to provide part-time employment, training, and other incentives for young men and women. We also pledge our active support to making quality education readily accessible to deprived as well as advantaged young people.

● To expand on-the-job training programs to enhance the career advancement prospects of all employes, with particular emphasis on those who now must work at the lowest level of job classifications because of educational and skill deficiencies.

Housing, Reconstruction and Education

This convocation calls upon the nation to take bold and immediate action to fulfill the national need to provide "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family" with guarantees of equal access to all housing, new and existing.

The Urban Coalition shall, as its next order of business, address itself to the development of a broad program of urban reconstruction and advocacy of appropriate public and private action to move toward these objectives, including the goal of rehabilitation and construction of at least a million housing units for lower-income families annually.

This convocation calls upon the nation to create educational programs that will equip all young Americans for full and productive participation in our society to the full potential of their abilities. This will require concentrated compensatory programs to equalize opportunities for achievement. Early childhood education must be made universal. Work and study programs must be greatly expanded to enlist those young people who now drop out of school. Financial barriers that now deny to youngsters from low-income families the opportunity for higher education must be eliminated.

Labor News Conference:

Tax-Exempt Billions Suggested As Source of Viet War Funds

THE AFL-CIO'S chief economist strongly urged Congress to look at "the very large sums of money now completely exempt from taxes" as a source of revenue to finance the Viet Nam war.

About $23 billion yearly income is exempt from taxes as capital gains, interest on state and local government bonds, and oil and mineral depletion allowances, said Dir. Nathanial Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"A small degree of taxation on those exempt forms of income could raise at least $1 to $2 billion," Goldfinger declared on Labor News Conference, a public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Radio Network.

Goldfinger said the AFL-CIO is "in accord with the President's view that a tax increase is needed, but firmly opposed to the Administration's proposals" on how to do it.

"We think that the American public generally, not only the armed forces, should share in the sacrifice of the war in Viet Nam," he said, describing as "unfair" the Administration's plan to levy a flat 10 percent surtax across the board.

CORPORATE profits have "shot up" in recent years—much faster than workers' wages—and remain high, he said, declaring "the surtax rates on corporations should be at least twice the rate on individuals."

Goldfinger also urged that low-income taxpayers be exempt from the surtax and that the increase on other groups be progressively graduated, based on ability to pay. It is unfair, he charged, to apply the same tax rate to a $6,000-income family that is applied to a million-dollar-income family.

Questioning Goldfinger were Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post, and Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT decision currently before Congress is whether a man or woman, now on welfare, who is able and willing to work, should be trained in new job skills by the Dept. of Labor or by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Off hand, this would sound like one of those bureaucratic quarrels between government agencies as to who is to grow bigger and so gain in prestige and power.

Actually, it is a highly important question of greatest concern to organized labor which already has spoken out in favor of such training being done by the Labor Dept. in an atmosphere of practical job training, rather than by HEW.

The Johnson Administration has recommended that the community work and training program provided for welfare recipients under the new social security bill should be done by the manpower training division of the Labor Dept. The House bill which has now gone to the Senate places it in HEW. Strong efforts will be made in the Senate to undo that section of the House bill.

Here are some of the basic reasons:

● The House bill will produce an immense duplication of effort in the manpower training program since it sets up a new training program at great cost which already is being carried on by the Labor Dept. This costly duplication will mean that fewer welfare recipients will be reached because of budgetary reasons.

● The House bill does not provide for advanced planning regarding the utilization of manpower services. This kind of planning already has been done through current Labor Dept. manpower programs. The Labor Dept. already has the necessary expertise; HEW would have to start virtually from scratch.

● The job of Labor Dept. manpower experts is to train people to get and hold jobs in competitive industry. The job of welfare experts is to provide social services which are important but which do not contribute directly to make workers self-sufficient.

● **Establishment of the program within HEW bars welfare trainees from the great body of knowledge of the labor market which has been built up by the Labor Dept. This includes experience in dealing with labor unions, with the employers and the general mechanism of how people get jobs and what training they should have for them.**

● Finally, there is the highly important question of maintaining labor standards. Past experience has shown great danger of using the welfare recipient in search of work as a cheap source of labor both for private employers and for local and state bodies. Knowledge of the Fair Labor Standards Act and of state minimum wage laws is highly important in this connection. While Labor Dept. experts have this knowledge, this has not always been true of HEW case workers.

* * *

WHAT THE PROBLEM largely boils down to is that over the years the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration has built up the experience and the knowledge that are necessary for the efficient operation of manpower training programs. It has not been the job of HEW to do that. Opponents of the House bill logically ask: Why place the new training program in a department not designed to handle it and take it away from a department that is specifically designed for the purpose?

"The Labor Department has developed the skill, the knowledge and the machinery for effectively training those who have been marginally equipped to enter the labor market," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany commented on the House bill. "Welfare recipients need the best possible training, under good working conditions, and decent wages, to restore them to self-sufficiency."

This seems so elemental that it is hard to understand why the House should have insisted that the training program be placed in the hands of HEW. There is still time for the Senate to correct what could be a major blunder.

CONGRESS SHOULD look at the very large sums of income now tax-exempt as a source of revenue to finance the Viet Nam war, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) told Hobart Rowen (left) of the Washington Post and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference. The public service interview is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Radio Network.

How to Buy:

Truth-in-Lending Hearings Tip Workers to Credit Gyp Tactics

By Sidney Margolius

YOU CAN LEARN a lot from the recent congressional hearings on the "truth in lending" bill that will help you protect yourself from overpaying for credit and from getting involved in even more serious abuses.

Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) has introduced a bill which would strengthen the disclosure measure already passed by the Senate. Mrs. Sullivan would require that true annual interest rates be disclosed on revolving credit accounts as well as on cash loans and installment plans for cars and furniture.

At congressional hearings, the AFL-CIO strongly backed Mrs. Sullivan's proposal to include revolving charge accounts, and also home mortgages and small debts on which credit fees are under $10 (exempted in the Senate bill).

The bill also would ban the use of garnishees to force payment of debts. This would be a particular help to moderate-income wage-earners. They often are trapped by deceptive credit plans based on the use of garnishees to club buyers into paying.

The urgency of eliminating garnishees is stressed by Mrs. Sullivan and the co-sponsors of her bill—Representatives Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), Jonathan Bingham (D—N.Y.), Henry Gonzalez (D—Texas), Joseph Minish (D—N.J.) and Seymour Halpern (R—N.Y.).

However, some other organizations backing "truth in lending" want to wait until a federal investigation of garnishees is finished so as to have more information on that problem.

Whether or not the garnishee ban is enacted this time, the hearings brought to public attention the way working families are lured into credit purchases of overpriced used cars; appliances, jewelry and clothing sold by credit stores; goods sold by house-to-house canvassers; high-priced correspondence school courses; and even auto insurance and wigs sold on credit. Then they get hit by garnishees before they know what has happened, and sometimes even are frightened into paying unfair debts by the fear of job loss if their wages are garnisheed.

HERE ARE POINTS made at the hearings that can help you protect yourself:

● AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller warned that credit rates as now quoted, such as 1.5 percent a month, imply that they are very low when in fact they are not. A "service charge" of 1.5 percent a month is the equivalent of a true annual rate of 18 percent.

Biemiller also supported the proposal to tell home buyers the full dollar cost of the interest on mortgages.

● Prof. Richard Morse of Kansas State University, author of Shopping for Credit, a pamphlet used by many teachers, reported on a survey which showed that a consumer who now asks dealers for the annual rate on installment credit is most likely to get a quotation that is only about half right. He reported the case of a bank advertising 5 percent interest on deposits and also 5 percent on car financing. The 5 percent on deposits was accurate enough. But the claimed 5 percent on financing actually was approximately 10 percent per annum because the bank figured the finance charge on the full original debt, even though it was being paid back each month.

● The hearings also showed that buyers who use revolving credit plans, but fail to pay within the period of free credit, then have to pay an effective interest rate of 18 percent not only on the succeeding months, but even the first month.

A shrewd buyer might get as long as 59 days of free credit before incurring a service charge, Robert Klein, Consumers Union economics editor, pointed out. But a less-shrewd one, or one with less cash on hand, would have to pay interest back to the date of purchase.

Bank credit card plans are being pushed hard, but are proving to be both an expensive way for stores to provide credit and for families to fiance purchases. The credit cards usually cost 1.5 percent a month or 18 percent a year.

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THE WORKERS "want a union but the company says no," two New Orleans clothing workers tell a House subcommittee at hearings on weaknesses in labor law. At witness table, from the left, ACWA General Counsel Jacob Sheinkman, Mrs. Gustavia Gale and Mrs. Louise Hearns. Both women have waited 12 years for backpay due them by J. H. Rutter-Rex Co., which is appealing court orders.

News Magazine Finds:

Social Security Still A Family's 'Best Buy'

"IS SOCIAL SECURITY Still a Bargain?"

This headline in the weekly news magazine, U.S. News & World Report, no friend of social legislation, is answered with a resounding "yes".

The answer, the magazine reported, resulted from a new study by its own economic unit. The findings covered three pages; a separate article devoted four pages to the new bill passed by the House.

The magazine raised and dealt with each of the major attacks aimed at Social Security. After noting that it was a "real bargain" for retirees and those close to retirement age, it continued:

"Even the young man who starts out today on a working career of 40 years, paying the maximum payroll tax the whole time, has a good chance of getting more money back than he and his employer pay into the system.

"This is especially true if allowance is made for the value of extra protections that Social Security offers against the hazards of life—pensions for disabled workers, benefits for the dependents of a worker who dies before retirement age, hospital and nursing-home care in old age, and so on."

What about the argument that such a young man could do better if he could privately invest the money he and his employer pay in Social Security taxes?

IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE, the magazine concedes, for a shrewd and lucky investor to build up a retirement fund that would yield a better return than Social Security. But apart from the risks in such a course, no private fund would offer "the wide and growing range of coverage" provided by the federal system.

"Private insurance to offer the same kind of multiple benefits and protection as does Social Security cannot be had," the study points out.

What about the soundness of the Social Security fund itself? Here are excerpts from the report:

"Social Security financing is arranged in such a way that each generation supports the benefits of the next older generation . . .

"No generation quite pays its way on Social Security, but the next generation makes up the difference . . .

"If the system were to run into financial trouble some day, there appears to be little if any doubt that Congress would come to the rescue. Pensions unquestionably would be paid, even if it became necessary to finance them out of the general revenue of the United States Treasury."

The study acknowledges that some who pay Social Security taxes get no return—a worker who dies before retirement, leaving no dependents; a working wife who, on retirement, finds she gets more as the wife of a retired worker than she would from her own benefit; professional people and others who keep working past retirement age until they die, and never claim pensions.

"Even these people, however, have the advantage of protection for themselves and their families," the magazine comments.

Conversely, there are some who draw benefits which far exceed what they paid in—some, under a 1966 provision, who paid nothing at all, the article notes.

It makes this final summary:

"But for the great majority of people, even those who will pay the maximum taxes in years to come, Social Security turns out to be a good buy. This will continue to be the case under the new law to be enacted by Congress."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Super-Condensed Digests Make Instant Culture a Cinch

By Jane Goodsell

BEING AS MODERN and as rushed as the next person, I was enthralled by a brochure announcing an extraordinary breakthrough in literary condensations known as Masterplots. This richly bound 15-volume set contains more than 1,500 immortal books condensed into "easy-to-read comprehensive, entertaining digest form . . . for modern, busy people."

Of course, book digests are nothing new, but Masterplots is to old-fashioned condensations what the miniskirt is to the bustle.

Relieved of the tedious task of "wading through pages of excess detail," as the brochure puts it, "the reader finds himself more knowledgeable, better able to discuss the books intelligently than most who have read them in the original editions."

I see no reason to argue with this theory. Indeed, it seems to me so logical and practical that it should certainly be applied to activities other than reading.

Prompted by a zeal for public service, I have a few suggestions for streamlining in other areas:

THE 30-SECOND SYMPHONY. A fresh, new, practical approach to provide music-lovers with the great pleasures of our musical heritage without subjecting them to long, tedious hours of listening. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is compressed into three meaningful, easy-to-listen-to bars which reflect the spirit of the original work.

THE 48-HOUR EUROPEAN TOUR. Expertly planned to acquaint modern travelers with the rich heritage of Old World culture without the burdensome chore of sightseeing. During full-hour layovers in London, Paris, Rome, Florence, Madrid, Zurich, Vienna, Copenhagen, etc., eminent historians will board the plane to lecture on the historic importance and contemporary interest of each city. The travelers will thus be provided with a rich store of background information and a collection of anecdotes, plus a well-balanced and thoughtful "appreciation" to enrich and enliven their conversation.

THE 1 X 1-INCH ART MASTERPIECE. A full square-inch segment of immortal painting, selected by a panel of at least three art experts. In viewing the most significant square inch of brush strokes (in the case of Botticelli's "Pallas and the Centaur," Pallas' left toe has been judged the very "cream" of the work), the busy art lover enjoys fuller appreciation and deeper understanding than he would gain from irksome examination of the entire canvas.

Year of Tumult Faces American Workers

Election Campaign Looms on Horizon

By Alexander Uhl

AS AMERICAN WORKERS celebrate Labor Day for the 85th year, there is every indication that they face a year ahead of more than ordinary tumult.

The year is a crucial election year—the nation faces a presidential election and a highly significant congressional election.

- What will be the story of an economy that has been on the flabby side for the past year? Will we succeed in keeping unemployment around the 4 percent mark as in the past year and, above all, what are the chances for cutting into the shockingly high jobless rate for the minority groups, notably Negroes?
- If there is no decrease in Negro unemployment or, more urgently, if there is an increase, will the nation be able to avoid another round of the tragic outbursts of violence that marked the summer of 1967?
- Can the 90th Congress tackle the problems that beset the country?

These are the problems. The answers are far from easy or even clearly perceptible.

One thing is certain. As Labor Day 1968 dawns, the nation will be preparing for an election that may, hopefully, break the legislative stalemate that has marked so much of 1967 and that may well mark 1968.

A Johnson-Humphrey ticket seems all but certain. Should the President run and be re-elected, his would be the second longest term in American history. Only Pres. Franklin Roosevelt's 12-plus years would exceed the Johnson nine years.

For the Republicans the picture is more than clouded. In the background lies the ghost of Barry Goldwater, scarcely a candidate himself but the symbol of the still unresolved struggle for control of the Republican Party between the extreme right wingers, mostly of the West, and the moderate "establishment" of the East.

Romney, Nixon, Percy, Reagan, even a possibly "drafted" Rockefeller, keep popping into the Presidential news with persistent regularity. A Nixon-Reagan or Nixon-Percy ticket could possibly satisfy the rightists, a Romney-Hatfield ticket the eastern moderates.

In the wings is Alabama's George Wallace, threatening an independent, segregationist ticket that could have unpredictable affects on both Democrats and the Republicans. The Wallace power, essentially, lies in the South, but his forays into the North have had enough success to make both Republicans and Democrats uneasy that he might hold the balance of power in more than one state.

For liberals, who have been sweating out the 90th Congress with its revival of the old GOP-Dixiecrat coalition that has delayed, if not killed, fulfillment of the great program of social progress enacted by the 89th Congress, 1968 means a new chance.

The Democrats must put on the electoral block no less than 23 Senate seats compared with only 11 Republican seats. The Democratic job in the Senate is to hold its own. Among Democrats whose seats are at stake are Senators Frank Church (Ida.); Joseph S. Clark (Pa.); Ernest Gruening (Alaska); A. S. Mike Monroney (Mont.); Wayne Morse (Ore.); Gaylord Nelson (Wis.); George McGovern (S.D.); Warren Magnuson (Wash.), and Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.). They'll all be running "scared."

Election Prospects

On the House side, there is a chance for the Democrats to recover from the setback of 1966. It is a presidential year and, by every precedent, the Democratic incumbents should benefit from the fact that their man is in the White House and is running for re-election.

On the other hand, the Democrats have a big job to do in addition. They lost a net total of 47 seats in 1966 of which 25 had been held by outstanding freshmen who had come in with the Democratic sweep of 1944. How many of the 25 will try again and be sent back to Congress?

If they do come back—or any considerable part of them—the 91st Congress may be in a position to pick up where the 89th left off.

As Labor Day 1967 approached, the first session of the 90th Congress was occupied with such matters as a possible tax boost, the slum explosions in many cities, the state of the economy, a creep-up cost of living, tight money and what to do about Viet Nam.

For American workers a key question is what state the economy will be in next year. Tight money is still with us and there are no signs that there will be any significant change in the situation over the months. This will mean a continuing 4 percent or more unemployment rate—a rate that labor economists would like lower.

An increase in the unemployment rate will be of deep concern for white workers, but could be catastrophic for Negro workers. They already are suffering a jobless rate twice that of the whites. This, in turn, inevitably would add to the restlessness in slum areas. **(PAI)**

ONE YEAR AFTER their Labor Day 1966 march from Rio Grande City, Tex., to the State Capitol in Austin, striking melon pickers under the banner of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers Organizing Committee find their grievances and hopes for a better life are receiving national attention. Meantime, they spent months of terror, beaten and harrassed by Texas Rangers serving the interests of the growers.

Revived Conservative Coalition Puts Damper on U.S. Progress

By Harry Conn

THIS LABOR YEAR was not really a bad one—only suffering in contrast with the usual and historic gains of the preceding year, highlighted by the accomplishments of the 89th Congress.

It is not hard to place your finger on what brought about the change and when it came. The date was Nov. 8, 1966—the fateful 1966 elections. It saw the political pendulum swinging back to the conservatives after the Johnson sweep over Goldwater in 1964.

The heaviest impact in the vote was in the House, which saw a loss of 47 liberal votes. Liberal versus conservative seats in the Senate were not greatly altered but the voice of dedicated Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) was lost.

On the state level, Republicans picked up eight additional gubernatorial offices, giving the GOP control of one-half of the nation's state houses. One victorious Republican had labor support—Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland.

Among the new Republican governors, however, were right wingers such as Ronald Reagan of California, Claude Kirk of Florida, John Williams of Arizona, Norbert Tiemann of Nebraska and Don Samuelson of Idaho.

Such prime labor legislative objectives as repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act were set aside but hope remained that other goals, such as situs picketing legislation, could still be passed in the 90th Congress.

The crucial battle in the 90th Congress has been the determination of the revived conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition to force a cutback in social legislation, particularly to starve out programs through denial of funds.

The President, Vice Pres. Humphrey and other Administration spokesmen insisted that this nation was wealthy enough, powerful enough and concerned enough to meet the demands of Viet Nam and other foreign commitments and still provide high standards here at home.

The pressure for more jobs and better housing, particularly for the Negro minority, became even more pronounced as racial unrest spread from city to city. Organized labor tried to do its part in backing training programs, supporting equal job opportunities and decent housing and pushing for a more effective War on Poverty.

But the labor movement was finding itself the target of harassment and unusually tough stands taken by management. Strikes were being forced, by the railroads, by radio-television networks, by newspapers, by truck firms, by copper firms, by employers in electrical appliances, rubber, shipyards, etc.

The year might also be listed as the one in which coordinated bargaining came into its own. Negotiations with the giant General Electric Co. put this concept to the ultimate test and it proved effective.

An encouraging aspect of the year was the continuing success in organizing. Significant victories were scored by the long-exploited farm workers and impressive growth was registered by workers in white collar industries, particularly among teachers and government workers. For the first time, the number of federal workers under union contracts surpassed the million mark.

Not long after last Labor Day, organized labor won one of its great victories in the waning days of the 89th Congress—passage of key amendments to the minimum wage law raising the floor to $1.60 an hour in three stages and extending coverage to 8 million more workers. For the first time provision was made for farm workers.

Also, in the final days of the 89th Congress the Dept. of Transportation was established with the backing of organized labor. Efforts of the Administration to bring the Maritime Administration into the department were defeated with the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. playing a major role.

Powell Removed

The 90th Congress was slow in getting started. The major fight in the early days ended with the removal of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) as chairman of the House Labor Committee and assumption of the post by Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.). Powell was denied his House seat.

An incalculable loss was suffered by organized labor the opening day of the 90th Congress with the sudden death of Rep. John Fogarty (D-R.I.), a member of the Bricklayers who was chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee handling funds for labor, health, education and welfare.

In June, liberal and labor forces enjoyed one of their most meaningful victories—a defeat for the efforts of Everett McKinley Dirksen's (R-Ill.) to undermine the "one man-one vote" ruling.

With conservatives of both parties fighting social and progressive legislation, little emerged during the early months of the 90th Congress. A weakened education bill passed from the House but action is awaited in the Senate. However, the Teachers Corps, which had been left for dead, was revived and although weakened was finally passed for a three year period. Situs picketing passed the House Labor Committee.

The most critical action by Congress was related to the railroad shopcraft dispute and the steps for "mediation to finality" or "compulsory arbitration."

Prices Soared

On other bargaining fronts labor was involved in the sharp rise in the cost of living, and workers were demanding protections for increases which were being negotiated.

Important gains were chalked up by, among others, electric workers, oil workers and butcher workers.

One major merger was completed during the year, bringing in the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers into the Steelworkers. As the year ended, a merger of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the United Papermakers loomed.

The U.S. Supreme Court made labor history with a number of decisions: upheld payment of unemployment compensation to members of the Auto Workers during a strike in a case that went back to 1957 . . . upheld an NLRB ruling that the Celotex Corp. had to open its books in negotiating with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers . . . ruled that prefabrication in construction was a subject for bargaining.

Among other highlights during the year were: the 25 millionth vote in National Labor Relations Board elections . . . strong labor support for Israel in the Middle East war . . . Edward P. Morgan ending 12 years of radio sponsorship by the AFL-CIO to enter educational television. . . Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson returning full time to the Labor Dept. and being replaced as Presidential consumer adviser by actress Betty Furness. . . A public opinion poll by the John Kraft firm showing union members strongly backing the AFL-CIO on major issues. **(PAI)**

Top Officers Re-elected by Marble Union

New York City—Delegates to the Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers convention here re-elected Pres. William Peitler and nine incumbent vice presidents, and approved an increase in the union's monthly per capita dues.

The per capita was raised from $1 to $1.50 a month, with the increase to be divided equally between the union's treasury and a mortuary fund.

Peitler has headed the Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers since 1960, having been named by the union's executive board to fill a vacancy left by the death of Pres. William McCarthy. Peitler was elected to his first full term in 1963. The union's president also holds the office of secretary-treasurer.

The convention reelected Vice Presidents John Olivari, New York City; Maurice P. Flynn, San Francisco; Wylie Lawhead, Bloomington, Ind.; Joseph D. Sheridan, Milwaukee; Francis J. Byrnes, New York City; Jack D. McCarthy, Los Angeles; William V. Peitler, Washington, D. C.; Joseph D. Fallon, Chicago; and Charles J. Conway, Philadelphia.

Michael Hogan was elected tenth vice president to fill the post left vacant by the death of William McIntyre on Aug. 13.

Meany on Labor Day:

Affluent Society's Conscience Being Tested

By George Meany

THIS LABOR DAY finds the American people at midpoint in a great period of national decision.

It is not the kind of decision that is immediately expressed at the polls, although a political choice will be the ultimate result.

Instead, it is a process of re-thinking—of taking a new look at American society as it is and as it ought to be, and a new look at the role of the United States in world affairs.

These are the two main channels in which decisions are being made, on a whole range of separate but related issues, in the minds and hearts of all Americans. These two rivers of thought will eventually converge, and will blend into the great decision that will determine the shape of American life for many years to come, and perhaps the future of the world as well.

Let us first consider them one by one.

Recent years have brought sweeping changes in American society, stemming from a re-birth of idealism and keyed to the vision of America that most Americans cherish.

Beginning in 1961, and continuing at an accelerating pace through 1966, the American people—through their elected representatives, supported by a national consensus—launched an unprecedented campaign to exterminate the remaining evils which blurred that vision.

This campaign drove into the darkest corners. It went under all the rugs where problems had been swept for generations. It dared to make a frontal attack on the "gentlemen's agreements" that had sustained racial discrimination for two centuries. It boldly struck and overthrew the fearsome barriers to greater educational opportunity. It proudly proclaimed that poverty was not a natural state for any free man, and declared a war to end it.

And this wasn't all. Ugliness in every form became an enemy—the pollution of rivers and of the air we breathe; profiteering on essential drugs and the callous promotion of dangerous ones; extortionate interest rates and consumer deception; despoiled forests and littered streets—these abuses and many more were suddenly matters of national concern.

Since the end of 1966 the campaign has slacked off. The elections that November involved no national issue and showed no consistent pattern, but they were interpreted by many members of Congress as evidence that the voters wanted to pause a bit; not to stop the campaign, but to slow it down. We believe this interpretation was wrong. And by accepting it as a guide for action, or inaction—as we in the AFL-CIO repeatedly warned—Congress made a serious mistake.

IT WAS A MISTAKE because the campaign that began in 1961 was still only a beginning. It had identified the needs, and had started to meet them. But in so doing it opened the eyes and awakened the expectations of all Americans who suffered from the abuses at which it was aimed.

The result of the subsequent slowdown has been disillusionment among many and disorder by a few. The disorders, in turn—with calculated and cynical assistance from the enemies of progress—have led some Americans of goodwill to question the basic concepts of the campaign itself.

To put it bluntly, the conscience and idealism of the affluent majority is being tested in the crucible of reality. It is one thing to overflow with good will toward the disadvantaged who live a thousand miles away; it is quite another thing to recognize the comparable problems of those in the same city or the next block, especially if they are not asking favors but demanding rights.

It would be an unthinkable tragedy if conscience and idealism failed to meet this test. The mindless riots of this unhappy summer cannot be condoned. Arson, looting and murder have no relation to civil rights; they are criminal wrongs and an affront to the very ideals which motivate the quest for a better society. But neither do the riots offer the slightest justification for calling a halt to programs that strike at the evils which breed riots.

Yet this is precisely what the reactionaries would do, and unfortunately there are troubled citizens, normally of good will, who are tempted to agree. They do not openly renounce their principles, but they are beset by doubts.

So they give no more than lip-service to the unfilled needs—not only to civil rights proposals as such, but to all the hopeful new programs to overcome poverty, ignorance and despair. There is a strong, cold undercurrent running against the idealism and the vision of recent years. Measures designed to help the poor are looked upon as measures to appease the rioters. This is a terrible untruth, but far too many have quietly accepted it as fact.

This is a time for the common sense of the American people to come to the rescue—for sense to overcome sensationalism. The criminal madness of a few must not be visited upon the many, of all races, who desperately need all the help and inspiration they can get. It is not just their future which hangs in the balance; it is ours as well.

This, then, is one of the channels of decision. The other, of course, involves the war in Viet Nam, and by indirection, the role of the United States in world affairs.

For almost a generation—since World War II—this country has by the sheer force of events become not just the arsenal of democracy but its one principal defender throughout the world.

It is a new role for America, where isolationism was a tradition for so long. And it is a costly and uncomfortable role.

TO DEFEND the freedom of the people of South Viet Nam, we have committed almost a half a million troops and suffered many thousands of casualties. It is a bloody, dirty and indecisive sort of war, not at all in the American tradition.

It is a war that is especially difficult for some young people to understand. They have had no experience with despotism, or with conquerors. They cling to the simple faith that all governments are much like our own, in the sense that their policies are controlled by their people. And because the United States is a large country fighting in a small one, they talk in terms of imperialism and arrogance.

Along with them, with less excuse, march some of their elders, who have forgotten what they lived through. Against all the weight of history they assert that if only the United States would give way, the Communist forces would at once be converted to sweetness and light, in Viet Nam and everywhere.

To complicate things even more, there is still another group which maintains we should annihilate every nation whose leaders question the position of the United States. These super-hawks have no apparent concern for the future of the human race as long as the last survivor can wave the Stars and Stripes.

Here, too, there is an urgent need for common sense, a sense of reality and a sense of proportion. This is the second channel of decision now flowing through the American consciousness and the American conscience.

In both these channels, so different on the surface, the same question is involved: Are Americans prepared to invest in their future?

On the domestic scene—the first channel—the issue is massive social change, supported by massive amounts of money. It involves jobs at good wages for all. It involves the kind of universal and unlimited educational opportunities that will equip every American to fill these jobs. It involves an end to slums and to ghettoes, not on paper but in fact; and an end to discrimination, not on paper but in fact.

The record since 1961 is proof that investment toward these ends pays enormous dividends, in cold cash as well as warm hearts. Clearly the investment should be greater, not less.

IN WORLD AFFAIRS the issue is an investment in freedom. This is painful as well as expensive, for it demands lives as well as dollars. But here, too, the dividends are there for the counting. By defending the freedom of one small nation by arms, and by helping to preserve the freedom of many others with dedicated manpower and sound financial aid, America is making its contribution toward the attainment of a peaceful future for all mankind.

I said that these channels of decision converge, and indeed they do.

There are those who see very clearly the need to carry forward the war in Viet Nam, but are obsessed by its costs. They call for a moratorium on progress in America, a suspension of investment in a better life and in the fulfillment of the American dream, until a military victory is assured.

They are wrong.

There are also those who are deeply moved by the shortcomings in American society, and see the war only as a financial burden that should be cast aside, on any terms, in the interests of faster domestic progress.

They are wrong, too.

They are both wrong because progress toward the perfection of American society and progress toward the security of other free peoples are inseparable parts of a single objective.

America can remain free and secure only in a world where freedom is secure. Freedom can be secure everywhere only if it is assured to all Americans.

This is what Americans must bear in mind during this period of national decision. It is my hope and my faith that they will decide wisely and well.

ORIT Greetings

Labor Day greetings from the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) to the workers of North America are excerpted below.

AS THE REPRESENTATIVE of 28 million free and democratic inter-American trade unionists, ORIT takes pleasure in sending fraternal greetings to the workers of the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada on Labor Day.

At this time ORIT wishes to make mention of the continued efforts of the AFL-CIO against discrimination and in favor of equality, regardless of racial or religion differences. ORIT would also like to point out the vigorous support that the AFL-CIO is giving to the program that the United State government is carrying on with the view of ending poverty.

ORIT congratulates the workers of the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada on the economic and social progress they have achieved through their free and democratic trade unions.

At the same time, ORIT wishes to emphasize the support that this highly developed trade union movement has lent to the workers in the developing Latin American and Caribbean countries. This support has consisted of material and technical help as well as fraternal solidarity in our campaign against all types of dictatorships and in our efforts to reinforce the democratic process.

ICFTU Salutes American Labor

Excerpted below are the Labor Day greetings of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to North American workers.

ON BEHALF of the millions of workers all over the free world, united in the Intl. Conference of Free Trade Unions, we send our fraternal greetings to all workers in North America on Labor Day.

On this occasion, we recall with warm esteem ties of strong humanitarian proclivities which bind you together as organized labor and give you the inexhaustible inner strength with which you have been able to lift the lot of the workers.

Your past battles, often bitter, for improved wages and working conditions, for enlightened labor legislation, and for other amenities related to an acceptable level of living and the respect of the individual, have been largely crowned with monumental successes in your long and progressive struggle. These victories should be consolidated and further buttressed while you engage your forces to further advances in those fields where antiquated labor practices and social injustices still prevail.

It is in this spirit that we share the pride of organized labor in the United States for its unrelenting fight to ensure trade union and social security rights for farm workers, for its strengthened organizational efforts, particularly within the ranks of clerical, municipal workers and teachers, for its tireless struggles in the support and promotion of civil rights campaigns, as well as for its solid opposition to the introduction of compulsory arbitration and any encroachment on trade union rights.

We congratulate the Canadian trade unions on this Centenary celebration year. We salute them especially for their sustained struggle to ensure the effective implementation of human rights legislation for all Canadians, particularly the disadvantaged minorities and their efforts to improve unemployment benefits.

Workers of North America, the whole free trade union movement is together with you in spirit on this Labor Day, united in our common cause for bread, peace and freedom, for social justice, and for prosperity all over the world.

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

Right to Bargain Includes Right to Strike

By William F. Schnitzler

AS WE IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT pause each Labor Day to take stock of what has happened during the last year and what we hope for in the year ahead, we invariably find in this inventory a mixture of old and new.

There are always new hopes, of course, for this is the nature of our movement. And there are always new problems, since they are a product of progress. But there are also old hopes, not yet fulfilled, and old issues, not fully resolved.

One of these issues is by its very nature a continuing one, and that is the rightful role of the labor movement in our free society.

It is a continuing issue because there is continuing change, both in American society and in the labor movement. The shape of the national economy changes, and so do the functions of government. New generations of workers come into the labor force and into the trade unions. New leaders emerge in labor, management and public affairs. Neither the problems nor the people are constant. Therefore a periodic re-examination of labor's role is not only wise but unavoidable.

There are, of course, a few immutable fundamentals:

Workers organize unions because it is the only way they can have an effective voice in determining their wages and other conditions of employment.

The resulting process of collective bargaining not only is incorporated into the official policies of the United States, but has the support of a great majority of the American people and is accepted by most employers of any consequence.

IN OTHER WORDS, it is obvious to all sensible Americans that collective bargaining is the only practical way to conduct labor-management relations in a free, modern society.

But this general consensus leaves out important particulars. One of them involves strikes.

Almost everyone who accepts the idea of collective bargaining also claims to believe in the right to strike. Unfortunately, this belief sometimes wavers when it runs into reality—such as a specific strike that annoys or inconviences the believer.

At such times, some of those who loudly assert their support of unions in general are found in the camp whose motto is "there ought to be a law." They say that in one case or another, disputes should be resolved by compulsory arbitration, by labor courts or some similar device.

Yet in fact it is the right to strike that gives meaning to collective bargaining, and without that right the whole structure of labor-management relations would collapse. The negotiation of a contract involves basic economic decisions which in a free society should be made by the parties themselves.

There are two fallacies that provide the principal foundation for the idea of compusory arbitration.

One is that there is always a "right" or "fair" solution to a labor dispute, which a wise outsider could determine. On what basis could such a determination be made? Obviously the decision—like arbitration awards of any kind—would be heavily influenced by precedent, by existing standards elsewhere and by the inherent tendency of such proceedings to compromise between the positions of the litigants.

SUCH A SYSTEM would be a built-in brake on progress. It would limit future gains to patterns already established. There would be no new precedents set, for the power to break through old barriers would be gone.

This would not just be bad for union members. It would blight the economic growth of the nation, and lead swiftly and inexorably to an erosion of purchasing-power and a resulting collapse.

The other fallacy is that strikes are often incompatible with the "public interest." A part of this fallacy is that strikes are frequent. This part is easily exploded by an example: Strikes have "cost" only half as much time as industrial accidents and a fraction of the time lost through illness—or coffee breaks.

What about the rest of this fallacy—the so-called "public interest" strikes?

First, a distinction must be made between those strikes that cause public aggravation—a newspaper strike, let's say, that deprives readers of the comics and the columnists—and strikes that really threaten to cause lasting damage. When the former are sifted out, very few remain.

With respect to those few, the labor movement takes this position: If workers are to be denied the freedom to strike for reasons genuinely involving the national interest, two other provisions must apply. The best possible alternative mechanism must be created for resolving disputes over conditions of employment; and the industry or service where strikes are forbidden must not be operated for private profit.

Surely a basic freedom should not be surrendered without some assurance that justice can otherwise be obtained; and surely this freedom should not be sacrificed for the benefit of private gain.

Let us turn now from the primary function of trade unions to the labor movement's broader role—in some respects an even more important one.

For many years, the AFL-CIO and its predecessor federations have realized that the progress of wage-earners is inseparable from that of America as a whole. We are proud that as our numbers have grown, we have been able to fill with increasing effectiveness the role of people's lobby—advocating and supporting measures that lead toward a better life, with full and equal opportunity for all.

Only a handful of our legislative goals are concerned with unions or union members as such. They are heavily outweighed by the whole range of public issues in which we are involved—civil rights, education, housing, social security, medical care, the beautification of the countryside and purification of rivers—these and all other matters that relate to the general welfare.

We are the only large national force, as diverse in membership as America itself, that can speak for those who have no other voice—not just for union members, but for all. This is our mission. And let us, as we re-examine where we are and where we are going, rededicate ourselves to its more effective fulfillment.

MacDonald's Message:

Membership Gains In Canadian Unions

Excerpts from the Labor Day statement of Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress follow.

AS WE CELEBRATE this Labor Day the Canadian Labor movement stands at one of the most important stages of its history. Many significant events have taken place in the past year and we are now at a point where we face decisions which may well have a marked bearing on the whole future of our movement.

Trade unions stand at an all-time high in point of membership, and the prospects for continued growth are exceedingly good. The membership of the Canadian Labor Congress is crowding the 1.5 million mark. Many of our affiliated organizations are finding their personnel resources taxed in meeting requests for information and organization.

Outside the established trade union movement there has been an enormous surge of interest in collective bargaining among many professional and semi-professional groups. The practice of bargaining collectively, which has always formed the basis of the trade union movement, is being widely accepted.

Suggestions that working people are getting too large a slice of the economic pie are contradicted by the figures. While there have been some fluctuations in the share of the gross national product going to salaries, wages and supplementary income, these have not been of major proportions.

Despite the marked advances made by labor on both the organizational and economic fronts, progress in the field of legislation has been slow. And, while labor has continued to press for much-needed improvements in various forms of social legislation, we have been confronted with intensive drives to introduce legislation of a type which would seriously damage the bargaining process and hamper workers in the exercise of their right to have efficiently functioning organizations.

As far as the general emloyment situation is concerned, there are some factors which give cause for serious concern. The completion of many major centennial projects across the country, as well as Expo, means the end of undertakings which have provided a great deal of work in construction and allied industries. The possibilities of trade revisions having a major impact on some industries may easily be reflected in employment conditions. The challenges of technological change are still not being adequately met.

It is therefore obvious that in these, and in many other areas, great challenges confront the labor movement and the Canadian people as a whole. A strong and united labor movement is now more necessary than ever.

Pres. Haggerty Says:

Building Trades Leader Calls For 'Sanity, Constructive Action'

Given below is the text of the Labor Day statement of Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

IT WOULD BE WONDERFUL for America and all the citizens if Labor Day, signalled the end of belaboring days. The times and events cry out for sanity, for constructive action.

In the recent weeks the structure of our democracy has been imperiled. Looting, arson and lawlessness have swept more than 60 communities across the nation in a rising tide of disorder.

On most issues, there are two sides to the argument. But not in this instance. Established order must prevail if our country is to survive. Vicious, rampaging violence cannot be tolerated and whatever steps are required to put down insurrection when it occurs must be taken.

Violence, nowhere or ever, has produced positive results. It does not eliminate conditions it seeks to destroy but often causes them to endure. Violence does not make life in the slum more tolerable. It does not create understanding or produce responsible leadership. Instead, violence breeds fear and pushes into the background those who would build. With the destruction of property goes the destruction of hope and the wrecking of dreams.

Once there has been a return to law and order, there must be a facing up by all segments of the American society to the monumental problems facing all of us in housing, employment and education, transportation and medical care, pollution control and vermin control and many other situations which must be improved if we are to accomplish the task of making our cities livable.

That the job must be done is incontrovertible. The need and its urgency call out.

Sixteen million poor people live in our metropolitan areas.

There are 8 million homes in America in need of repair.

It has been estimated that it will cost $50 billion in federal funds over a 10-year period—and five times that much from the private sector—to meet the challenge.

Labor should and must be in the forefront. Indeed, no group will be more important to the effort to revitalize the cities than the building tradesmen.

Although by no means the principal consideration, union members would reap great rewards from the job that needs doing, for the vast amount of work would mean an end to many seasonal work slumps and perhaps produce full-year employment for skilled craftsmen.

NO ONE has a monopoly on good ideas, vision or hard work. But in this nation there must be individuals who, collectively, could make a start toward solutions. There has not been any real attempt at gathering together such a group.

Today our destiny seemingly is being decided on an ad hoc or a stop-gap basis as we move from crisis to crisis and program to program.

What is necessary, it seems to me, is a systematic approach and a comprehensive national strategy. It must be planned and developed by all of us—the executive branch of the federal government, the Congress, state and local officials, members of organized labor, industry and business, the schools—all working together.

On this Labor Day of 1967, the Building & Construction Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO, its 18 affiliated national and international unions and its 3.5 million members stand ready and willing to participate.

Senate Committee Acts:

Plans to Aid Cities Win New Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

techniques and a wide range of probes into the complex problems of city life and city technology.

The President, who only recently prodded Congress to act on these programs, among others, said the committee's action helped reaffirm his pledge to bring new hope and progress to the nation's cities and their strife-torn ghettos.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), who steered the bill through committee, reported that 200 cities have already submitted "comprehensive and carefully planned" applications for aid under the model cities program—"blueprints for rejuvenating entire slum neighborhoods in virtually every major city in the U.S."

He estimated that the $40 million in rent supplements would generate at least $500 million in private construction and the $537 million model cities allotment would bring up to $4 billion in other funds—private, state, city and federal.

"Having stimulated these massive efforts, having aroused the expectations of millions of our fellow citizens, we dare not now renege on our commitment," he emphasized.

"Now Congress must act. I will urge my colleagues in the Senate to raise their voices in support of this appropriation and the American city," Magnuson declared.

Appropriations for the three programs were included in a $10.4 billion appropriation bill approved for 16 independent federal offices and the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

Other major items in HUD appropriation include $27 million for neighborhood facilities, $750 million for urban renewal, $275 million for low-rent public housing, $175 million for mass transportation, $165 million for water and sewer facilities, $75 million for open space land programs and $40 million for urban planning.

Floor Action Next

On the Senate floor the bill will likely face a tough attack from conservative Republicans and southern Democrats. If approved by the Senate, it will go to a House-Senate conference committee.

Another measure that faces tough sledding when it gets to the Senate floor is a Senate Labor Committee-approved version of the Administration's anti-poverty bill.

The measure, reported out by the committee, carries a $2.8 billion emergency job program for the slums tacked on to a $2.25 billion antipoverty program. The Administration had sought only a $2.06 billion antipoverty program.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) who sponsored the emergency job program conceded that the proposal would encounter rough going on the floor.

In another development, the Administration was reassessing the foreign aid situation after the House voted 202-194 for a bill that lopped $563 million from the total $3.46 billion foreign aid authorization sought by Pres. Johnson for the current fiscal year.

The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference which must iron out differences between the House measure and an even more battered $2.6 billion aid bill enacted previously by the Senate.

In other developments in Congress:

- The Senate sent to its Judiciary Committee a House-approved measure to protect individuals pursuing their civil rights from violence. It ordered the bill back to the floor in 60 days or by Oct. 24.
- Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) in retaliation introduced —astonishingly—an open-housing amendment. His obvious aim was not to secure open housing but to stir up enough controversy to kill all civil rights legislation in the Senate.
- The Senate approved a one-year extension of the Administration's highway beautification program and sent the measure to the House. It provides $85 million to control outdoor advertising and junkyards and to landscape roadways.

Kaiser Death Loss to Labor, Meany Says

In the passing of Henry J. Kaiser, labor has "lost a close and cherished friend" and all of America "a dedicated humanitarian," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to the family. Kaiser died at 85 in his Honolulu home.

Kaiser was "builder whose greatest monuments will be the hospitals and medical centers that bear his name, and the people" who have benefited, the message continued.

Meany recalled that Kaiser won the AFL-CIO's Community Services award in 1965 "for his great concern with the welfare of people" and his belief that America "first is a nation of people and second a nation of brick and mortar."

Kaiser won fame for his shipbuilding performance in World War II and later built an empire in steel, cement, aluminum, homes and resorts. He produced the Kaiser-Frazer auto and the Henry J, but gave them up for the familiar Jeep.

His interest in health led to development of the Kaiser Foundation and its medical care program. The latter includes self-sustaining hospitals and medical centers where care is provided by independent partnerships of doctors under a prepaid health plan. More than 1.25 million union members and others in California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii are members of the plan.

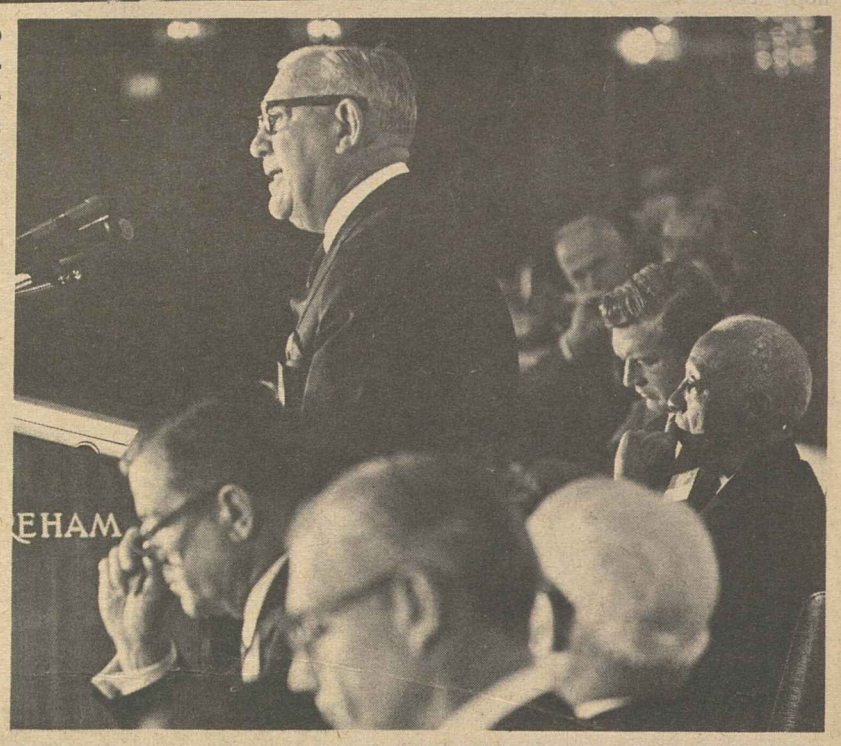
In earlier days Kaiser built Boulder Dam as an "open shop" project but went union shop at Grand Coulee Dam. He found, his lawyer recounted, that "the more expensive job was the open shop job."

Broadcasts Listed For Labor Day

AFL-CIO leaders will make major Labor Day speeches on the four nationwide radio networks on Monday, Sept. 4. The schedule:

Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, ABC, 7:15 p.m.; Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, CBS, 7:35 p.m.; Vice Pres. Paul Hall, Mutual, 9:15 p.m.; Pres. George Meany, NBC, 10:45 p.m.

All times are Eastern Daylight. Since some stations will carry the programs at different times, listeners should check local program listings.



AN APPEAL for legislation to provide 1 million jobs "immediately" and other new programs to solve the nation's urban "crisis" came from leaders in all segments of American life meeting at the call of the Urban Coalition. Nearly 1,000 representatives of labor, business, religion, civil rights groups and local governments were on hand. Top photo, the convocation listens as Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters reads a statement of "principles, goals and commitments." Randolph was co-chairman of the meeting. Below, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, addresses the convocation.

Auto Workers Reject 'Inadequate' Pay Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

tions' behavior at the bargaining table will now give way to meaningful, realistic and good faith bargaining."

A statement by Reuther said "we are asking for nothing more than equity out of the increased productivity and profitability . . . made possible by our developing technology . . . We are determined to settle for nothing less."

The employers in their first economic proposal offered basic general wage increases of 29 to 46 cents an hour over three years; additional increases, still to be negotiated, for skilled trades workers, and improvements in some other benefits, not including three that the UAW has given high priority—wage parity for Canadian workers, an end to the "degrading" hourly wage system, and special benefits for the skilled trades.

Managements' wage offer called for increases of 13 cents an hour the first year, plus 2.8 percent each of the following two years. The 2.8 percent equals the current annual improvement factor now in Big Three contracts.

The companies' proposed changes in the cost-of-living escalator clause—including a ceiling of 12 cents over the life of the contract. Under the present contract, UAW members have received 18 cents an hour over the past three years. They did not make any offer on UAW's high-priority goals of guaranteed annual income or salary status for blue collar workers, with guaranteed monthly salaries similar to those of white collar workers and executives.

They proposed to raise pension benefits by $1 a month for each year of credited service for those retiring at age 65 or later. A new disability plan, improved health and welfare plans and improved relocation allowances are included in Big Three offers.

American Motors Corp., fourth big auto maker, was notified that the UAW has rejected its proposal for extending the present contract. The union said it will be ready to "negotiate on realities" when Big Three bargaining concludes. The AMC contract expires Oct. 15.

Louisiana Vote Won By Clothing Workers

Haynesville, La.—Employes of the Haynesville Mfg. Co. registered a 146-83 vote for the Clothing Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Jubilation over the victory was restrained by news of the death of Gladys Cohen, campaign director, the day of the balloting. She had been organizing director in ACWA's southwest region since 1960.

Roy Tillman Dies In Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City, Okla. — Roy Tillman, president of the Oklahoma AFL-CIO from its formation in 1957 until January 1966, died here on Aug. 24.

The long-time business representative of Roofers Local 143 here and a former president of the State Building & Construction Trades Council, he was secretary-treasurer of the latter body at the time of his death. He was a dedicated fighter for the rights of Oklahoma workers for many years.

Surviving are his widow, Vida; a daughter and two grandsons.

9-2-67

Wirtz Sees Job Training Endangered

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz warned Congress that the House-passed social security bill would reduce the coordination and efficiency of federal job training programs to "utter hypocrisy."

In testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, Wirtz urged the Senate to remove the House bill's placement of job training in various welfare agencies and put it in the hands of the Labor Dept. as Pres. Johnson recommended.

He pointed out that the social security legislation advanced by the President would place the responsibility for welfare activity with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and manpower activity with the Labor Dept.

This, Wirtz continued, would take advantage of each department's long role of experience in the respective fields and "eliminate overlapping and duplicating administrative functions."

Jobless Rate Dips, Soft Spots Remain

3.8 Percent Mark Set In August

By Duane Emme

Employment showed "moderate gains" in August for the third consecutive month, while the jobless rate edged down to 3.8 percent, the Labor Dept. reported. But there were still some soft spots in the overall job picture.

Payroll employment rose 300,000 in the month to 66.2 million seasonally adjusted, about the same as last August. Unemployment dropped seasonally to 2.9 million, about 120,000 higher than in August 1966.

The jobless rate at 3.8 percent was down one-tenth of 1 percent from July. Since December 1965, the rate has fluctuated between 3.5 and 4 percent. In August 1966 it was right where it was this August.

Commissioner Arthur M. Ross of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said the figures show that "the economy has resumed an orderly expansion after going through a soft period in the first half of the year."

He noted, however, that about half the improvement in employment in August was attributable to the end of a strike in the rubber industry and the return of auto workers to jobs following model changeovers, which came earlier than usual.

No Predictions

Ross refused to forecast the trend for the future. He noted that the decrease in the unemployment rate represented some improvement but said the test ahead would be "to move down from this level to a full employment economy."

Also, the department noted that much of the jobs gain was in government, services and trades. Its figures showed a slight gain in manufacturing and construction over the month but continued sluggishness over the year.

Manufacturing employment in August was 19.3 million, down 200,000 from its January peak. The department noted that in "both employment and hours of work" this was still significantly below the last quarter of 1966.

Construction employment at 3.2 million "continued to lag behind year-earlier levels," despite some pickup in the housing industry, the department said.

On the unemployment side, the total of 2.9 million jobless was composed of 1 million adult men, 1.1 million adult women, and 900,000 teenagers, 16 to 19 years of age.

Unemployment rates for adult men were unchanged over the month at 2.4 percent. For married men, the rate was 2 percent, also

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AFL-CIO News

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Meany Hits Congress Lag In Meeting Crisis of Cities

TRADITIONAL WREATH at statue of Samuel Gompers in Washington, D. C., was laid by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan at ceremony arranged by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, headed by J. C. Turner. It was one of many Labor Day observances, in the capital and throughout the nation. **(See story, Page 8)**

Vital Needs Stressed in Broadcast

Riots in slums and ghettos made the past summer a "long, sad" one, but the "tragedy" is that we still only talk about resolving the crisis of our cities, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed in a Labor Day radio address.

Meany said that all Americans must share the blame "for tolerating the slums which breed diseases and crime, helplessness and anger" and the responsibility for not helping solve urban problems that plague the nation.

Congress Blamed

"But," he added, "let us not hesitate to place the greatest burden of responsibility where it belongs, upon the Congress of the United States. It is the Congress that has failed in its responsibilities—failed miserably."

Meany spoke over the National Broadcasting Co. radio network. Other Labor Day radio addresses, were delivered by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Joseph A. Beirne, and Paul Hall.

Congress was criticized by Meany for its failure so far to enact any of 23 programs affecting urban problems which Pres. Johnson proposed in January. They include proposals for jobs, housing, urban renewal, education, civil rights, model cities programs and mass transit.

If these measures had been passed six months ago, "there might not be a crisis today," Meany observed.

"Most of these measures," he said, "have been suggested, urged, demanded by the AFL-CIO, not for months but for years."

"By far the greatest immediate

(Continued on Page 8)

Company Proposal Called Inadequate:

160,000 Auto Workers Strike As Ford Rejects Union Offer

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—The Auto Workers called nearly 160,000 Ford Motor Co. workers out on strike at 92 Ford locations in 25 states after management negotiators refused a union offer of final and binding arbitration of all bread-and-butter contract issues.

The walkout came after Ford refused to improve an Aug. 29 offer the union called "entirely inadequate and inequitable." The offer was for wage increases averaging 13 cents an hour this year, with smaller amounts the two following years, plus some pension improvements far short of UAW proposals.

Union analysts computed the actual offer of additional wages as 1 cent an hour the first year, with the other 12 cents merely an extension of present improvement-factor and cost-of-living increases.

The Big Three auto manufac-

(Continued on Page 3)

Copper Contract Talks Resumed in Washington

Representative of 20 unions and eight big copper, lead, zinc and silver firms were called to Washington for talks with government officials as a strike of 37,000 nonferrous metal workers, now in its eighth week, spread to new locations as far distant as Connecticut and Nevada.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Alexander Trowbridge met separately with officials of the Big Four firms—Kennecott, Anaconda, American Smelting and Phelps Dodge Corp.—and then with leaders of major unions involved. These include the Steelworkers, Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. for the national strike coordinating committee.

Wirtz and Trowbridge said in identical telegrams to the parties that the strike "is having an adverse impact" on the economy and "constitutes an increasingly serious threat to the conduct of the defense procurement program."

But the Office of Emergency Planning told newsmen the strike has not caused any depletion of the 261,000-ton copper stockpile accumulated by the industry before the unions walked out July 15.

Earlier, Pres. Johnson had told a news conference that the Administration was giving "careful attention" to the strike, but had reached no decision to invoke emergency injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The two Cabinet members called the conferees to Washington "to discuss the current industry-wide strike" but said later that their objective is to seek resumption of meaningful negotiations.

Previous talks have not budged management from what union ne-

(Continued on Page 3)

Sullivan Lauds Turnout For Viet Nam Election

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, an American observer to the recent Viet Nam elections, said on his return that the people of South Viet Nam "are to be congratulated on their turnout for the balloting."

"As a friend of Viet Nam," Sullivan said, "I wish the newly elected government the best of good fortune and I am hopeful that social justice for all will be one of its top priorities."

The president of the Building Service Employes was one of 22 prominent Americans named by Pres. Johnson to observe the election campaign and the balloting for president, vice president and senators.

The turnout of South Vietnamese voters—4.8 million in all and 83 percent of those registered to vote—elected Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu as president and Nguyen Cao

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Hits Stevens Anew For Firings

The National Labor Relations Board hit J. P. Stevens & Co. with two more orders to reinstate and give backpay to employes it fired illegally to smash their union, the Textile Workers Union of America.

In two unanimous decisions the NLRB added the names of 18 more firing victims to the list of 88 whom the nation's second largest textile chain must reinstate.

But Stevens—a major government contractor—continues to resist two previous findings and de-

(Continued on Page 2)

LABOR LIBRARY fund of West Liberty, W. Va., State College gets a substantial contribution from the Painters for textbooks in courses designed to show labor's part in rise of the American economy. At the presentation, left to right: Research Dir. Robert C. Welsh, Painters; College Librarian Donald R. Strong; Chairman Allen Rosenberg of the college's business division, and Painters Vice Pres. Frank J. O'Connor.

CWA Petitions Back Jobs, Housing, Schools

The Communications Workers have begun a nationwide petition drive—with a goal of 1 million signatures—calling on Congress to provide jobs, housing and education to meet the needs of the cities.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne urged the union's 30,000 local officers and stewards, representing 420,000 workers, to take the lead in the petition campaign.

"Let us overwhelm this 90th Congress with our feelings," he said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany strongly endorsed the petition drive, declaring that it is "one of the ways in which Congress can be told about the concern of the American people."

Meany urged state and local AFL-CIO organizations to support the petition campaign, which calls on the federal government to become the "employer of last resort" for those without jobs, to clean up the slums and to initiate a total education campaign.

Meany termed the city riots "the visible manifestation of deep problems of poverty, idleness, frustration and despair."

Neither the cities nor the states can solve these problems by themselves, Meany noted. "However, if Congress should concern itself in ways other than rejecting a rat control bill, some progress could be made."

The CWA executive board said in a statement setting up the petition drive that "massive action" is needed to overcome the problems of the cities.

"The pressing needs of the minorities—of the poor whites, as well as the poor Negro, Puerto Rican, and Mexican—are for jobs now, better housing now, and education now," the board stressed.

It called for "creative, constructive, practical action" to prevent "further rioting, disorder and unchecked crime in the slums."

The union statement warned that "if Congress turns its back" on the cities, "next time it could be your town."

Asbestos Workers Elect Hutchinson as President

Chicago—Albert E. Hutchinson was elected president of the Asbestos Workers at the union's 21st convention here.

Hutchinson, of Los Angeles Local 5, ran unopposed. He served as secretary-treasurer from 1960 until his election as president. He succeeds Hugh E. Mulligan of Chicago Local 17, who was appointed this summer to fill the unexpired term of C. W. Sickles, now president emeritus.

The 334 delegates representing 18,000 members elected Andrew T. Haas of Philadelphia Local 14 as secretary-treasurer. Haas, a vice president since 1957, defeated J. Wayne Kelly, San Francisco Local 16. Election of vice presidents was slated for later in the convention.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, medical consultant to the Asbestos Workers and professor of environmental medicine at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, said there is no reason why dusts from insulating materials cannot be eliminated as a cause of death. Dr. Selikoff has been working with the union to eliminate asbestosis as a dangerous disease.

He reported on a six-year study of 632 members of Local 12, New York, and Local 32, Newark, who had long service in the industry at the time the study began. Dr. Selikoff said a medical profile of the entire international union is being compiled from answers to questionnaires sent to all members. More than 13,000 replies have come in.

He said that during the study, 255 deaths were reported among members of the two locals—over 50 more than expected when comparing workers in the insulating industry with other white male Americans of the same age. There were more deaths caused by lung cancer and stomach cancer than expected.

In 1963, 370 members of these two locals studied were alive. By April 30, 1967, 94 had died. The expected number of deaths over that period was 47. Dr. Selikoff found that not one of the members who smoked pipes or cigars died of lung cancer.

"As bad as the dusts were," he said, "cigarettes were worse."

Dr. Selikoff said it takes 20 to 25 years to learn how dusts affect workers.

Orders 18 More Rehired:

NLRB Blasts Stevens Anew For Union-Smashing Firings

(Continued from Page 1)

lays of 18 months and more are still in prospect as management takes the cases through court appeals.

In the latest rulings, the board upheld Trial Examiner Boyd Leedom's landmark decision of last Jan. 31 and Examiner Thomas A. Ricci's finding of Mar. 23 that Stevens management violated the labor law repeatedly and deliberately to thwart TWUA's 1963-66 Carolina organizing campaigns.

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher said of the findings—the fourth in 17 months against Stevens—that they demonstrate once again that a rich corporation can commit "economic mayhem" against its workers "and not only get by with it but continue to get fat contracts" from the U.S.

Leedom was NLRB chairman in the Republican Administration of former Pres. Eisenhower, when Stevens Pres. Robert T. Stevens was secretary of the Army. Leedom's decision scored management not only for repeatedly violating employe rights, but also for setting policies that he said led many company supervisors to lie on the witness stand. Upholding his findings in the main, the board noted Leedom's opinion:

"I have the inescapable . . . conviction . . . that many of the witnesses called by (management) testified as they did pursuant to a policy, made at a higher level of management than theirs, to defeat this union's organizational effort . . . at the cost, if necessary, of committing unfair labor practices and then denying the unlawful acts."

The witnesses followed a pattern, Leedom observed, of believing they were engaged in a crusade "to overcome a common enemy," unionism, and "so either believing or rationalizing that their position is just, they engage in the common error of fighting real or pretended 'evil' with evil."

Leedom had ordered reinstatement with backpay for 13 unlawfully fired employes. The board added names of two more workers and dismissed the complaint as to seven others. Also it sustained union objections to company conduct in an election held Mar. 9, 1966, at the Dunean plant of Stevens in Greenville, S.C., and ordered a new vote when the NLRB regional director deems the atmosphere conducive to a fair election.

Board Denials

The board denied special remedies sought for the first time by the TWUA—to give the union access to Stevens parking lots and equal time to reply to company antiunion speeches, both for a one-year period, and to conduct any election for the next five years off Stevens premises.

The NLRB also turned down the union's request, made in previous cases, that management be ordered to bargain with the union because its illegal conduct made a fair election impossible.

But the board did agree that Stevens should read the NLRB notice to assembled employes, or permit an NLRB agent to do so; mail copies of the notice to employes of all its North Carolina and South Carolina plants; and give the TWUA access to plant bulletin boards for one year.

The case heard by Leedom involved Stevens plants in Greenville, S.C., and Roanoke Rapids, N.C. Ricci held hearings involving discharges at those two plants and one in Rock Hill, S.C. He ruled that three union members had been fired on phony grounds and ordered reinstatement with full compensation for lost pay since August 1966.

In both cases the NLRB used the new simplified notice form. It states that "after a trial at which all sides had the chance to give evidence, the NLRB found that we, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., violated the National Labor Relations Act and ordered us to post this notice to inform our employes of their rights."

The notices conclude: "We will give back to these employes their jobs and seniority, and we will make up the pay they lost and also pay them 6 percent interest."

Employes of Stevens and other firms recently testified before a House Labor subcommittee on the illegal acts of management. Two employes of a New Orleans firm—J. H. Rutter-Rex Co.—said they have waited 12 years for reinstatement and backpay ordered by the board and a court.

The AFL-CIO told the NLRB at special hearings in July that it should use its authority to order lawbreaking employers to pay their workers the wages and fringe benefits they would have received except for management's refusal to bargain in good faith.

The AFL-CIO and the TWUA also have urged that the President issue an executive order forbidding government departments to sign contracts with law-defying employers like Stevens.

Gervase Love Retires From AFL-CIO News

Gervase N. Love, assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, retired Sept. 1 following 17 years of service to the federation and the former CIO.

An early member of the Newspaper Guild, he was an international vice president of the union from 1945 to 1947 and before that was active in the drive that ousted Communists from positions of leadership in the union.

Love, now 65, began his newspaper career while still in high school, writing sports part-time for the Democrat & Chronicle in his native Rochester, N. Y. He also worked for the Washington Post and the Rochester Post-Express while attending Catholic University and the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated.

In 1926, he joined the staff of the Rochester Journal-American. Over the ensuing 22 years he held various editorial posts with the Buffalo Evening News, the Baltimore Evening News, the Philadelphia Daily News, the Philadelphia Record and the Labor Bureau of the Middle West.

Minnesota Editor

In 1948 he became editor of Minnesota Labor, published by the State CIO, and a year later assumed the post of administrative officer of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild.

In 1950, he became an assistant editor of the CIO News and continued in that capacity on the AFL-CIO News following the merger in 1955.

Love was a labor member of the Philadelphia Regional War Labor Board during World War II and later the Regional Wage Stabilization Board.

He and his wife, Helen, plan to make their home in Tucson, Ariz., during retirement.

Railway Clerks Help Conyers Rebuild Office

The Railway and Airline Clerks announced it has sent a check for $1,000 to Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.) to help him rebuild his district office, which was burned out in the recent rioting in Detroit.

In announcing the donation, Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks pointed out that a number of case workers on the congressman's staff used the office in helping to meet the problems of the poor in the area.

Dennis also noted that a substantial number of union members also live in the district and "they have many times expressed their appreciation for the prompt service rendered them" from the office.

In a letter to Conyers, Dennis said that the check was "tangible evidence of that appreciation."

He added, "Like you, we deplore the rioting that has visited some of our cities just as we both deplore the conditions which cause this unhappy violence to erupt."

RETIREMENT GIFT of an encased pocket watch is presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Gervase N. Love, who has just wound up a long newspaper and labor career that was topped off by 17 years of service as assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News and the former CIO News.

160,000 Walk Out:

Auto Workers Strike At 92 Ford Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

turers gave the union identical contract proposals Aug. 29. It was the first offer from the companies since negotiations began July 10. When Ford talks collapsed a day before contract expiration Sept. 7, the union said the sticking point was the company's unwillingness "either to give us an economic proposal reasonably reflecting productivity increases or profitability or, in the absence of those, to give us the figures" on worker productivity and company profits.

Earlier UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged at a press conference that General Motors had "blackjacked" Ford and Chrysler into a secret pact under which Ford would take a strike and the other two would cooperate by locking out their workers, if necessary, to defeat the union. GM and Chrysler denied it.

Checkoff Halted

Both GM and Chrysler refused a union request for a contract extension as Ford pickets took up their stations at production plants and parts depots. GM and Chrysler continued operating, both announcing that most contract provisions would be continued, but that the checkoff of union dues, the requirement that new employes must join the union within 30 days, and machinery for settling worker grievances would not be operative.

The nationwide strike was the first in the auto industry since the UAW struck GM in 1964. No critical defense production is involved, the union said, but it offered to review its position if the facts indicate any threat to the national defense.

Ford workers will be eligible for strike benefits of $20 to $30 a week, depending on family size, after the first week. The union announced that all members of its Ford staff will move from salary to strike benefits. Other members of the UAW staff have been asked to donate 25 percent of their pay to the strike fund, increasing this to 50 percent, if the Ford walkout continues beyond two months.

The union announced that all UAW local unions will receive a call soon to attend a special convention in Detroit Sept. 23. Delegates will be asked to approve a dues increase during the strike period—probably raising the amount earmarked for the strike fund from $1.25 to $5. The fund now is around $65 million. Ford strike benefits will take out money at the rate of more than 4 million a week, the UAW said.

Other Talks Halted

Union negotiations with GM and Chrysler were recessed for the duration of the Ford strike, and offices of the UAW bargaining committees were removed from GM and Chrysler locations. The next meetings, the committees said, "will be on neutral ground."

Ford announced that it has 85,000 new model cars in stock and will introduce them as scheduled Sept. 22. It said it expects that the 1968 models already produced, plus 150,000 leftover 1967 models, probably will be sold in about a month.

A day before the strike, the UAW offered Ford a 30-day contract extension, provided management would agree to arbitration of "all unresolved economic issues."

The proposal called for a three-man arbitration board with the company choosing one member, the union another, and the two arbitraters choosing a third.

The UAW stipulated that the arbitration decision would be effective Sept. 7, 1967, for a period of not more than 3 years, and would be final and binding.

The arbitration board would have 30 days to deliberate, with five advance days allowed for selection of a chairman.

The strike followed management's rejection of this proposal.

A week before the Big Three contracts expired, the UAW proposed that Chrysler or one of the other two firms extend its contract beyond the expiration date to insure uninterrupted production in the event one of the Big Three was struck. The companies announced their refusal on the last day of the contract period, leading UAW to charge they were joined in a "collusive conspiracy" spearheaded by GM.

As to identical company contract proposals, the union called them "little more than a token response" to the needs of employes.

Big Three profits, the union charged, have far exceeded the average rate of return on investment for U.S. manufacturing firms. It said that in the past five years, the profit after taxes was 20.3 percent for Chrysler, 21.9 percent for Ford, 24.5 for GM, as against 11.6 percent for all manufacturing corporations.

The industry's offer was called "inadequate and inequitable" on these grounds:

- The proposed wage increase of 13-cents an hour would be less than 1 cent an hour more than would have been included in the current annual improvement factor and cost-of-living adjustments.
- The offer gave no consideration to the inequities of skilled trades workers and would undermine cost-of-living protection.
- It made no response to union proposals for guaranteed annual income and salary status, basic improvement in pensions, correction of overtime abuses by management, and many other clauses.

AMERICAN OBSERVERS of the Viet Nam election returned to Washington to report to Pres. Johnson on their assessment of the balloting. From the left, Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan and Henry Cabot Lodge, former ambassador to Viet Nam, are interviewed by reporters as they left their plane.

Copper Contract Talks Resumed in Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

gotiators called a "cheap offer" made July 13 by Anaconda. The unions asked federal mediators at Butte, Mont., and elsewhere not to schedule further meetings unless the companies were prepared to bargain in good faith.

Wages, pensions and living-cost escalator provisions are the major unsettled issues in the contract dispute with firms producing most of the nation's nonferrous metals. Besides the Big Four they are Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., U.S. Metals Co. and Miami Copper Co.

Other unions are joining the strike as their contracts expire. The latest to join include USWA Local 6445, with 940 Anaconda workers at Ansonia, Conn.; unions in the Metal Trades Council at Yearington, Nev.; USWA Local 1936 with 220 members at AS&RC's Whiting, Ind., smelter.

Three additional firms were struck—Apex Smelting Co. with 300 workers at Cleveland and Chicago; White Pine, Mich., Copper Co., with 1,750 members of USWA Local 5024; and Calumet & Hecla, Inc., where picket lines of 27 office and technical employes at Calumet, Mich., are being respected by 1,200 USWA production workers.

Besides the USWA, IBEW, IUE and IAM, the striking unions are the Auto Workers, Operating Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Molders, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen and the Office & Professional Employes.

Selma Negro Community Turns Out To Support Strikers, Union Drive

Selma, Ala.—"This is the greatest thing that ever happened to the Alabama labor movement."

The speaker was Barney Weeks, president of the Alabama State AFL-CIO.

He spoke from the pulpit of Browns Chapel, the church in the heart of Selma's Negro district which—just two and one-half years ago—was the command post for the civil rights march through Alabama that led to passage of the Voting Rights Act.

The occasion was a mass rally supporting nearly 400 striking members of the Ladies' Garment Workers at Laura Industries and an affirmation of welcome from the Negro community for a major trade union organizing campaign in Dallas County.

Nearly 1,000 persons filled every seat and standing room space inside the church; hundreds more gathered around a loudspeaker outside.

The strikers, 90 percent of them Negro women, have shown "unprecedented heroism and unity," the Rev. P. H. Lewis, pastor of the church, declared.

New Struggle

The Negro community, victors in "a movement for civil rights, is now engaged in a labor movement for human rights," he declared.

The Rev. F. D. Reese, president of the Dallas County Voters League, told the enthusiastic audience, "If we have to march again, we're ready. We've got our marching shoes warm and dry."

He pledged, "We're not going to see these ladies at Laura defeated. Whatever needs to be done to see that they win is going to be done."

Rev. Reese appealed to the small number of strikebreakers who have taken jobs at the struck plant, "Don't cross that picket line."

More than 400 persons attending the rally filled out cards for an area organizing drive announced by James M. Pierce of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Pierce, who described the rally as the "most moving experience" he's had in the labor movement, pledged assistance to every group of workers seeking union representation.

Ramelle MaCoy, the ILGWU's assistant regional director, told the gathering that a victory for the strikers would be "a victory for all working people," a setback would be a defeat for the entire community.

It was MaCoy who called on the company to bargain while outside, on the street in front of the plant, virtually the entire work force was gathered in a demonstration of support for their union.

After refusing to deal with the union, the employer went outside to appeal to the workers to return to their jobs.

His answer was a chorus from a song that has been sung on picket lines from coast to coast—"Roll the Union On."

After more than a month on the picket line, the strikers' enthusiasm and morale remain high, the ILGWU reports.

The Laura plant makes raincoats on federal contract, the ILGWU said. Most of its workers receive only the federal minimum wage; those who meet a high production quota for two successive weeks are paid 10 cents an hour above the minimum.

Not only is there no premium pay for working on a holiday but, the ILGWU reports, an employe who refuses to work on a day off is fired and the announcement of the discharge is made over the plant's public address system.

Shortly before the Browns Chapel rally, the strikers elected two spokesmen to bring to Washington, D.C., a petition protesting the fact that a company that defies the nation's labor laws is working exclusively on government contract business. The petition was signed by 386 employes of Laura Industries.

Viet Labor Role Hailed In Election

(Continued from Page 1)

Ky, the present premier, as vice president.

Sullivan and the other observers flew back to Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, and went immediately to the White House to report to the President.

In a statement issued just before leaving Saigon, Sullivan said his 9-day visit to Viet Nam and observance of the election "made a deep impression on me."

He said that he was impressed by "the spirit and will of the Vietnamese people to build a free and democratic nation" and their turnout at the polls despite "Viet Cong threats and violence."

Sullivan also cited "the positive role that the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) took in "assuring the full, intelligent participation of the people in the election."

Noting that the confederation is "the largest peoples' organization in the country, Sullivan expressed confidence "that CVT, its leaders and its militant membership will continue to add their weight to the development of a stable and prosperous society for all Vietnamese."

He reported that he carried "warm fraternal greetings" from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Tran Quoc Buu, president of CVT, and in turn brought back the best wishes of CVT to Meany and the American labor movement.

"I bring back . . . the good news that our Vietnamese brothers share our ideal that every working man has both the right and the duty to take part in the economic and social development of his nation, the right and the duty to fight for and share in our common goals—social justice for all," Sullivan concluded.

One-Page Form Covers Welfare Plan Changes

The Labor Dept. has issued a new single page form to be used in reporting amendments to welfare and pension plans, as required by the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act. The form was made effective Sept. 1.

The department said the new Form D-1A replaces previous methods of reporting changes unless the administrator of a plan chooses to file a completely new report. Copies of the form and instructions for filing may be obtained from the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

The Law's Delay

A **WORKER** cannot be fired for the simple act of joining a union or becoming actively involved in union activity. The United States Congress has said so. It's the law of the land.

But not for the giant J. P. Stevens textile chain. This outpost of feudalism in the South operates under its own laws. If a worker is found wearing a union button or reported as signing a union card, he is fired.

For the fourth time in 17 months the National Labor Relation Board has found the Stevens company guilty of violating the law by firing workers for union membership or activity. The company has appealed the earlier decisions to the courts and will probably follow the same path for the latest pair of NLRB rulings.

Meanwhile, the fired workers are without jobs. And given the pervasive influence of the giant textile chain, many of them are blacklisted and prevented from securing a decent job in the communities in which they live.

The NLRB has used up all the remedies at its disposal to stem this planned and premeditated union-busting campaign. The company apparently views lightly the cease and desist orders and continues on its way perfectly aware that when it exhausts all its legal appeals years from now and the decision goes against it, the penalties assessed will be much lighter than recognition of a union of its workers and a contract assuring decent wages and working conditions.

With every new NLRB order against Stevens it is becoming clearer and clearer that legislation is necessary to provide the board additional remedies so that it can put a quick and effective stop to Stevens-style union busting.

A worker's right to join a union must be inviolate in a democratic system.

Congress Holds the Key

WE ALL SHARE in the responsibility for the crisis in our cities, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in his Labor Day broadcast, "but let us not hesitate to place the greatest burden of responsibility where it belongs, upon the Congress of the United States.

"It is the Congress that has failed in its responsibilities—failed miserably."

Meany noted that a few weeks ago the President called attention to 23 programs affecting urban problems which have been pending before Congress since the session opened, adding; "Not one of these programs has been enacted."

Meany stressed that "each of us could do something" in our own communities to meet the crisis in housing, jobs and education but that "the insensitivity and the blindness of Congress is the chief barrier."

"Congress," he concluded, "holds the key to the future. Congress must use that key to open the gates of progress—progress that today is not just desirable, but urgently necessary."

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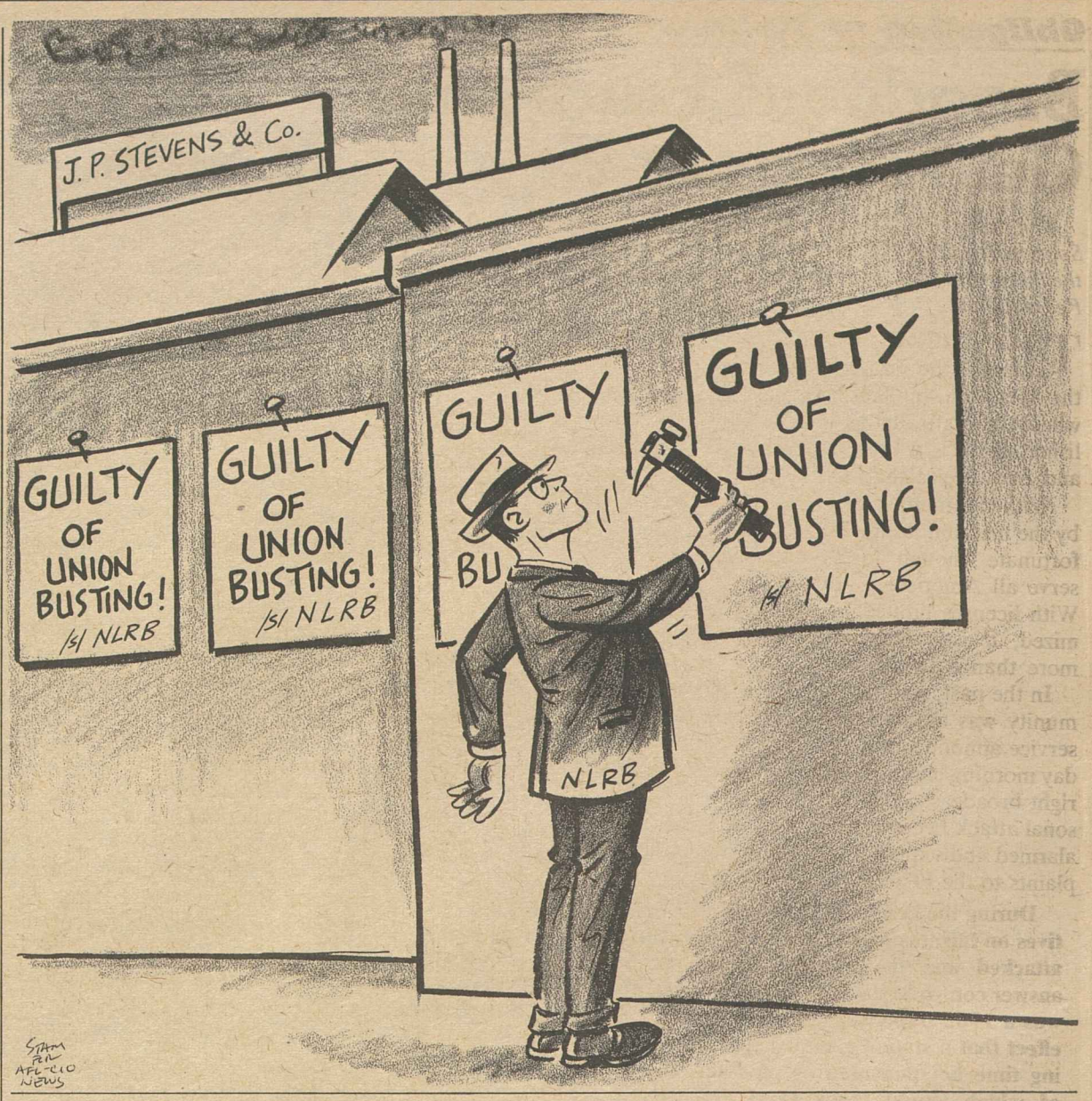


Donahue Cites Early Struggles:

Dignity, Justice Remain Goals Of America's Union Movement

Following are excerpts from the remarks of Assistant Secretary of Labor Thomas R. Donahue at the annual Labor Day ceremony at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart Church, Washington, D. C.

ON THIS LABOR DAY 1967, we pay tribute to all those who labor and to those institutions and those individuals who have supported America's workers in their struggles to obtain a fair share of the fruits of their labor.

One of those individuals who saw the justice of the workingman's struggle in the last century was James Cardinal Gibbons. His entire career is a chronicle of his concern for the dignity of man.

It was Cardinal Gibbons' special sort of courage, wisdom, and leadership which brought him to see in the Knights of Labor not a secret, alien organization to be feared, condemned and put down, but rather an attempt by the disfranchised, oppressed working man to achieve dignity for himself and a decent level of life for his family.

It was another of Cardinal Gibbons' exciting virtues that he put his beliefs into action. In this instance, he did so in 1887 by convincing Pope Leo XIII of the merit of the Knights' cause and he won the Pope's endorsement of their struggle for social justice.

The victory was critical to the entire development of the American labor movement and critical to the identification of the Catholic church in America with the struggle of her sons.

It is proper today to ask where that climb has taken us and whether the struggle is worth it.

We really only have to examine our unions, and to compare our nation and our unions with any other nation in the world to see the dividends we have reaped.

THE AMERICAN TRADE UNION movement is the strongest bulwark of democracy throughout the world. At home, it has been the constant prodding force behind the growth of the nation's economy. It has sought, and insisted upon, the more rational sharing of our national wealth and the larger participation of all citizens in our America.

The American trade union movement has been the single loudest citizen voice speaking for the poor and underprivileged of our nation.

It has fought for medicare and schools, for minimum wage and welfare legislation, for training and for jobs and it fights today for what Pres. Johnson has termed the "unfinished agenda of our social responsibilities."

It fights for civil rights and against poverty—for education and against hunger—for dignity and against inhumanity.

It fights in the halls of state and federal legislatures for progressive laws which will aid all Americans.

It fights, too, on the concrete sidewalks where lonely pickets walk, and on the dusty highways and in the fields of California and Texas where the cry of "huelga" rises from the throats of a new generation of the poor and the deprived.

This is the history of labor in America. This too, is its present and its future, because today's challenge is as great as any ever was.

Cardinal Gibbons employed his pen throughout his years to direct America's attention to a continuing examination of its economic institutions and the distribution of its wealth.

In an article entitled "Wealth and Its Obligations"—published in April 1891—he wrote:

"The economic conditions in the United States are fast approaching those of England. The homes of the poor are marked by destitution and squalor; the right of heaven is being closed out from miserable tenement room and attic; flesh and blood are becoming more cheap and bread more dear; the well-being of the car-horse is more solicitously watched than that of the driver. Small wonder that strong men . . . band themselves together and sometimes resort to violence."

Now 76 years later we hear the echo of those words in the ghettos of our cities. And a terrible cry for help can be heard amidst the broken shop windows and the flames of those cities . . . a cry which seeks to wipe out destitution and squalor, to let the light of heaven into those ghettos.

That cry can only be answered by jobs, housing, education, equality, dignity—in short by the fullest participation in and sharing of our America. These are the items on the unfinished agenda of our social responsibilities and they will only be reached by your action and mine, by our concerted insistence that we as a nation meet our obligations to our fellow man.

The trade union movement must hear that cry for help and there is no doubt in my mind that it will continue to respond and demonstrate its sense of justice and responsibility.

And the church must hear this cry—as it did the supplication of the working man in Cardinal Gibbons' day—and answer it in every level of its work, in every way that God will direct it.

Obligation of Stations:

Broadcast Fairness Doctrine Gets Teeth in New FCC Rules

The following is excerpted from "New Free Speech Breezes Clear the Airwaves," appearing in the September issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THAT THERE IS CONGRESSIONAL regulation of the broadcasting industry stems from the fact that, unlike newspapers or magazines, where theoretically anyone can become a publisher, there is a limit to the number of channels and frequencies that can utilize the airwaves.

With the number of broadcast facilities limited by the medium itself, Congress provided that those fortunate enough to be awarded licenses must serve all Americans, not just their own interests. With licenses limited, and competition thus minimized, it is evident that handsome profits are more than a by-product.

In the past, stations found that serving the community was easy so long as it meant only public service announcements during unsold time or Sunday morning church services. But when the radical-right broadcasters appeared on the scene and personal attack became a $20 million a year industry, alarmed individuals and groups took their complaints to the FCC.

During the last four years, several FCC directives on fairness made clearer the rights of those attacked and the rights of those seeking to answer controversial issues. The most important was a 1963 directive, reiterated in 1965, to the effect that a station cannot require that answering time be sponsored or paid for, the failure of which would "thus leave the public uninformed," even if the original charge was made in a paid broadcast.

The FCC has since taken two significant steps:

1. It moved to give greater strength to the fairness doctrine by elevating to commission rules the provisions governing personal attacks, thus applying the $10,000 fine provisions of the act.

2. It ruled that cigarette commercials come under the provisions of the doctrine and free airtime must be given to the views of anti-smoking groups.

In announcing its rules, the commission said it was taking the step because procedures it had spelled out and notifications it had made "have not always been followed, even when flagrant personal attacks have occurred in the context of a program dealing with a controversial issue."

The new rules state that whenever a station's facilities are used to attack an individual or organization, the victim must receive, within a week, an offer of a reasonable opportunity to respond as well as a tape, transcript or accurate summary of the attack.

If the station fails to live up to its obligation, it can now be fined up to $500 a day up to a maximum of $10,000 for each attack. For the first time, penalties other than outright revocation of a broadcaster's license are provided.

Stations which turn over their facilities to radical-right preachers, such as Billy James Hargis, Carl McIntire, Life Lines, Dan Smoot, Manion Forum and scores of smaller-bore radical righters, must themselves bear the responsibility for notifying the person attacked. Considering that McIntire, Hargis and Life Lines are on the air 6 to 14 times weekly, it is conceivable that a station could devote a good part of its time to corresponding with victims of the electronic clergy and self-appointed "truth" salesmen.

The Institute for American Democracy, which watchdogs extremists of the left and right, said the rules would help "rescue a segment of the nation's airwaves from domination by the would-be brainwashers of the radical right."

Dr. Franklin H. Littell, chairman of the Washington, D. C., organization (now forming monitoring groups around the nation), said the personal attack rules have been ignored by hundreds of radio stations.

Among those groups consistently attacked are civil rights organizations, the National Council of Churches, the United Nations, labor unions, the U.S. Supreme Court and the FCC itself.

IN AN ARTICLE describing the daily "gloom, doom, hatred and fear" of the radical right, TV Guide noted recently that "whole sections of the nation are awash with a brand of vitriol which is neither rational political dissent nor the constructive goading of responsible reformers."

The line is always the same: everyone is suspect. The federal government is honeycombed with traitors and communists. The utterances are anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic and anti-Protestant, except for those of the fundamentalist beliefs.

The goals of unions: social security, medicare, civil rights, minimum wage, one man-one vote reapportionment, are constant subjects of attack. Unions themselves are special targets during strikes.

But the concern isn't entirely over the radical right. There also are the station editorials which usually avoid direct attack to concentrate on a public issue.

In these instances, a local organization or individual can seek to offer an alternative view, but the station can make a judgment as to the proper spokesman—if any—and what form the answer will take.

For example, if a station editorializes in opposition to an increase in social security benefits, the local AFL-CIO central body, an interested citizen, the local senior citizens' group and the local Democratic Party may each independently ask for answering time. The station must determine if it feels it has already offered a rounded discussion of the issue. If not, it can select the spokesman, decide on how much time and choose whether a station announcer will read the prepared text or the opposing individual himself.

All these judgments can be made subjects of a complaint to the FCC, but complaints generally involve outright refusal of time.

Slums, Poverty, Civil Rights:

Speak Out on Public Issues, Social Worker Staffs Urged

SOCIAL WORKERS must go beyond the traditional role of easing the effects of human problems and speak out with stronger voices to eliminate the causes of the problems, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Social workers see community problems like slums, poverty and civil rights first-hand and should "involve themselves more" in political action and legislative work to solve them, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, advised in the nationwide radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Perlis said most social workers are only "on the periphery" of action directed at finding remedies for the problems whose effects they must cope with. They need to "transcend their immediate profession and become, in a sense, prophets . . . speak out on issues affecting the people of our day," he said.

He urged social workers to "act not only as professionals with a limited professional concern, but also as citizens and professionals whose concern is with the welfare of humanity."

Perlis said money is the greatest need in mounting the kind of effort it will take to find the effective long-range solution to human problems.

"SO THE ACTION must start where the money is," he declared, "and the money is in Congress." That, he said, is one of the major goals of the National Urban Coalition recently convened in Washington. Representatives of labor, business, religion, civil rights groups and local governments participated in that conference.

Similar conditions should be formed at the state and local levels, Perlis said, for "unless the people themselves are involved—unless we do take an interest—unless we are concerned—we are going to have more problems and we are going to have greater problems."

Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network, were Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOT MANY YEARS AGO, there was a congressman who became more or less famous for everlastingly asking: "Where's the money coming from" every time Congress appropriated a nickel for something with which he disagreed.

That question might well be legitimately asked now as Congress studies plans to pay for the war in Vietnam and to avoid a huge budget deficit that might well result in a new wave of high interest rates.

Pres. Johnson has asked for a flat 10 percent across-the-board surtax that would apply both to individuals and corporations.

Labor has accepted the necessity for a tax boost that would help meet Vietnam costs, but disagrees with the way in which the President wants to do it. It has suggested that the flat 10 percent boost be modified to place the burden of raising the needed money squarely where it belongs—on those best able to pay. That means the corporations that have been making huge profits over the past six years.

There is still another way to raise the needed money—through closing of some of the notorious tax loopholes that have grown rather than diminished over the years. There are billions of dollars to be collected in these areas—dollars that are one of the answers to the congressman's question "where is the money coming from."

It may be that the current tax debate may not be the time for the kind of discussion that tax reform will need, but there is a bright spot—the promise by Pres. Johnson during the year that he will submit tax reform legislation to Congress.

What the President will suggest, of course, is now unknown, but there are certain tax loopholes that need no introduction.

A major one, of course, is the 27.5 percent oil depletion allowance that has made it possible for millionaires to escape the payment of a single penny in income taxes.

Another loophole is the capital gains one that places a tax on only half of profits and at a top 25 percent rate.

A third is double depreciation that permits real estate investors to pile up tax free cash returns that lead to great fortunes.

A fourth is the tax-free bond gimmick that helps not only runaway shops but giant corporations to profit by anti-labor financing offered by communities that do not hesitate to prey upon their neighbors.

THESE ARE some of the more notorious and dramatic types of tax dodging that have become common in the American tax system. As Philip M. Stern wrote in the now classic "The Great Treasury Raid," tax loopholes have cost the U.S. Treasury billions upon billions of dollars. Stern's book tells the story of:

- How five people had incomes of $5 million—but paid no tax.
- How one person has $20 million income—but paid no tax.
- How one oil millionaire has paid no tax since 1949.
- How "housewives" may be worth up to $7 million to their husbands.
- How some individuals have saved millions in taxes through special laws of their own.

Over the years since the income tax first went into effect there has been a continuous ingenious devising of loopholes that Congress itself has created in favor of certain taxpayers or the even more ingenious manipulations of the law by tax lawyers whose job is to find loopholes for their clients.

It has always been a proud boast that Americans pay their taxes honestly, and for the most part they do. Certainly, workers, with withholding taxes, pay their share.

The President promised tax reform proposals last January. Treasury Dept. officials have reiterated the promise since then. Sec. of the Treasury Joseph H. Fowler repeated the promise recently when he appeared before a House committee in behalf of the President's tax bill. There would be nothing healthier for the United States than a message from the President putting the finger on tax loopholes.

SOCIAL WORKERS should speak out on the causes of human problems as well as work to ease their effects, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis (center), said on Labor News Conference. Harry Conn (left), editor of Press Associates, Inc., and Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers, questioned Perlis on the public service interview aired Tuesdays at 7:35 on Mutual radio.

Health Plans Held Factor in Death Rate Cut

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Two government health care programs—medicare for the aged and medicaid for the poor—may be a factor in a drop in the nation's death rate, a top government official suggested here.

Under Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen noted that the rate "dropped far below normal" during the first six months of 1967.

Although more data would be needed to draw any conclusions, Cohen said it has been suggested that the increase in the use of medical facilities under the two programs contributed to the decline in deaths.

Anti-Poverty Weapon

Speaking at the University of Michigan's School of Social Work, he said the social security program is the biggest and one of the most effective anti-poverty weapons the nation has developed.

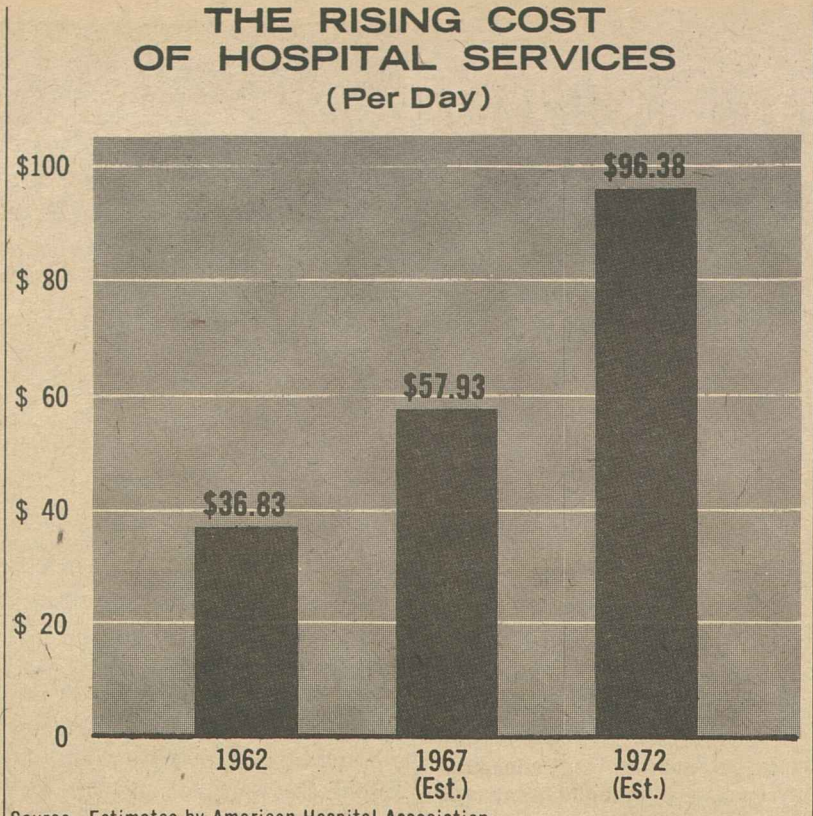
Social security cash benefits, he said, now keep 8 million persons above the poverty line and the Administration's proposed benefit increases would raise an additional 2.1 million persons out of poverty.

The nation's goal, he said, should be more than just escape from destitution. It should encompass access "to positive enjoyment of good health, education, meaningful employment and economic security."

John C. Shinn Named To Labor Dept. Post

John C. Shinn, a 48-year-old government career employe, has been named by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to be deputy assistant secretary for labor-management relations. He will assist Thomas R. Donahue, assistant secretary, who directs the department's activities in the labor-management area.

Shinn has been in the department for 27 years, having begun his service with the Wage-Hour Division in 1940. He has been deputy director of the department's Office of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports since 1959.



Source: Estimates by American Hospital Association.

Mail Handlers Seek Union Bargaining Law

Detroit—The right of postal workers to union representation and collective bargaining should be firmly established by law, delegates to the Mail Handlers' 30th convention declared.

At the present time federal employe unions are recognized under a procedure spelled out in a presidential order originally handed down by the late President Kennedy. The same order sets up guidelines for collective bargaining.

The convention resolution points out that such a presidential order could be abolished by the next Administration if it turns out to be an unfriendly one. The mail handlers, along with other government unions, want to see their rights firmly established by law.

Harold McAvoy won unanimous re-election as president of the union. A new full-time post of secretary-treasurer will be filled by Lester Moody, previously regional vice president from Cincinnati. Andrew W. Carniato of New York City, previously board chairman, won a close race for another new full-time post, administrative aide. He had a two-vote margin over Jesse Brownlee of Los Angeles.

Resolutions adopted by the convention urged:

Reduction of employe contributions to the pension fund.

Disciplinary action against supervisors who violate the collective bargaining agreement.

Negotiations to be conducted while the employes are on the clock.

Payment by the federal government of the full cost of hospitalization benefit insurance.

Creation of an impartial labor relations board for government workers.

Reduction of the maximum lifting weight to 60 pounds from the present 80 pounds.

Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien told the convention that his proposal of last April in relation to the future of the Post Office did not propose the turning over of the department to a private corporation.

He said his proposal called for "removing the Post Office from the Cabinet and turning it into a public, government-owned corporation . . . perhaps designed along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority."

O'Brien said that under such a plan "our employes would find far greater opportunities and a larger voice in postal personnel management. Employe organizations would be counted on to help us plan our personnel policies and, indeed, any changes that might affect the postal worker."

Problems Remain:

Millions Are Aided In Year of Medicare

Medicare's first year brought needed hospital, doctor and nursing home care to millions of older Americans.

"Above all," an article in the September issue of the American Federationist stresses, "it was health care with dignity and self-respect and not with humiliation and charity."

The article, by Lawrence T. Smedley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, also discusses in detail the shortcomings of the program—many stemming from compromises required to pass the legislation over the bitter opposition of the American Medical Association.

There have been predictible problems on the payment of bills submitted by doctors who won't accept the simplified direct billing system.

There is a very real problem of soaring costs, in some instances involving inefficient hospitals and in some cases what appears to be old-fashioned price-gouging by doctors.

Nevertheless, the Federationist analysis stresses, "the successful and competent beginning of one of the largest peacetime programs in history was an outstanding administrative achievement."

Instant Growth

Unlike most new programs, medicare "did not have an opportunity to start small and grow." In a single day, it covered 19 million persons for basic hospital care and a labor-backed enrollment drive helped induce 17.6 million of them to sign up for the voluntary medical insurance program which, for $3 a month, covers the bulk of doctor bills and other costly services.

It has paid out in benefits more than $3 billion and estimates are that a majority of persons covered have already received benefits under the program.

A significant statistic, Smedley notes, is that 20 percent more elderly persons received hospital care during medicare's first year than in previous years.

Recuperative care in nursing homes, paid for by medicare, has also freed hospital beds for intensive care patients.

Despite these achievements, medicare's first year has also pointed up the pressing need for reforms.

Most irritating to the patient has been the direct billing method most doctors insist on—requiring a patient to pay the fee the doctor demands before he can apply for reimbursement from medicare, and with no assurance that his doctor's fee will be within the "reasonable" charge allowed.

The deductibles, exclusions and other limitations on benefits also work a hardship on many moderate-income elderly, sufficient in some cases to discourage them from obtaining needed care.

Of major concern to the entire medicare program is the spiraling cost of health care, reflected both in rapidly rising hospital bills and in steep hikes in doctor fees.

More adequate cost controls and greater incentives for efficiency are clearly needed if good health is not to be priced out of reach.

As to doctor fees, a survey showed that median fees of general practitioners for office follow-up visits have risen 25 percent since medicare started and fees charged by internists 40 percent. But the survey showed no change in fees charged by pediatricians, who, of course, treat only children and not medicare patients.

In summary, medicare is off to a promising start, but both short-range and long-range improvements are needed to accomplish the goal of bringing quality health care to all who need it.

Joblessnes Rate Dips But Soft Spots Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

unchanged. For women, the rate moved down slightly to 3.9 percent. The teenage rate was 13.7 percent, up from July and over the year.

The job situation for well-trained and experienced workers "remained relatively good" in August, but not so good for those with less skill and experience, the report observed.

The jobless rates that bore this out were: 2.2 percent for white-collar workers, 2.4 percent for skilled craftsmen, 4.8 percent for semiskilled blue-collar workers, and 7.8 percent for unskilled workers.

Unemployment among nonwhites of which Negroes make up 92 percent of the total—was 630,000 in August, one-fifth of the entire jobless total, the department said. The unemployment rate for nonwhites was 6.9 percent, "twice as high as that for whites," it pointed out.

Although these figures showed some job improvement in the situation for nonwhites, Ross said that unemployment among nonwhites was "still far too high" and it was too early to predict any improvement trend.

The Labor Dept. reported that excessive inventories—which have been a drag on production, unemployment and hours in recent months—are now under better control and both sales and new orders have improved.

Reflecting this, it said, was an average factory workweek that moved up from 40.3 to 40.6 hours between July and August. The average workweek for workers on all private payrolls was 38.6 hours, down 0.5 hour from August 1966.

The report said that weekly earnings for factory workers averaged $114.50 in August and hourly earnings averaged $2.82. Over the year, these figures represented gains of about $2.70 and 12 cents respectively.

Meanwhile, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security reported that five of the nation's major manpower centers were shifted this month from low unemployment categories (1.5 to 2.9 percent) to moderate unemployment categories (3.0 to 5.9 percent).

The five areas showing a greater rate of unemployment were the Quad Cities area (Davenport, Ia., and Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Ill.), Asheville, N.C., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn.

The bureau attributed the increases in unemployment rates to slowdowns in farm machinery production, declines in manufacturing generally, and a continuing downtrend in the steel industry.

Fact Sheet Issued On Tax Proposal

A legislative fact sheet on AFL-CIO tax policy in terms of the Administration proposal for a temporary surtax is now available from the federation.

The fact sheet, "A Fair Tax Policy," spells out the three major changes in the Administration bill proposed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to make the needed increase more equitable in its application.

Copies are available in reasonable quantities without cost from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

House Urged to Stiffen Senate's Clean Air Bill

A Senate-passed clean air bill is "a good first step on the long road" toward reducing the danger of air pollution—but it needs to be strengthened, the AFL-CIO told the House Commerce Committee.

The Senate bill gives the federal government new emergency power to crack down on sources of air pollution. The measure also authorizes a $700 million appropriation to fight air pollution over three years.

The money would go toward research into new ways of reducing sulphur and other pollutants in fuel, for devices to cut factory emissions of pollutants, and for special regional "air quality commissions" that would be organized in areas having common atmospheric conditions.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a statement filed with the House committee, proposed several amendments to the Senate bill.

Biemiller urged the House to amend the Senate bill to empower the secretary of health, education and welfare to set federal industry standards on pollution in cases where states do not have satisfactory standards.

The standards has been urged by Pres. Johnson in his air pollution message to Congress but were dropped by the Senate.

Biemiller noted that only 25 states have air pollution control statutes, that there are no effective interstate programs, and that most local programs also are completely inadequate.

National pollution control standards, as recommended by the AFL-CIO, would include "industrial siting and zoning, design of highways and freeways, establishment of traffic patterns, disposal of solid wastes, imaginative land use ordinances and other programs."

The AFL-CIO also proposed that the Senate bill be changed to include a directive to the HEW secretary "to strengthen national standards governing emissions" from internal combustion powered vehicles.

The statement also urged a provision directing the secretary to provide Congress and the President with an estimate of additional manpower needs under the legislation.

With these amendments and enactment of the broad program provided in the Senate bill, "a beginning will be in sight in our efforts to restore and conserve our priceless and limited air resources," Biemiller declared.

Public Relations Aide Named by Musicians

New York—Appointment of Abe L. Savage as director of public relations for the American Federation of Musicians was announced by Pres. Herman D. Kenin.

For the past 15 years Savage has been public relations director for the union's Local 802, covering New York and Long Island.

Wurf, Pachler Fraternal Delegates:

U.S. Labor's Viet Nam Stand Stressed to British Unionists

Brighton, England—The AFL-CIO "stands four square" behind the United States effort to defend freedom in South Viet Nam, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes told the British Trades Union Congress here.

Wurf, an AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the annual TUC meeting, also emphasized that America has no economic, political, or territorial designs in Viet Nam or anywhere in Southeast Asia, and "has welcomed every move for ending the war through negotiations."

President William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers—Wurf's fellow fraternal delegate—reported on U.S. labor's continuing push for economic and social progress in our "highly urbanized, highly-industrialized and technologically-advanced society."

Pachler particularly stressed labor's determination to advance equality, end racial discrimination, reduce poverty and rehabilitate and rebuild the nation's slums.

In discussing U.S. policy on Viet Nam, Wurf quoted a recent address by the Socialist Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, whom he described as an "authentic voice of the Asian peoples."

Warning Issued

In a speech at Singapore University, Yew said, "A United States withdrawal would greatly hurt the small and middle fishes in Asia. . . . I don't believe that the U.S. can withdraw from Viet Nam early or in haste. . . . If South Viet Nam is erased from the globe, what would be the fate of Laos and other friendly nations in Southeast Asia?

"Every day hundreds . . . die on the battlefield. For what? Just to defend Viet Nam. No, also to prevent another Viet Nam."

Wurf said that the "shortcomings" of the United Nations, as illustrated by the recent Middle East crisis, should not cause despair but should spur a more determined effort "to build the UN into an effective instrument for preserving peace and promoting human rights and freedom."

"As free workers," Wurf declared, "you and we know that there can be no just or enduring peace as long as millions are in poverty or denied their individual dignity and human and national freedom."

He described "bread, peace and freedom" as the ideal that "cements" the AFL-CIO, the TUC and other free labor movements in cooperation. He pledged that American labor "will spare no effort to strengthen the free trade union partnership of workers of every race, creed, color and continent."

Wurf scored France's General De Gaulle for his "hostile" attitude toward the U.S. and Britain. He also deplored DeGaulle's effort to blame Israel for the Mideast war and his intervention in the affairs of Canada.

"He does not speak for the French people when he follows a policy of rewarding their enemies and punishing their friends," Wurf suggested.

Pachler said that progress has been made in the U.S. toward eliminating discrimination and poverty even though there "remains a very long way to go." The AFL-CIO, he added, is strongly supporting programs "to keep us moving still further along."

He cited legislation enacted to assure equal employment, public accommodations, financial aid to schools and job training as examples of progress to benefit Negroes.

But we must do more," Pachler continued. "And in view of the AFL-CIO that means stepping up public investment to create more jobs, to improve our education systems, and to build more and better housing."

Pachler hit out at Stokely Carmichael, the self-styled Negro leader "who carried his message of violence to your shores just a few months ago."

Describing Carmichael as one who "offers no solution, no remedy and no program except one that preaches hate and destruction," Pachler added:

"Fortunately, despite the impression he tries to create, he represents few people, and he represents none at all who are sincerely concerned —as is the labor movement—with creating a society in which a man's position depends on his abilities and talent and not his color."

WASHINGTON STATE AFL-CIO representatives toured migrant camp areas, then presented $1,000 check to help relieve shortage of food, medicine, clothing among farm worker families. Shown at presentation ceremony at state labor convention are Council Pres. Joseph Davis (right) and Dir. Lee Luskon, Yakima Valley Council for Community Action.

Washington Convention Asks Fair Housing Law

Yakima, Wash.—Strong support for a statewide fair housing law was voted unanimously by more than 500 delegates to the Washington State AFL-CIO's 10th annual convention here.

The proposed law, aimed at eliminating discrimination by real estate salesmen and brokers, will be on the 1968 general election ballot.

The state labor federation, during the convention, also presented a $1,000 check to assist migrant farm workers stranded in the Yakima Valley. State AFL-CIO Pres. Joe Davis pledged that labor will renew its efforts in the next session of the legislature to bring farm workers under unemployment compensation coverage.

A unity appeal by Davis helped bring about acceptance of a compromise resolution on apprenticeship standards and programs, which includes appointment of a committee of craft and industrial union members to make a study and bring back recommendations on apprenticeship problems.

Republican Gov. Daniel J. Evans also had a unity plea, but his proposal got a cooler reception from the convention.

Evans urged that labor and industry negotiate their differences on legislation and agree on a common program.

Davis termed this a "threadbare" philosophy. He charged that what the governor "is asking labor to do is to give industry a veto power over labor's programs."

Delegates approved a constitutional change allowing past presidents and secretary-treasurers full delegate status at future conventions, with expenses paid.

The state federation elects its officers and board members through referendum rather than at conventions.

Alaskan Unions Rally To Flood Relief Effort

Fairbanks, Alaska—Labor Day was anything but a day of rest for scores of AFL-CIO leaders and members here who are putting in long hours trying to help this flood-stricken city.

Nearly 80 percent of Fairbanks' residents were driven from their homes by the flooding of the Chena and Tanana rivers in mid-August, and the city faces a tremendous job of rehabilitation.

Labor is working closely with the Red Cross in helping to catalog information about flood victims and their needs. Unions here and in Anchorage also are the sources for available manpower to do the rebuilding.

Pres. DeWayne Carlson of the Alaska Federation of Labor, assisted by Joseph Rodell, AFL-CIO Community Services liaison with the Red Cross western area, are heading up labor's cooperative effort.

Carlson recently extended Alaska labor's "most grateful thank you" to the Red Cross "for the assistance it has given our community following this disaster."

The Red Cross estimates it has spent more than $1 million so far in assisting Alaskan flood victims. It predicted the total expenditure will run close to $4 million. As of Labor Day, it had received 3,200 applications for aid.

Red Cross Aid

Carlson reported that thousands have received emergency help through Red Cross donated food, clothing and shelter. Red Cross canteens were airlifted from Washington and Oregon, to provide food while restoration work goes on.

The agency also has supplied blankets, utensils, furniture, clothing, work supplies and equipment and medical aid and nursing care—and it has emphasized that "all such help is an outright gift."

Fairbanks Mayor H. E. Boucher issued a Labor Day statement directed to citizens in the "southern 49 states." He said, "If you want to help us, give to the Red Cross or United Fund. With its help, Fairbanks will be bigger and better, the freeze-up notwithstanding."

The "freeze-up" is the threat that follows the flood. Snow fell on Labor Day and an early winter can only add to the city's hardship.

Broadcast Workers Vote on New Pacts

Miami Beach—The Broadcast Employes reached tentative agreement with the National Broadcasting Co. on terms of a new three-year contract covering 1,400 technicians and writers on NBC-owned stations in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington, D. C.

The agreement, subject to membership approval, broke an impasse that threatened a strike. NABET sent it to referendum with a recommendation that it be ratified by secret-ballot vote but said no recommendation will accompany a contract proposal by the American Broadcasting Co. affecting 1,600 NABET members in the same cities.

An 11-member negotiating committee headed by Regional Dir. Edward M. Lynch of Buffalo, N.Y., called the ABC offer less acceptable than the NBC "package" and said it will decide, if ABC members reject it, whether to reopen negotiations or strike.

Major issues in month-long negotiations included wages and hours, grievance machinery, and use of manpower in color television. Terms of the NBC agreement were withheld pending membership vote.

The union represents 2,500 engineers and other technicians who work with radio and TV controls, audio equipment, lights, projection and videotape equipment; and about 500 newswriters, maintenance personnel and other non-technical employes. Members in 37 NABET bargaining units recently voted for strike authorization by a 97 percent margin, the union said.

The NBC offer includes wage retroactivity to Mar. 31. Contracts due to expire on that date were extended five months because of an attempted raid by the American Communications Association, an affiliate of the expelled Teamsters.

IUD Issues Call For 7th Convention

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has sent its official call for the IUD's seventh constitutional convention to the department's 60 affiliates, representing 6.5 million workers.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther said sessions will be held Nov. 15-16 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C.

New Senate Bill Seeks Jobless Pay Standards

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) called on Congress to "try again" to improve unemployment compensations through strong federal standards of benefits and a major extension of coverage.

McCarthy and 12 other senators cosponsored a bill incorporating major improvements long urged by the AFL-CIO. It resembles, but strengthens, the Administration bill McCarthy had introduced in the 89th Congress.

The new measure would:

- Extend coverage to 10 million additional workers, including those who work for small employers, state and local government employes, workers on large farms and employes of non-profit establishments.
- Raise the ceiling on benefits—based on half of lost wages—to two-thirds of the statewide average wage by 1972.
- Require a minimum of 26 weeks of state benefits, with up to 26 additional weeks financed by federal funds for workers with a steady job history.
- Raise the payroll wage base on which employers are taxed.
- Limit the causes for disqualifying workers from unemployment compensation.

McCarthy noted that there has been no major revision in the federal law since 1939 and said the time has come to "bring the unemployment compensation system into line with current economic realities and make adjustments in the light of the nearly 30 years experience."

In 1966, the House passed what the AFL-CIO termed a "completely unsatisfactory" bill without federal standards on amount and duration of benefits. It merely extended coverage to some 3.5 million additional workers.

The Senate then passed a bill including many of the standards sought by the Administration, but with a more limited expansion of coverage.

12 Co-Sponsors

Although the Senate acted in August, the House did not agree to go to conference on the legislation until mid-October and the legislation died with adjournment of Congress soon thereafter.

Joining McCarthy in sponsoring the new bill are Senators Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.), Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), Philip A. Hart (D-Mich), and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)

Scores Congress Lag:

Meany Hits Inaction On Vital City Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

need is for jobs," Meany said. He urged passage of a bill introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and 76 other members of the House to provide a million new jobs in a year through $4 billion in grants to federal, state and local government agencies, as well as non-profit groups.

The legislation would give "meaning and substance" to the "landmark" Employment Act of 1946 which called for a full-employment economy, Meany said.

"It would start," he said, "where the task must start—by providing decent jobs for Americans who want them and need them, it would put these people to work doing some of the things left undone in America."

Meany pointed out that the grants permitted by O'Hara would create jobs in urban improvement, education, hospitals, reforestation and many other areas of the economy where jobs are needed and where they "do not now exist."

He also called for improvements in social security—"far greater improvements" than those approved by the House—and a tax increase more "equitable" than proposed by the Administration.

He emphasized that it is "disastrous in principle and false in fact" to argue that domestic progress must be sacrificed to the war in Viet Nam.

"It is disastrous in principle because America cannot truly stand for the security of free people abroad if it fails to provide true security for its people at home.

Ample Resources

"It is false in fact because the resources of this nation, the richest and most powerful the world has ever seen, are ample for both tasks."

Meany concluded that there is still time for Congress to pass the vital legislation proposed by the President and he urged workers to appeal to their congressmen for action.

Abel, president of the Steelwokers, who spoke over the Columbia Broadcasting System, also underscored the importance of solving urban problems and ending "the literal imprisonment of millions of Americans in the nation's ghettos."

He emphasized the need for jobs, job training and education.

"Our economy," he noted, "is producing more jobs, but the lack of education and training make it impossible to match the jobless of the slums with the new jobs being created."

In addition to pressing Congress for strengthened manpower and training programs, labor is developing job training programs of its own in cooperation with industry and government under the existing Manpower Development & Training Act, Abel noted.

He cited the example of a new program begun by the Steelworkers in cooperation with steel companies and the government that will teach new skills to some 1,600 unskilled and untrained workers.

Beirne, president of the Communication Workers, told his listeners on the American Broadcasting Co. network that labor today is "infinitely more interconnected and inter-twined in society" than it was when the first Labor Day parade was held back in 1882.

He ticked off labor's interest in eliminating slums, securing "quality" education, improving communications, getting a fair tax system, protecting natural resources and helping the less fortunate areas of the world.

"The fact is that there is only one substantial private organization in the United States whose primary dedication is to the widest and best interests of all the American people"—and that organization is the labor movement, Beirne asserted.

Ending poverty, keeping pace with technology and applying its benefits fairly, "building a society of unlimited opportunity and boundless horizons"—these are the present goals of American labor, Beirne concluded.

Sea Power Stressed

Hall, who heads the Seafarers and the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., pointed to the important role maritime workers play in maintaining a life-line to U.S. forces in Viet Nam. He spoke over the Mutual Broadcasting Co.

The "unhappy fact" is that the nation was caught short with an inadequate merchant fleet when the Viet Nam war was intensified, and the fleet is still being neglected, Hall declared.

He noted that the U.S. has dropped from first to sixth place among all nations in shipping since the end of World War II—and from first "all the way to 16th in shipbuilding."

He pointed out that while the U.S. has been going backward on the high seas, the Soviet Union is rapidly moving ahead. The situation "is so acute," he warned, that the USSR may, "within a few years, have a 2-to-1 superiority over the U.S. in merchant shipping."

"This isn't just a maritime problem—it's an American problem," Hall said.

Fire Fighters Ask Federal Protection

Attacks on fire fighters and interference with their efforts to put out fires should be a federal offense, Fire Fighters Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni told the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He said a union study of riots in 11 cities showed that "not a single person has been arrested and convicted because he interfered with, harassed or attacked a fire fighter."

In those 11 cities, he said, four fire fighters were killed and 418 injured as the result of attacks.

Idaho Newspaper Assails New 'Work' Law Drive

Pocatello, Ida. — One of Idaho's leading newspapers sharply criticized a new effort to enact "right-to-work" legislation outlawing union shops.

"It is bad legislation," the Idaho Sunday Journal said in an editorial. "A misnomer, 'right-to-work' is designed to destroy organized labor. It upsets worker stability, disrupts labor-management relations and cheapens the economy."

For these reasons, the newspaper noted, "the people of Idaho have rejected it seven times."

The editorial noted that an "ultra-conservative lumber executive" is leading the drive for a "work" law.

"For the good of the state," the newspaper said, "we hope this eighth attempt will be the final one."

Nation's Needs Form Labor Day Themes

Americans celebrated Labor Day 1967 in many different ways. But whether they joined traditional parades, picnicked in the park or stayed home, there were ever-present reminders of the critical problems that confront the nation.

Pres. Johnson, in a special Labor Day statement, noted that the holiday is designated "to honor the working men and women of the country — and to remember that from our earliest days, many of our great leaders have been laboring men."

He urged Americans to "pause and reflect" upon the gains of recent years, but—more important—to consider the "unsolved problems" on the road ahead—"the great unfinished business of democracy."

"We have moved forward, but not nearly far enough," the President asserted. "We who own so much must work more actively for equal opportunity — because we have learned that a victory for the poorest among us is a victory for everyone among us."

In saluting "the many good leaders of labor as well as those who follow them," the President concluded that workers' past achievements "are not a record to rest upon —but a foundation to build upon."

In Washington, a Labor Day mass heard Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle warn that "time is running out on us very rapidly."

"We must find a way as soon as possible to provide gainful employment and adequate housing—which means open and non-segregated housing—for the disadvantaged and poor of our city and the nation."

"Even if racial prejudice were to be totally eliminated from our society," Cardinal O'Boyle said, "we cannot hope to solve the urban crisis in the country without far-reaching economic and social reforms."

After the mass, Assistant Sec. of Labor Thomas R. Donahue placed a wreath at the statue of the late James Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, a pioneer supporter of organized labor.

Donahue called upon labor and the church to heed a "cry for help" coming from city slums. "That cry can only be answered by jobs, housing, education equality — in short, by the fullest participation in and sharing of America," he said. **(Text, Page 4.)**

In another Washington observance, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan placed a wreath at the statue of Samuel Gompers in a ceremony arranged by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

In Pennsauken, N.J., in keeping with long tradition, a wreath was laid at the grave of Peter J. McGuire, early leader of the Carpenters who lauded the drive to establish Labor Day as a national holiday. Congress designated it as such in 1894.

In New York City, more than 1,500 persons attended an annual mass for labor at St. Patrick's Cathedral, presided over by Francis Cardinal Spellman.

Also in New York, St. Clement's Episcopal Church held a unique Labor Day service. A "worker priest" was the celebrant, a union official preached a sermon and a former UAW organizer played a guitar while worshipers sang labor songs instead of the usual hymns.

In Muskegon, Mich., Labor Day ceremonies featured an inter-faith religious service. Flint, Mich. staged a picnic. A crowd estimated at 15,000 attended a Greater Lansing, Mich. AFL-CIO Council celebration that featured "old-fashioned" prices: 5-cent rides, nickel ice cream cones and 10-cent hot dogs.

The Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Festival was held for its sixth year and in Cleveland, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher was the main speaker. The Barberton, Ohio, Labor Day Festival ran all through the three-day weekend.

LABOR DAY MASS at the Sacred Heart Shrine in Washington, D. C. was followed by the placing of a wreath at the statue of the late James Cardinal Gibbons, a pioneer supporter of unions. Left to right, Bishop John S. Spence of Washington, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, archbishop of Washington, and Assistant Labor Sec. Thomas R. Donahue.

ICFTU Fund Receives Histadrut Contribution

Brussels—Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, has contributed $5,000 to the Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The fund is used to strengthen trade unions in developing nations and to provide disaster relief for workers and their families.

Labor Agency Chief Selected In New York

New York—Arvid Anderson of Madison, Wis., has been appointed city collective bargaining director and fulltime impartial chairman of the new Board of Collective Bargaining, an independent agency serving 200,000 city employes.

Two other impartial members of the seven-member board also were named—Saul Wallin of Boston, member of a committee that helped develop the new agency, and Eric J. Schmertz, who serves as a member of the State Mediation Board.

Anderson will be paid $35,000 a year, the other two $150 a day for time spent on board business. They were picked by four non-paid board members—Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO and Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, for the Municipal Labor Committee; Deputy Mayor Timothy W. Costello and Jesse Freidin, attorney; with the approval of Mayor John V. Lindsay.

The city council created the new office effective Sept. 1, following a long study by the American Arbitration Association. The agency will supervise representation elections among city employes, assist in mediating disputes and establishing fact-finding machinery with nonbinding recommendations.

Salary and fees of the chairman and impartial members will be paid by the city and the labor committee, representing participating unions, Costello said.

Anderson, 46, said he hopes to start his now duties soon in what he called a "pioneering role" in the field of public employe relations.

L9-6-6

Farm Union Honored By Church Group

Los Angeles—A Catholic bishop called on California growers to abandon their fight against unionization of farm workers and cooperate with the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Bishop Hugh A. Donohue of Stockton made the appeal at a Labor Day breakfast in Los Angeles sponsored by the Catholic Labor Institute.

The institute presented its annual Father Coogan award to the farm workers' union.

Normally the award is presented to both a company and a union which have worked together for industrial peace and social justice. But the institute said that this year no company qualified for the honor.

Cesar Chavez, UFWOC director, accepted the award, which is named after the founder of the Labor Institute. "It will mean a great deal of encouragement to us in our struggle for social justice," Chavez told the gathering of more than 600 persons.

Labor Maps Broad Attack On Urban Crisis in Nation

AFL-CIO News

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A CALL for legislative action to meet the nation's urban crisis and pledges of support for unions involved in major strikes highlighted actions taken by the Executive Council.

Council Rallies Aid For Major Strikes

By Saul Miller

New York—The AFL-CIO rallied its growing membership in support of a sweeping program of jobs, housing and education for the nation's crisis-stricken urban areas and to the aid of thousands of union members currently fighting for a measure of economic justice on the picket line.

The problems of the cities and of striking Auto Workers, Teachers, copper and Brick & Clay Workers dominated the fall meeting here of the federation's Executive Council. But it found time for proposed changes to strengthen organized labor's structure, to be briefed on foreign affairs developments and to prepare for the 1968 elections.

The council's major policy statement on a 10-point program for dealing with the urban crisis, with emphasis on one million public service jobs and massive housing programs, was keyed directly to the role of the government as the employer and landlord of last resort. (Story, this page.)

Tied in were statements calling for congressional action on anti-poverty and social security legislation designed to deal with the problems of the cities and of all Americans who are in need, aged, disabled or ill.

Internally, the council interpreted the application of the federation's Internal Disputes plan to unions representing workers in the federal government, elected John H. Lyons to the council to replace Harry C. Bates who retired, and reviewed a report showing an average paid per capita membership of 14,284,183 for the first six months of 1967. **(Story, this page.)**

Commenting at a press conference on strikes and disputes involving public employes, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared they would not be a major problem if public officials would drop their opposition to genuine collective bargaining and stop pressing for punitive legislation and injunctions.

Meany hailed the membership growth of the federation and the successful organizing campaigns that were in part responsible, adding that "right now we are making more progress than ever."

In the strike area the council took these actions:

● Pledged full support to the UAW in its strike against Ford Motor Co., declaring that the success of the strike "is a matter of concern to the entire trade union movement." The council charged that the Big Three of the auto industry "have forced this strike by their adamant refusal to give UAW members their proper share" of the gains of advancing technology. **(Story, Page 5.)**

● Supported the members of the Teachers union in disputes in New York, Michigan and Illinois and called on all AFL-CIO unions

(Continued on Page 3)

Council Asks Action Now:

10-Point Program for Cities Proposed to Avert 'Disaster'

New York—A broad but specific 10-point program to meet the nation's urban crisis has been formulated by the AFL-CIO as the basis of a "great national effort" that must be undertaken immediately.

Complacency in the face of the growing turmoil in the cities can lead to disaster, the federation's Executive Council warned. The nation cannot wait to get started "and the federal government must supply the leadership and resources," the council emphasized. The AFL-CIO program, based on a detailed analysis and recommendations of its Economic Policy Committee, promised no overnight successes, terming it rather a "step-by-step proposal for both immediate action and solid achievement."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, discussing the council program at a press conference, said it emphasized the need for government action, that when jobs and housing are needed the government must be the "employer and landlord of last resort."

Business as usual and "profits as usual will not solve the urban problem," Meany stressed. Labor is convinced also, he added, that the country can meet its commitments in Viet Nam and at home, that "we don't have to abandon one or the other."

In terms of jobs he commented that the emphasis is on government financing for public facilities programs of which there are thousands waiting to be started. This, he emphasized, "is not raking leaves or putting people on the dole" but providing gainful employment on projects that are badly needed. **(Text of the 10-point program appears on Page 7.)**

The council said that the urban crisis is rooted in the "radical social and economic changes of the past quarter of a century as well as in the tragic history of Negro slavery, segregation and discrimination." It pointed up population shifts, migration from farms and rural areas, the lack of jobs for uneducated, unskilled workers and the critical lack of housing.

"Immediate measures" are needed to provide jobs, decent housing and community facilities, the council said, and planned programs over the next decade or two are required to revitalize the metropolitan areas. To accomplish this aim it proposed the following program:

1 Million Jobs

1. One million public service jobs for those now unemployed or under-employed based on congressional approval of a $4 billion program to fund federal, state and local government agencies and non-profit organizations along the lines of the bill, introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.). The Clark bill reported out by the Senate Labor Committee is a step in the right direction, the council said.

2. Two and one-half million

(Continued on Page 3)

Honest Bargaining Held Key to School Disputes

New York—The path to better schools is reached not through court injunctions but through "honest good-faith collective bargaining," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement of support for union teachers.

In New York, Michigan and Illinois, members of the American Federation of Teachers are "engaged in crucial battles for their own economic advancement and the improvement of the public school system," the council said in a statement. In those states, and in future battles that are "certain to come," the AFL-CIO "solidly supports its affiliate, the AFT" and urges members of affiliated unions to "give these teachers the support they need at this time," the council declared.

The AFL-CIO "has a long-time heritage of support for public school systems" and the achievement of "decent standards of pay and working conditions for the teachers into whose care we entrust our children," the council recalled.

"We say to the boards of education and the local and state officials," the statement added, "that their use of court injunctions will not educate children, will not provide the better school systems we need, will not solve the problems of the neglected youngsters of the ghettos and will not provide the

(Continued on Page 11)

AFL-CIO Membership Registers Sharp Growth

New York—The paid per capita membership of the AFL-CIO climbed to 14,284,183 for the six-month period ending June 30, 1967, Federation Pres. George Meany reported.

The rising membership trend that started in 1963-64, Meany told reporters, has produced an increase of 1,549,000 members in a three-year period.

The 14,284,183 figure for the first six months of this year was almost 900,000 higher than for the same period a year ago, according to the report of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to the Executive Council. The membership figures are based on actual per capita payments to the AFL-CIO by its affiliates and averaged over a six or 12-month period.

Meany commented that the growth resulted from union organizing campaigns and with some exceptions has been pretty much across the board. Besides the actual growth in numbers, he said, unions were making more progress than ever in winning for their members benefits and conditions unheard of 20 years ago while playing a tremendous role in the life of the nation and its communities.

In reply to a reporter's query he said the growth figures contain an answer for some of labor's critics, declaring "I don't think we are moribund; I don't think we are going out of business; I don't think we are wedded to the status quo; I don't think we are old, grumbly or grouchy or what have you."

The figures showed a per capita membership of 12,735,000 in the 1963-64 year ending June 30, climbing to 12,981,000 in 1964-65 to 13,385,000 in 1965-66 and to 13,957,000 in 1966-67.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES in the area of labor-management relations, which are under his direction, were discussed by Assistant Labor Sec. Thomas R. Donahue with members of the Executive Council in New York. Donahue is a former executive assistant to the president of the Building Service Employes.

Senate Remedies Urged:

Major Defects Cited In Social Security Bill

New York—Labor looked to the Senate to remedy major defects in the House-passed social security bill.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said the 12.5 percent raise in benefits voted by the House is "not nearly enough," particularly for those receiving the lowest payments.

It charged that "drastic and punitive" restrictions on public welfare programs "would fall most heavily on innocent children" and tougher eligibility standards for medical aid to the needy would deprive "hundreds of thousands" of persons of adequate health care.

The Executive Council urged the Senate to restore key provisions of the Administration's proposals "as a down payment on the fully up-to-date social security system the nation should have as soon as possible." The Senate Finance Committee is currently holding hearings on the social security bill.

Pres. Johnson's proposal for higher benefits would raise at least 2 million social security beneficiaries out of poverty, the council said, while "the House bill would achieve this goal for only half that number."

It criticized the House refusal to extend medicare coverage to the disabled, declaring:

Most Needful Group

"This is a group with limited incomes and higher-than-average medical costs who particularly need and deserve the protection medicare can offer."

The council noted also that the House bill "does virtually nothing to put brakes on skyrocketing fees and charges paid under medicare. These rapidly rising costs," the statement charged, "are forcing up, at an unprecedented rate the medical costs of all Americans."

The "worst features" of the bill, the council said, undermine the "fundamental principle that people who are unable to work or cannot find jobs are entitled to public assistance."

It said the need is for higher minimum levels of welfare payments, coupled with "greatly stepped-up training and employment programs for welfare recipients."

Instead, the statement noted, the House voted to force mothers with children into questionable training programs, "with no assurance that the training would be adequate or that there would be employment after training is completed." The House bill also puts a ceiling on the number of children in a state whose families could be given assistance because of the absence of a father.

The federation's leadership also expressed dismay that the House refused Pres. Johnson's request to transfer the community work and training program for welfare recipients to the Dept. of Labor and the lack of safeguards against sub-minimum wages.

Enactment of a good social security bill is "a major legislative objective of the AFL-CIO this year," the council statement stressed.

Apart from the retrogressive public assistance features, the House bill improves the social security system "somewhat," the Executive Council said. But it "falls far short of the steps which can and should be taken now to improve the lives of 23 million elderly and others on social security."

Council Sets Disputes Plan Policy For Federal Government Unions

New York—A union that has not secured exclusive recognition with a federal government agency or unit should not be allowed to preclude other unions from attempting to win that recognition for its members, the AFL-CIO Executive Council ruled.

The ruling came in an unanimously adopted statement by the council on the application of the federation's internal disputes plan to collective bargaining relationships with government agencies based on an extensive study by a council subcommittee.

The statement laid down these guidelines for the operation of Article XXI of the federation's constitution, the article that sets up the disputes plan:

- It is not a violation of the disputes plan for an affiliate to attempt to secure exclusive recognition in an appropriate bargaining unit of federal employes governed by Executive Order 10988 even though one or more other affiliates are the formal or informal representatives of employes in that unit.
- It is a violation of Article XXI for a union which seeks only formal or informal recognition to attempt to sign up members of an incumbent union which already has formal recognition.
- The interpretation of Article XXI is not intended to cover cases involving state, county or municipal employes, for the "time is not ripe for the resolution of the problems presented by the various complex state laws governing collective bargaining by state employes."

Executive Order 10988 issued by Pres. Kennedy in 1962 providing for collective bargaining for federal employes, set up various forms of recognition keyed to the number of workers a union represented. The lowest form, requiring the smallest number of members, was informal recognition; the next highest form is formal recognition. A union chosen by a majority of workers in the bargaining unit receives exclusive recognition.

The order was issued after the AFL-CIO adopted its internal disputes plan which did not specifically cover unions in the federal service. The council, given the authority under the article to interpret its application, set up a special subcommittee to study the situation after a number of cases arose.

Months of Study

The subcommittee, headed by Vice Pres. Paul Phillips and including Vice Presidents A. J. DeAndrade and John J. Grogan, recommended the statement adopted by the council. The recommendation came after months of study and a survey of all affiliates, soliciting their views.

The subcommittee reported that a majority of the affiliates that replied with specific opinions on the matter favored the view that the protection of Article XXI should not be afforded where the incumbent union has only informal or formal recognition and another union seeks exclusive recognition. Three affiliates said the union with informal or formal recognition should be protected.

Assessing the replies and the arguments, the subcommittee concluded that "only the highest form of recognition available should be considered an established bargaining relationship entitled to full and absolute protection under Article XXI."

The text of the council's statement:

Pursuant to its authority to interpret Article XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution, and upon the recommendation of its special committee to study Article XXI's application to collective bargaining relationships with government agencies, the Executive Council hereby decides that it is not a violation of Article XXI for one affiliate to attempt to secure exclusive recognition in an appropriate bargaining unit of federal employes governed by E. O. 10988 even though one or more other affiliates are the formal or informal representatives of employes in that unit. The council is of the opinion that a union which has not secured the highest, most advanced form of certification and recognition available under E. O. 10988 should not be allowed to preclude other unions, and the members of the bargaining unit, from enjoying the benefits that flow from exclusive recognition.

Consistent with its earlier decision in the Massillon Hospital Case No. 64-84 the council wishes to emphasize, therefore, that it is a violation of Article XXI for a union which seeks only formal or informal recognition to attempt to sign up members of an incumbent union which already has formal or informal recognition.

Finally, nothing in this statement is intended to cover cases involving state, county or municipal employes. The council does not believe that the time is ripe for the resolution of the problems presented by the various complex state laws covering collective bargaining by state employes. Experience under the limited decisions announced herein will serve as a guide to the full resolution of that issue at the proper time.

Success Noted In Mediating Disputes Cases

New York—Mediation continues to prove successful in settling over 60 percent of the cases filed under the AFL-CIO internal disputes plan, the federation Executive Council reported.

The council reported that 84 cases have been filed in the first eight months of 1967 bringing to a total of 683 the number filed since the plan went into operation as Article XXI of the federation's constitution in 1962.

Of those 683 cases, 420 have been settled by mediation or mediation is still in progress.

Of a total 235 determinations made by impartial umpires under the plan, violations were found in 168 cases. The subcommittee of the Executive Council set up to receive appeals from the umpire's decisions received 76 cases. In 62 it denied the appeal; in 9 it referred them to the council.

The subcommittee received 41 complaints of non-compliance with the determinations of the umpires and achieved compliance in 22.

Since the last report the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen was found to be in non-compliance and placed under sanctions required by the plan. Other unions under sanctions are the Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, Journeymen Stonecutters of North America, Switchmen's Union of North America, and the Intl. Typographical Union.

Expanded Funds Sought For Anti-Poverty Effort

New York—"There must be no retreat" in the war on poverty, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

It termed the programs launched by the Office of Economic Opportunity "a good beginning" and urged Congress to put aside partisan politics and provide more money to expand the effort.

The Executive Council gave a strong endorsement to the poverty bill reported by the Senate Labor Committee—including the billion dollar emergency job program sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). The Senate bill, it said, should be "adopted without amendment."

The emergency employment section of the bill, the council noted, would provide an estimated 200,000 "meaningful" jobs in both the public and private sectors of the economy. "We strongly urge the Senate to approve it," the resolution said, as "an important first step" toward a needed million jobs.

Pledging the labor movement's determination "to push steadfastly on to victory over poverty," the council declared:

"We must bring the millions living under conditions of privation and poverty into the mainstream of our national life.

"The war on poverty being carried on under the Office of Economic Opportunity is an important step in this direction. It was intended and to a large degree has been successful in involving the poor in such community action programs as Head Start, neighborhood health centers, legal services and the Neighborhood Youth Corps."

These, the council said, deserve "the continued support of the American people and of Congress."

The Executive Council urged the House Labor Committee, currently working on the poverty bill, to reject a proposal to pay a 25 percent wage subsidy to private firms employing unskilled youth.

It stressed that "the AFL-CIO strongly opposes such a wage subsidy as an ill-advised incentive for short-term, substandard jobs when the emphasis should properly be placed on the training necessary for permanent employment . . ."

VIET NAM was the subject discussed when AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran (left) introduced his son, Joseph P., to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan during the Executive Council meeting in New York. Sullivan was one of the U.S. observers of the Viet Nam election and young Curran recently returned from two years service there as an Army sergeant.

Jobs, Housing Top 10-Point Cities Plan

Council Stresses Critical Needs, Rallies Support of Major Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

to rally to their aid. In the three states now involved "and in future battles that are certain to come, the AFL-CIO solidly supports" the AFT, the council declared. **(Story, Page 1.)**

● Reaffirmed full support for the 19 unions led by the Steelworkers involved in the two-months strike in the nonferrous metal industry pledging "any and all support necessary to assure the workers involved the victory to which they are entitled." **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Called for a consumer boycott of the products of the Boren Clay Products Co. which has forced the Brick & Clay workers into a six-months strike in North Carolina using tactics similar to those of J. P. Stevens & Co., previously denounced by the council. **(Story, Page 5.)**

In the legislative and domestic area, the council:

● Called on the Senate to make vitally needed changes in the House-passed social security bill, which it said falls short of needs and is "drastic and punitive" in the public welfare area. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Urged the Senate to adopt without amendment the anti-poverty legislation reported out by the Senate Labor Committee. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● **Supported the demands by federal employe unions for salaries comparable to remuneration in private employment with special attention to the inequities in postal pay scales. (Story, this page.)**

● Approved subscription television, subject to appropriate restrictions and safeguards, as recommended by a committee of the Federal Communications Commission. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Called for in-depth government investigation of the American Farm Bureau Federation and its operations. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Heard a report on the current operations of the Labor Dept. from Assistant Labor Sec. Thomas Donahue.

In the area of foreign affairs, the council:

● Said government restrictions on the outflow of private capital are necessary to "protect the national interest." **(Story, this page.)**

● Called for repeal of a section of the tariff code that permits runaway American plants to locate in the Mexican border area and exploit low wages for greater profits. **(Story, Page 4.))**

● Demanded that the U.S. Attorney General take all necessary steps to stop the use of alien labor for strikebreaking purposes. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● **Voted $50,000 for the "impact projects" program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, a program it said is having a significant and important effect in Latin America. (Story, Page 4.)**

● Heard a detailed report from Vice Pres. David Sullivan on his recent trip to Viet Nam as part of the team of observers at the election there.

● Invited the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to hold its 1968 congress in New York City.

● Received a detailed briefing on problems facing the upcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly from U.S. Ambassador to the UN Arthur Goldberg.

On federation matters, the Council:

● Voted to propose to the 1967 AFL-CIO convention in December changes in the federation's constitution to eliminate the Executive Committee and to drop the requirement that meetings of the General Board be held every year, suggesting instead that they be held at the call of the president or the council.

● **Accepted, with regret the resignation of Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates, president emeritus of the Bricklayers, and elected John H. Lyons, president of the Iron Workers, to replace him. (Story, this page.)**

● Ruled that a union that has not secured exclusive recognition with a federal government agency or unit should not be allowed to preclude other unions from attempting to win recognition for its members—an interpretation of Article XXI as it applies to this area. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Received a report showing that the Internal Disputes plan was continuing to operate effectively with over 60 percent of cases filed settled at the mediation level. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Discussed the need for a national labor college to provide training for union staff members and instructed the Committee on Education to come in with a report on the matter.

The COPE Administrative Committee, which includes all council members, voted to set up a series of meetings around the nation in the early spring of 1968 involving union staffs and officers and local labor officials in preparation for the 1968 elections.

The council also voted contributions to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Group Health Association, National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, League for Industrial Democracy, Jewish Labor Committee and the Intl. Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers. No action was taken for the time being on a request from the Urban Coalition for financial support on grounds that the specifics of how it will function were not available.

THE AFL-CIO's new vice president, John H. Lyons, president of the Iron Workers, is welcomed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany following his election to the Executive Council to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Harry C. Bates, president emeritus of the Bricklayers.

John H. Lyons Elected To Executive Council

New York—John H. Lyons, president of the Iron Workers, has been elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of its Executive Council.

Lyons was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harry C. Bates, a member of the council since the formation of the AFL-CIO and a member of the former AFL Executive Council for 20 years.

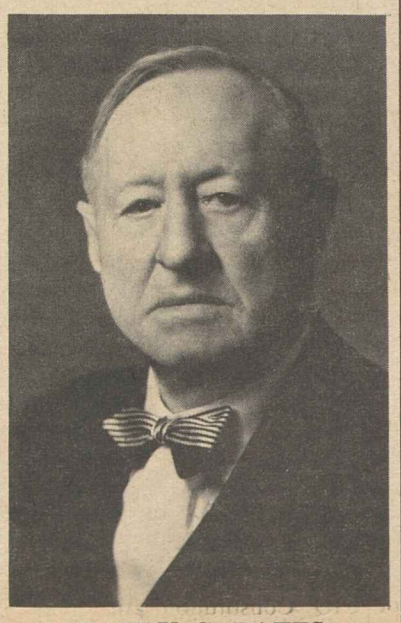
Lyons, 48, has been president of the Iron Workers since 1961 and a member of the union for 30 years. He worked at the trade while attending the University of Missouri where he received a degree in mechanical engineering in 1942. After service in the Air Force he worked on construction jobs throughout the country until 1954 when he joined the union's staff. He was elected a vice president in 1958.

The council adopted a resolution accepting with deepest regret Bates' resignation and expressing its appreciation for the services he rendered. Bates served for many years as president of the Bricklayers and is currently president emeritus of the union. He will be a vice president emeritus of the AFL-CIO.

The council noted that Bates has "devoted his entire life to the trade union movement, to the cause of achieving a better land for his fellow man," and that he has been "a source of strength and wisdom to this executive council."

Lyons is a vice president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades and Metal Trades Departments and serves as a member of the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes panel.

He has been active in public affairs, serving on government advisory councils and committees on equal employment opportunity, employment security and juvenile delinquency. He is a member of the National Commission on Codes, Zoning, Taxation & Development appointed by Pres. Johnson early this year to make an in-depth study of major urban problems.



HARRY C. BATES

U.S. Urged to Restrict Private Capital Export

New York—The AFL-CIO called for government restrictions on the outflow of private capital to "protect the national interest."

An "immediate and thorough congressional investigation of the economic and financial operations of U. S. private investment in foreign countries," is urgent, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council's statement pointed out that the sharp rise in the past 15 years, mostly to industrial nations, has "cost American jobs, cut into American exports and added to imports." Unregulated outflows of U. S. private capital "are not in the best interests of the American people," it said.

The book value of direct private investment in foreign countries skyrocketed from about $12 billion in 1950 to $49 billion in 1965 and is "considerably more at present," the council declared. The AFL-CIO does not oppose the export of private capital as a matter of principle, the council added, but contended that "private capital should not have absolute freedom of movement from U. S. to foreign countries regardless of consequences."

It noted that business profits are under various restraints in the U. S. such as health and safety standards, tax policies and minimum wage laws. "Under these measures our nation has prospered, business has expanded and profits have grown," the council declared, adding, "it is now time for government restrictions on the outflow of private capital."

A background paper issued by the council detailed the kind and locations of foreign investments of U. S. companies, the changing pattern of these investments and their impact on international trade. On the latter, the paper declared "it is clear that soaring investments of U. S. companies in foreign countries has had an adverse impact on international trade in at least several industries and a large number of products." The export of capital has also had an adverse impact on the balance of payments deficit, the paper added.

Pay Reforms Pressed for Federal Jobs

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee to carry out the mandate of the 1962 salary reform law by bringing all salaried federal employes up to the pay levels of comparable jobs in private industry.

The council also declared that postal workers are entitled to a higher pay classification as well as a general salary increase.

"Postal employes have an additional problem," the council said, because "there are no jobs in private industry to which their task can be compared."

Present pay grades for non-supervisory postal workers, the statement contended, "do not properly reflect the value and importance of services performed."

It urged that all postal salaries through Level 5 be raised a grade "to bring elementary justice to post office clerks and letter carriers."

Potters' Vice President Leonard Greco Dies

New Brighton, Pa. — Leonard Greco, a vice president of the Operative Potters and secretary-treasurer of the Beaver County Central Labor Council, died here at the age of 64.

A double-amputee himself, he was a frequent visitor to veterans hospitals, encouraging servicemen who lost their legs. Greco was president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and was a past president of his local union.

Massive Action Asked To Save Nation's Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

new housing units each year including specific numbers of low-cost and moderate-cost housing, rent supplements, open housing in the suburbs and cities, urban renewal keyed to balanced neighborhoods and an adequately financed model cities program.

3. Improved and expanded mass transit.

4. A $2 billion a year grant-in-aid program to step up construction of public facilities.

5. A substantially expanded Neighborhood Youth Corps program to help youngsters remain in school and to provide work and training for dropouts.

6. Programs to assure quality education for all groups including federal subsidy for the More Effective School plan and vocational education geared to the modern job market.

7. Manpower training linked with job placement and increased training allowances.

8. A restructuring of the public welfare assistance program based on need alone with a federal minimum standard of payments and adequate federal funds.

9. Relief of rural poverty by federal legislation especially in the southern and southwestern states including a complex of programs to assist people living there.

10. Economic planning, under federal leadership to inventory needs for housing, public facilities and services to facilitate application of the nation's resources to meet the needs of a rapidly growing urban population.

Pay TV Plan Backed With Safeguards

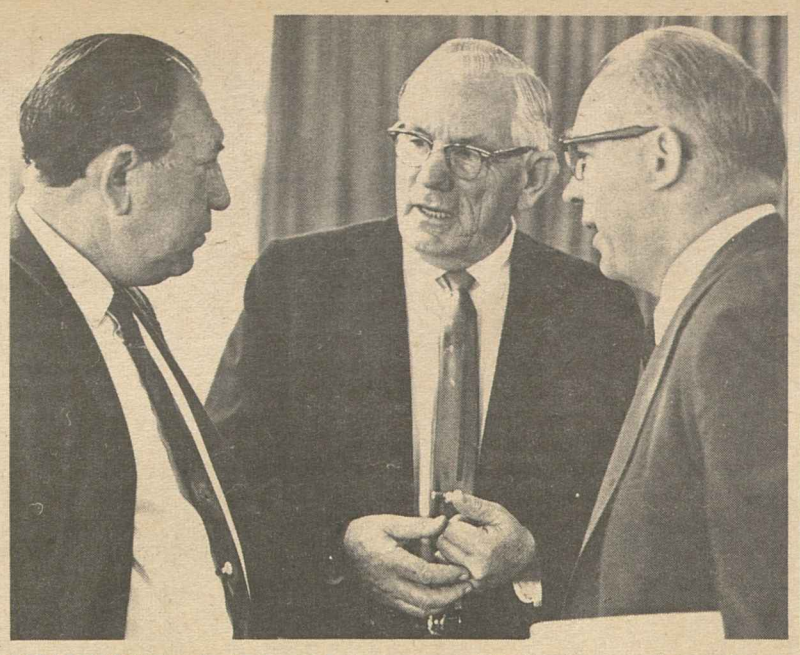
New York—Subscription television, subject to appropriate restrictions and safeguards, was approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The Council adopted, with two members recorded as abstaining, a statement giving general support to the proposals of the Subscription Television Committee of the Federal Communications Commission. Those abstaining were Vice Presidents Richard Walsh and David Sullivan, the presidents respectively of the Theatrical Stage Employes and the Building Service Employes.

The FCC committee report sets up certain safeguards on the type of service, the preempting of time from free TV and the preempting of programs from free TV.

The council noted that the 1957 AFL-CIO convention adopted a resolution of opposition to pay TV and that the issue had not been considered by subsequent conventions. Last month a meeting of affiliates having a direct interest in the STV proposal was held with the preponderant view that the FCC should permit STV subject to restrictions and safeguards and continuing review by the commission.

The council noted that while the system would have an adverse effect upon employment in some fields it could have a beneficial effect on employment in others and that the development of new programming resources "would be in the interest of the viewing public."



CHAIRMAN of AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, discusses background paper on America's Urban Crisis with two other committee members at Executive Council meeting. Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union is at left; Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at right.

Ban Sought on Plants That Flee to Mexico

New York—The AFL-CIO called for repeal of a section of the tariff code that permits runaway American plants to locate in the Mexican border area and exploit low wages for greater profits.

The federation's Executive Council warned that operations in the area are expanding sharply and that the loss of jobs by U.S. workers and gain of extra profits to U.S. companies "are clear." The council statement called for U.S.-Mexican border commissions to consult with organized labor of both countries on the problem and urged the U.S. "to establish a general policy in opposition to this type of unregulated low-wage operations and to refuse assistance and advice to the foreign movement of plants that result in the loss of American jobs." Since the plants in the area are operating within the U.S. economy, the council added, U.S. labor standards should prevail.

The runaway pattern is based on setting up factories on the Mexican side of the border with the exclusive objective of producing goods for export. These plants import machinery, raw materials and semi-finished goods into Mexico duty free. When the products are shipped in finished form into the U.S. the tariff is based not on the cost of the product but on the value added in the Mexican plant, which is essentially the low wages of the Mexican border workers.

The council noted that the AFL-CIO has consistently supported efforts to improve economic, social and political relations between the U.S. and Mexico in terms of mutual benefits to workers in both countries. "At no time, however," the council added, "has the AFL-CIO approved programs designed to encourage runaway plants, undercut U.S. labor standards or to subsidize unregulated imports based only on low-wage competition from other countries."

The problem, a background paper issued by the council noted, grows out of the Mexican National Frontier program, designed to develop the border area, a strip 12.5 miles wide plus the state of Baja California. The program is geared to attracting U.S. capital in exchange for cheap Mexican labor.

The growth of the runaway pattern is detailed in the background paper which notes also that the U.S. government has set up a border commission which will meet with its Mexican counterpart to determine future policies.

Probe Pushed to Unveil Farm Bureau Activities

New York—A government investigation of the American Farm Bureau Federation and its use of U.S. "property and personnel to advance its fortunes and its ultra-right-wing philosophies" was called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The call for an in-depth investigation was coupled with support for the one-man efforts of Rep. Joseph Y. Resnick (D-N.Y.) "in his endeavors to get the Farm Bureau to make public the true nature of that organization."

The council called also on the House Agriculture Committee to aid "rather than hamper" Resnick's attempts to "unveil the tainted business and lobbying activities" of the Farm Bureau.

The council's statement reviewed the role of the "ultra-conservative, big-business oriented" organization, citing its record in opposing programs for small and medium-sized farmers, progressive and liberal legislation and its all-out attack on the labor movement. It cited its role also as a "haven for right-wing extremists, providing them platforms and pay for speeches and distributing literature which attacks with venom the institutions that are the foundation of democracy and freedom."

Resnick's investigation of the Farm Bureau was termed "courageous" by the council, which pointed out that he has revealed "startling, new information about the operations" of the Farm Bureau.

Resnick's charges, the council noted, involved the organization's tax-exempt status, its insurance business, its operation of migrant labor camps, its use of government buildings, its various profit-making business enterprises and its control of the rural press.

The Farm Bureau, the council said, opposed all rural area development and anti-poverty programs, medicare and improved social security, minimum wages and labor act protection for farm workers. The organization actively backs "right-to-work" laws, would prohibit industry-wide bargaining and backs the shackling of unions with anti-trust laws.

'Impact' Funds Voted to Aid Latin Workers

New York—The "impact projects" program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development has had a significant and important effect in Latin America, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in appropriating an additional $50,000 for the program.

The council has approved a total of $200,000 since November 1964 for these small, local action projects that give immediate, tangible aid to democratic union members throughout Latin America and complement other AIFLD programs in low-cost housing and worker banks.

Federation Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, AIFLD secretary-treasurer, and William C. Doherty, Jr., the organization's administrator, told the council in a report that in view of the past effectiveness of the program, the additional funds would be in keeping with AFL-CIO policy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in announcing the appropriation at a press conference, reviewed some of the 96 projects approved for 17 Latin American countries since the initiation of the program and praised its accomplishments as an outstanding demonstration of American labor's concern for Latin American workers and helping build free and democratic labor movements in those countries.

Labor Dept. Fills Intl. Affairs Posts

Two high-level appointments have been made in the Labor Dept.'s international affairs program.

Darwin M. Bell shifts from the Peace Corps Latin American program to become deputy assistant secretary of labor for international affairs. Herman N. Blackman, a career employe, becomes administrator of the Bureau of Intl. Affairs.

19 Unions Hold Firm:

Full Support Voted To Copper Strikers

New York—Members of 19 affiliated unions on strike against major U.S. copper, lead, zinc and silver firms were assured in an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement that "all of American labor" stands back of the 40,000 strikers.

Forced to walk out July 15 by management's "take it or leave it" one-offer stance, the nonferrous industry's miners and other workers have "battled for fair wages and working conditions in an industry where both are notoriously inadequate," the council said in voting support.

"Standing together, these 19 unions, led by the United Steelworkers of America, are presenting a united front against corporations which have refused to provide their workers with realistic conditions," the council declared.

American labor not only believes the strike justifiable but also "supports the coordinated efforts of the unions involved," said the statement. It pledged "any and all support necessary to assure the workers involved the victory to which they are entitled."

The council action followed a pledge of strike support from the Steelworkers executive board, which voted at a Pittsburgh meeting to "lend our solid support to this strike until victory is achieved, no matter how long" the struggle.

USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony told his union's board the companies "still are unwilling to move from their pre-strike positions and from their totally unrealistic and unacceptable initial offers."

Molony and other members of the 19-union coordinating committee returned from Washington after an attempt by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Alexander Trowbridge to get negotiations resumed proved futile. The companies refused to bargain, the union men reported.

The strike is "directly attributable to the industry's stubborn refusal to recognize the pressing and legitimate needs of its workers, and to its refusal to bargain in good faith," the USWA board declared.

Noting that "workers strike only as a last resort," the statement said the strikers "would like nothing better than to achieve a just settlement and return to their jobs" but "they are determined not to return until an equitable settlement is reached."

Union negotiators said they are "convinced that the industry is attempting to create a situation in which the government would allow a further increase" in the price of copper. The last price hike in January of 2 cents per pound "in itself could finance a settlement" of 20 percent, they said.

They noted that nonferrous metals workers lag behind employes in other major industries in wages, pensions and other contract areas. With their 1964 wage gains "virtually wiped out" by constantly rising prices, they perceive that industry, despite its "extremely high profitability," remains blind to its responsibility "to share these profits equitably with its workers," the USWA statement said.

The union has sent a request for financial assistance to all local unions, staff members and others. Its executive board urged additional funds to supplement the "substantial amounts currently being expended for strike relief."

Fruitless Talks

The July 15 walkout followed more than two months of fruitless negotiations and extension of the contracts for two weeks. Key issues include a wage increase, cost-of-living protection, wage structure revision, major pension and insurance improvements, and changes in other provisions.

Industry's Big Four companies, and four smaller firms following their lead, made one offer estimated by the unions to be worth an inadequate 12 cents an hour each year. The companies are Anaconda, Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., and American Smelting & Refining Co.—the Big Four—plus Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., U.S. Metals Co. and Miami Copper Co.

Besides the USWA the striking unions are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Machinists, Operating Engineers, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Molders, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen and the Office & Professional Employes.

U.S. Crackdown Urged On Alien Strikebreaking

New York—The AFL-CIO called on the U.S. Attorney General to take all necessary steps to stop the use of alien labor for strikebreaking purposes.

The Federation's Executive Council adopted a statement declaring that the use of aliens as strikebreakers in Texas and California "is becoming more critical daily and demands immediate correction."

Pointing out that the AFL-CIO has supported liberal immigration but has opposed any policy which would permit the use of immigrant labor to depress American standards of wages, benefits and conditions, it stressed that this very situation exists today.

Holders of special visas—commonly known as green cards—have been hired and exploited in fields where American workers are now on strike, the council declared, citing experiences in Texas and California.

Noting that earlier this year the Immigration & Naturalization Service had enacted regulations designed to eliminate the practice, the council said the interpretation of the regulation "has rendered it impotent and devoid of meaning." What is happening, the council said, is that green card holders already in the states are being used as strikebreakers and growers, who are not struck, are importing workers who are then transferred into strikebound fields.

Once a strike has been certified by the secretary of labor, the council asserted, no holder of a special visa "should be allowed to offer himself for employment within the area of a labor dispute so long as the strike exists."

Strict enforcement of this policy in the field with adequate and efficient personnel is a necessity, the council said in calling for action by the Justice Dept.

Concern To All:

Labor Rallies Behind UAW Ford Strikers

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council pledged its full support in the current strike of 160,000 Auto Workers against the Ford Motor Co., declaring that "the success of the UAW in this strike is a matter of concern to the entire trade union movement."

All federation affiliates, the Council said, can be counted on to rally to the support of the UAW and its members in their "battle for economic justice with the auto industry."

The council noted that the union was "forced to strike" Ford to obtain "the honorable and equitable contract terms the company refused to accept at the collective bargaining table."

The statement added that the union's walkout resulted from the "adamant refusal" of auto's Big Three companies to "give UAW members their proper share of the fruits of the industry's advancing technology."

Other developments in the strike that began Sept. 6:

● Ford management and union representatives met briefly Sept. 11 and agreed to resume bargaining talks interrupted by the walkout. Talks on non-economic issues were scheduled for Sept. 15 at Ford's central offices in Dearborn, Mich.

● UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey notified all local union presidents that the special UAW convention scheduled for Sept. 23 has been rescheduled for Sunday, Oct. 8 at Cobo Hall, Detroit. It will review the status of 1967 auto bargaining; consider revising the union dues schedule "to provide adequate strike funds to meet the challenges" of 1967-68 bargaining, and the union constitution relating to dues payments, the strike fund and related subjects.

● Ford locals began registering strikers for benefit payments of $20 to $30 a week due the week of Sept. 17.

UAW headquarters reported that 28 local plant agreements have been reached by Ford labor and management bargainers, with 70 local pacts still unsettled.

The union said it expects about 3,500 delegates from all U.S. and Canadian locals to attend the Oct. 8 convention. Present dues of $5 a month may be raised to $5 a week for the duration of the contract emergency, union sources said.

Meanwhile UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, head of the union's General Motors Dept., and Douglas Fraser, head of its Chrysler Dept., made the rounds of regional and local union groups to arrange dues collections and distribution of new dues books because of the expiration of Big Three contracts. GM and Chrysler refused a union request for contract extension and all UAW members are working without contract protection at plants of the unstruck firms.

In Canada, the UAW continued contract talks with Ford, GM and Chrysler for 45,000 union workers, whose contracts are still in effect. GM contracts expire Oct. 31 for 23,000 workers; Chrysler contracts Nov. 15 for 11,000, and Ford pacts Dec. 1 for another 11,000. Non-economic issues are the main subjects of talks in Toronto and Windsor, the union reported.

Negotiations on U.S. contracts began July 10. The Big Three firms made one economic offer, which the UAW called "entirely inadequate and inequitable" in view of lush company profits. An offer to raise wages 13 cents an hour the first contract year was merely an extension of current contract provisos, according to UAW bargainers.

ON STRIKE FOR JUSTICE, Auto Workers picket signs proclaim at Ford assembly plant in Los Angeles, where 2,600 UAW members are on strike and plant executives watch from roof in background. Some 160,000 workers walked out Sept. 6 at 92 Ford locations.

3M Company Must Participate In Coordinated Talks, Court Rules

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. must bargain with a union committee that includes "observers" from other unions in 3M's 70-plant chain, a U.S. District Court judge ruled in a test of the right of unions to engage in coordinated bargaining.

The ruling brought management back to the bargaining table within hours under a prior agreement between labor and company representatives.

Judge Philip Neville issued a temporary injunction under Section 10(j) of the labor act restraining the company from refusing to bargain with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at St. Paul, Maplewood and Hastings, Minn., where OCAW Locals 6-75 and 6-418 represent 3,500 3M employes.

The judge's order will remain in effect until the National Labor Relations Board, and the courts, dispose of an OCAW charge that the company has refused to bargain with it, he specified.

The order also:

● Restricts the two local unions to the presence at their negotiations of not more than three selected officers or members of other unions, plus a representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., as in the past.

● Applies only to the locals that brought the NLRB charges.

● Prevents members of "outside" local unions from voting on acceptance or rejection of company proposals, and limits their role to one of "assisting and advising and negotiating" for the host locals and not for their own locals.

IUD Executive Dir. Jack T. Conway said that as a result of the ruling, three representatives of unions representing 20,000 other 3M workers will sit in as members of the OCAW bargaining committee at various stages of negotiations.

Referring to rulings by the Supreme Court and Circuit courts in previous coordinated bargaining cases, Neville cited two applicable sections of the labor act: "It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer . . . to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employes" and "employes shall have the right . . . to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

Interpreting this language literally, he said, "the unions may select union members . . . or anyone to represent them at the bargaining table; as indeed 3M can select whom it wishes on its bargaining committee."

He concluded there was reasonable cause to believe that the NLRB would find 3M guilty of unlawfully refusing to bargain. Besides, he reasoned, 3M will not be harmed if the NLRB and the courts later rule in its favor, whereas union members may suffer "irreparable harm" under the standards set down by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a General Electric Co. case involving coordinated bargaining.

Company negotiators walked out of bargaining sessions July 14 when OCAW bargainers showed up with observers from unions at two other 3M plants. OCAW filed charges Aug. 7 with the NLRB, which issued a complaint and prepared to take testimony.

The 3M firm has 70 plants making adhesive tape and other products. It has contracts with 55 local unions and more than 20 international unions.

Strong Support Voted Striking Clay Workers

New York—The six-month strike by members of the Brick & Clay Workers against four plants of Boren Clay Products Co. in Greensboro, N. C. has received strong backing from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council called all AFL-CIO affiliates "to give this struggle their full support" and also to join the union's boycott against Boren's bricks and clay pipe, shipped to the Midwest and East Coast.

The union overwhelmingly won a National Labor Relations Board election at the four plants in June 1966 but for the next nine months the company flatly refused to offer anything except a pension plan, termed "inadequate" by the union.

The union seeks a 20-cent-an-hour raise, an "adequate" pension program, an insurance plan, vacation and holiday benefits and a dues checkoff. The workers voted overwhelmingly to strike and the walkout began March 20.

Brick & Clay Workers' Pres. Paul Pelfrey said the "small but determined" band of members—86 in all—are solidly continuing the strike even though Boren has hired strikebreakers to operate at one-third capacity.

He charged that Boren officials "kept up a constant harassment" of local union officers and yard stewards. The union has unfair labor charges pending with the NLRB.

The council pointed out that in addition to its harassment of union leaders, Boren "has sought to arouse racial antagonisms and in other respects engage in tactics similar to those of giant J. P. Stevens & Co.

"Such flagrant attempts to frustrate workers in their lawful desire to organize and bargain collectively are as reprehensible when applied to a few workers as to many," the council asserted.

Steelworkers Vote Auto Strike Backing

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers' executive board knows that union members can obtain justice "only through resolute action" of the members themselves, it said in voting support for the Auto Workers in their strike against the Ford Motor Co.

Now involved in a "bitter struggle" with copper producers, the USWA board cited the "arrogant attitude" of large and powerful corporations. It said "we well know that neither the interest of the consumer nor the needs of the nation's economy" are persuasive in getting many big firms to bargain.

The USWA is "wholeheartedly in sympathy" with the auto strikers and will "provide any assistance necessary," it declared.

White House Fellow Named Aide to Wirtz

J. Timothy McGinley has been appointed a special assistant to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. McGinley, 27, served on the labor secretary's staff during the past year as a White House Fellow, one of a group of young men and women chosen for a year's service with key government officials.

He previously has been administrative assistant to the dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

Survey Finds Strikers Eligible for Welfare

Most communities do not discriminate against striking union members in their relief programs but aid in many of them is either "grossly inadequate" or "completely lacking," Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services, reported following a recent survey.

He based his finding on a questionnaire sent to local and county welfare departments to find out if strikers are eligible for surplus food, food stamp, general assistance and aid-to-dependent-children programs.

Of 288 communities replying, 279 had general assistance programs, with strikers eligible under 234 of them.

There were 166 areas having aid-for-dependent-children-of-unemployed programs, with 141 of them giving such aid where the jobless parent is a striker.

There were 192 communities having either surplus food or food stamp plan, and in all instances workers on strike were eligible.

In a letter to local AFL-CIO Community Services Committees, Perlis pointed out that while the results still show some discrimination against strikers, they represent progress in getting them accepted for aid programs in the past 20 years.

Even so, he observed, the results point up "the gross inadequacy of the public assistance program and its total absence in some areas, including such major industrial centers as Birmingham, Jacksonville and Nashville, for example."

He pointed out that the same situation "applies in the case of surplus foods, the food stamp and aid-to-dependent-children programs."

Big-City Lag

Major industrial centers such as New Haven, Newark, Terre Haute and Trenton "have neither a surplus food nor a food stamp program," and 23 communities, including New Orleans, Newark, Gary, Indianapolis, Miami and Minneapolis, "have no aid for dependent children of unemployed," Perlis noted.

He urged local community services committees and their representatives "to follow up with cities that do not have these programs, to find out why not and what can be done to initiate them."

'We Must Begin . . .'

ALL OF THE NEW MIGRANTS to America's cities of the past quarter of a century—whites and Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans—have faced the difficulties of adjusting to a new and strange environment. But these difficulties have been especially harsh for Negroes.

The Negro migrants to the cities of the past quarter of a century have brought with them a history of slavery, segregation, lack of education, and, frequently, poor health, as well as suspicion of government authorities. On coming to the cities of the North and the West, the new migrants have faced the discriminatory practices of those areas, lack of adequate housing and the impact of automation on job opportunities for uneducated, unskilled workers.

The northern and western cities are suffering, in part, from the social ills and delinquencies of the South—including color bars in private, state and local government employment; backward standards of education, vocational training and public welfare generally, with particularly low standards for Negroes and Mexican Americans; social patterns to enforce the dependency of both poor whites and Negroes.

Since World War II and particularly since the early 1950s, the spread of automation has been reducing the number of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs that require little or no education or training. The types of jobs that helped to adjust previous generations of foreign immigrants and rural American migrants into America's urban areas have not been expanding.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS indicate that probably about 20 percent of the population, within city limits, earns less than the amount necessary for a minimum decent standard of living. Within ghetto areas, perhaps 60 percent to 70 percent or more of the families are in that category. The result is badly overcrowded housing, inadequate diet, poor medical care, few books and magazines for about 20 percent of city families and about 60 to 70 percent of those who live in ghetto slums.

The hard-core slum areas continue to deteriorate. People with jobs, some skills and some regular incomes have been moving out. They are replaced with new migrants from the rural South—added to the remaining lowest-income families, the jobless, the aged and fatherless families.

Much of the long-delayed legislation of the 1960s to achieve partial adjustments to the radical changes in American life, were first steps, without previous experience, precedents and trained personnel. Moreover, federal appropriations for even these purposes were kept down by public apathy. Yet they were greatly oversold and their adoption aroused expectations of overnight solutions that were impossible to achieve.

America's urban crisis is a national complex of social problems—rather than simple problems of individual communities. No city or state government can solve them in isolation. Neither can private enterprise, even with the promise of tax subsidies. Their solution requires nationwide social measures, with adequate federal funds and standards.

Step by step, we must begin immediately to rebuild America's cities and lift the living conditions of the American people.

—Excerpted from background paper, America's Urban Crisis, prepared for the Executive Council by the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

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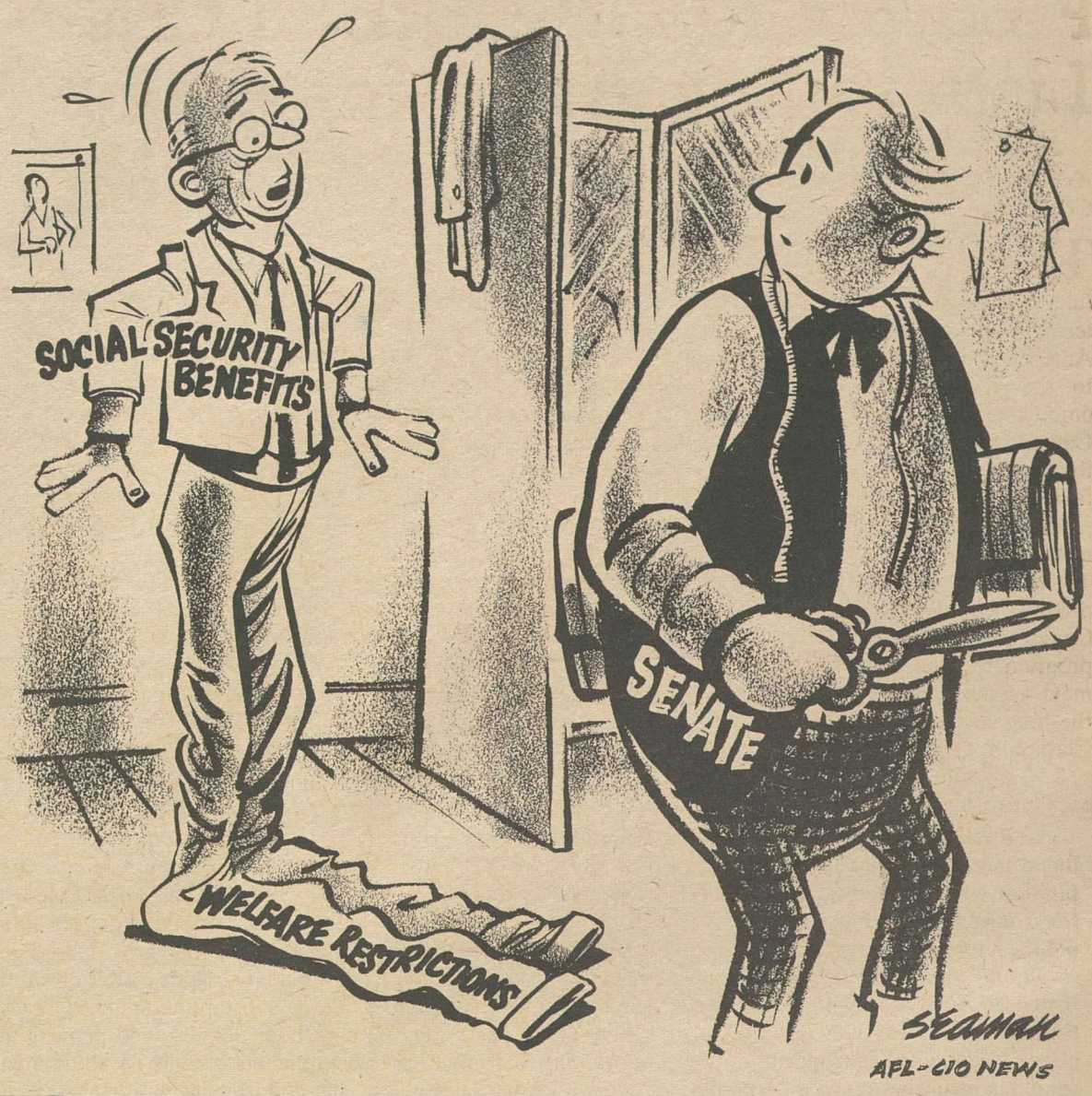
'It Needs Lots of Alterations'



Reminiscent of Bygone Era:

Industry's 'Peeping Tom' TV An Affront to Workers' Dignity

The following article, "TV—Peeping Tom of Industry?" appeared in the Aug. 31 issue of the IUE News.

"IN A HOUSTON JAIL, several television cameras are mounted in front of cell blocks in which the most troublesome prisoners are housed. Cameras are set up in full view of the prisoners. In a nearby viewing room, one guard watches a monitor and stands ready to sound an alarm if prisoners begin to create a disturbance. Prison officials report that simply because the cameras are always 'on guard', there has been a significant reduction in disturbances . . ."

This paragraph appeared in an article, "Can Your Company Use Closed Circuit Television?" in the September 1964 issue of Business Management magazine. Because "your company" probably doesn't run a city jail, the connection may be where the same article talks about the use of closed-circuit TV (CCTV) for plant security. At IBM's Endicott, N.Y., research and development facilities, CCTV is used to prevent stealing of secrets.

"In addition to strengthening security," says the article, "the presence of the cameras (boldly mounted in open and visible places) serves to make company employes more conscious of the confidential nature of their work."

The interrelation of management gain by transmission of production data on CCTV and possible worker loss via speed-up and subcontracting is illustrated in the June 1962 Factory magazine article, "Plant-wide TV System Keeps Eye on Production," concerning Hughes Aircraft Co., El Segundo, Calif. Says this article:

"Each monitoring station, by simply pressing a button, can get the machine load story. The scheduling department televises an endless rotating record of all machines on a plant-designed data presentation table. When there's a change, the operator immediately inserts the correction on the record with a grease pencil.

"Shop supervisors use these data to estimate production and delivery date of parts they will need. If production is too slow, they can ask for a speedup.

"If any machine or group of machines is over or under load, production and engineering supervisors can shift the work load within plant or contract some of the work outside . . ."

CCTV is used for security against theft and occupational hazard, for making possible remote control of what otherwise would be hazardous or awkward work, for legitimate maximizing of efficiency. It also helps management snoop on workers, facilitates speedups and the timing of subcontracting, and—along with other snooping devices—tends to convert the worker's sale of time and ability to produce into a sale of dignity. How much dignity does a woman worker have, on the foreman's TV screen, as she adjusts a garter?

At GM's Delco Radio, Kokomo, Ind., a few years ago, UAW said, workers could be watched over CCTV and overheard on intercom speaker-receivers at various points.

AN EXTREME CASE was reported in 1963, when the Communications Workers found a wide-angle lens camera attached to cabling in a telephone company building in New York. The camera was "focused for a direct side view of the urinals," CWA reported. AT&T wanted to identify the person who had been scribbling obscenities on the toilet wall.

IUE has had its share of such snoopery. In one case, union pressure helped persuade GE management to remove TV cameras mounted so the entire large motor generator fabrication shop could be watched at Schenectady.

A landmark victory was won at Electronic Instrument Co., Inc., Flushing, N.Y., in a magnificent decision by arbitrator Hubert T. Delany in 1965. EICO management installed TV cameras so the plant manager could watch the 95 IUE production workers.

Delany called this "a management action which does affect the working conditions of the employes and in fact imposes an appreciable and intolerable burden on them" in violation of the contract clause barring removal of beneficial conditions without good cause.

"The device," said Delany, "has such an inhibiting effect as to prevent the employes from performing their work with confidence and ease. Every employe has occasion to pause in the course of his work, to take a 'breather,' to scratch his head, to yawn, or otherwise be himself without affecting his work. An employe, with reason, would hesitate . . . to so behave, if his every action is being recorded on TV.

"To have workers constantly televised is, to me, reminiscent of the era depicted by Charlie Chaplin in 'Modern Times,' and constitutes . . . an affront to the dignity of man. I had hoped we had long passed that period in labor relations."

Executive Council Statement:

Program to Meet Urban Crisis Lists 10 Key Areas for Action

The following is excerpted from the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement on America's Urban Crisis, Sept. 12, 1967:

THE ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE of the AFL-CIO has given careful and thoughtful consideration to both immediate and long-term programs which will meet the needs of America's urban areas. The Committee's report to the Executive Council contains solid recommendations which the AFL-CIO Executive Council now adopts as its program for meeting the urban crisis. Specifically, the AFL-CIO calls for:

1. One million public service jobs for persons now unemployed or seriously under-employed. To provide this necessary means of helping people lift themselves out of poverty and deprivation, Congress must immediately adopt a $4 billion program to fund federal, state and local government agencies and non-profit organizations, along the lines of the O'Hara bill. We also consider the Clark bill a step in the right direction.

2. Two and a half million new housing units each year including:

A. Public housing through new and rehabilitated low-rent homes for the 20 percent of city families whose incomes are below requirements for a minimum decent standard of living. New public housing construction, now at a 30,000-to-40,000 annual level, should be immediately increased to 200,000 to 300,000 for each of the next two years and 500,000 a year thereafter. Adequate appropriations for the rent supplement program are a necessity.

B. Housing for lower middle-income families, not eligible for public housing and unable to afford decent dwellings in the standard, privately financed housing market. Federally subsidized interest rate loans and a federal subsidy for the partial abatement of local taxes on such properties are needed to increase construction of such housing by cooperatives, non-profit and limited dividend corporations. In addition, federal legislation should make it possible for such groups to acquire existing properties, with government insurance of long-term and low-interest loans.

C. Moderate-income housing, already operating with government-insured mortgages, stepped up through measures to increase involvement of pension funds, college endowment funds and private trusts.

D. Open housing, in suburbs as well as in cities, an essential part of a meaningful effort to rebuild our metropolitan areas.

E. Urban renewal no longer confined to commercial and expensive high-rise construction. The focus instead must be on homes in balanced neighborhoods, with families displaced by slum clearance given assistance in finding decent dwellings at rents they can afford.

F. Model Cities program, with adequate appropriations.

3. Mass transit, improved and expanded, is an urgent need in all metropolitan areas.

4. Accelerated construction of public facilities, such as water supplies, sewage systems, mass transit, schools, hospitals, day-care centers, playgrounds, libraries, museums, clean air and water, are essential to rebuild America's metropolitan areas. For this, we urge Congress to adopt at least a $2 billion a year grant-in-aid program to state and local governments.

5. A substantially expanded Neighborhood Youth Corps program to help youngsters remain in school and to provide work and training for those who have dropped out of school.

6. The opportunity for quality education can be met only by realizing the need to close the educational gap between the privileged and underprivileged school children of our nation, by special incentives to teachers in slum areas, federal subsidy of the More Effective School type program, full use of school buildings for job-training, adult education, and community centers. In addition, vocational training must be realistically geared to the modern job market.

7. Manpower training must be linked with job placement and training allowances must be increased so that trainees can afford to remain in the program.

8. Public welfare assistance must be restructured, with the program based on need alone. A federal minimum standard of payments and adequate federal funds should be provided, state work-incentive programs should enable welfare recipients to retain a substantial amount of the dollars they earn without penalty, and demeaning investigations of applicants should be eliminated, on the principle that comprehensive social services are a matter of right to those in need.

9. Relief of rural poverty, concentrated in the southern and southwestern states primarily, by federal legislation to provide farm workers with unemployment compensation and according to them the same right other workers have under the National Labor Relations Act to organize unions and bargain collectively; by adequate federal funds to assist low and moderate-income rural families to buy or rehabilitate housing; continuation and strengthening of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Education Act of 1965 in rural areas; federal aid in establishment of adequate public facilities, such as highways, hospitals, schools, vocational and technical training institutions; extension of the Agriculture Dept. recreational and tourist activities in rural areas, and provision of full and fair employment opportunities for Negroes, Mexican-Americans and other minorities to work in the industries of rural areas and in state and local governments.

10. Economic planning, under federal leadership, and including each state and metropolitan area, should include the development, coordination and maintenance of an inventory of needs for housing, public facilities and services, to facilitate application of the nation's resources to meet the needs of a rapidly growing urban population, while also providing a sound foundation for a continually increasing private economy.

Cogen Hits 'Piecemeal' Approach:

National Master Plan Urged To Upgrade Education in U.S.

THE PRESIDENT of the American Federation of Teachers, addressing a nationwide radio audience, called for a national master plan to upgrade education.

"Piecemeal attacks" on school problems aren't meeting the needs, said Charles Cogen, and "education in the United States is in a terrible mess." He made the statements on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program aired Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Cogen urged development of specific goals for the nation's system of education and establishment of standards aimed at achieving them. Such a plan, he said, should include minimum standards of class size, teacher pay, psychological and social services for students and school-home contact.

"Even the federal program, much as we approve of its goals, doesn't have any systematic, general and specific set of goals that can apply to education as a whole," he asserted.

Cogen said the union's More Effective Schools Program, now operating in 21 New York City slum and ghetto area schools, demonstrates the practicality of a planned, systematic approach. "We find much greater motivation" among teachers, parents and children alike, he said, and improved student achievement. He said that applications for teaching positions in those schools now run ahead of the number of jobs available.

COGEN SAID that increased teacher emphasis on collective bargaining is producing agreements that are lifting the quality of education in many areas. He pointed out that better conditions are attracting better teachers, while smaller classes and better student services are making "basic improvements in conditions that directly affect the students."

Reporters questioning Cogen were Craig Smith of the Newhouse National News Service and Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE LAST-DITCH resistance of southern textile manufacturers to unionism, as revealed by witness after witness in hearings before the House Special Labor Subcommittee, recalls a similar role the industry played in defending child labor.

Exploitation of children was not the exclusive province of textile employers. Most history books describe the deplorable use of the young in other industries, in mines and on the farms, North and South, East and West. What made the southern textile industry the case example of crass child exploitation was its outspoken defense of its practices.

North Carolina, for example, as a major southern textile state had, in 1914, a 12-year minimum age for children, a 60-hour week with no daily limit on hours and required no evidence of age or schooling other than a parent's consent.

If the parents worked in the mill and lived in the mill village, as was almost always the case, parental consent was automatic. A few years ago during a textile strike at Henderson, N.C., a striker recalled that when his class in school had reached the age of 12 the mill owner came into the classroom and actually marched the children into the mill.

Yet, in 1914, when the Palmer-Owen bill to outlaw child labor was passed by Congress all this was defended by the textile interests.

The bill had the strong support of the American Federation of Labor, the churches, the child labor committees.

But the representative of the executive committee of the Southern cotton textile manufacturers told a House committee: "The children of the South, many of them must labor. . . . It is a question of necessity."

The House committee, in its report, declared: "Preliminary investigation shows that child labor for children of 14 or over is almost universal in southern cotton mill villages because the wages paid the average adult will not support a family in decency without the children's wages."

The Palmer-Owen bill was passed. However, a North Carolina judge challenged its constitutionality before the Supreme Court. In a five to four decision he was sustained. Another child labor bill was passed and it, too, was challenged by the same judge. He again won his point.

In the 1920s a drive was undertaken to secure a constitutional amendment. Joining the textile manufacturers in opposition were such groups as the NAM and the American Farm Bureau Federation. A front organization known as the Citizens Committee to Protect Our Homes and Children was formed. It spouted the arguments that if the amendment were ratified, it would "take away the sovereign rights of the states . . . take from you the control of the education of your children . . ."

ALL THESE ARGUMENTS have a familiar ring today but they were effective. By Jan. 1, 1933, only six states had ratified the amendment and legislatures had rejected it in 33 others. Such was the power of the pro-child labor coalition. It took the New Deal and the Fair Labor Standards Act to place some restrictions on child labor.

Under the FLSA a basic minimum of 16 years is established for general employment with an 18-year minimum age for occupations declared hazardous by the secretary of labor and 14 for employment outside school hours in non-manufacturing, non-mining occupations.

In his 1966 report on child labor, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz noted that during the year there were 18,550 minors illegally employed under the child labor provisions. Two thirds were in non-farm establishments and one-third were children on farms.

Many of the violations were extremely serious. Almost 9,000 minors under 18 were found in hazardous occupations.

We've progressed a long way on the child labor front in the last half-century, but we have further to go. Still, there are those who wish to turn the clock back.

A NATIONAL MASTER PLAN to upgrade education was urged by Pres. Charles Cogen (center) of the American Federation of Teachers on Labor News Conference. Reporters Frank Swoboda (left) of United Press Intl. and Craig Smith of the Newhouse National News Service questioned Cogen on the AFL-CIO produced program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Expansion of Benefits Offers New Opportunities to Veterans

By Sidney Margolius

A NUMBER OF VETERANS' benefits recently have been expanded and provide new or improved opportunities for both young and older veterans to use these aids.

The Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 provides educational payments for veterans who have served in the armed forces since Jan. 31, 1955 (or who will serve). Veterans with more than 180 days of active duty are eligible for college, business-school, vocational or other education, including correspondence courses, in proportion to the length of their active service.

As the result of recent increases, veterans taking full-time courses will receive $130 a month with no dependents, $155 if married and up to $175 with two dependents.

Proportionate benefits are paid for part-time courses. The veteran's own income is not a factor; simply the length of service.

But even the increased allowances do not meet all school expenses in this period of rapidly rising educational costs. It also is advisable to have some cash on hand when you start because of the time it takes for allowances to be approved and arrive.

The new law also provides allowances for on-the-job training to veterans enrolling in a federal or state-approved apprenticeship or training program.

Under another program, new veterans, as they are separated from service, will get special counseling in job finding and training.

Veterans with a service-connected disability are eligible for vocational rehabilitation if needed to overcome the employment handicap of the disability. Eligible disabled veterans first are counseled, then an employment program is worked out, and up to four years of training (in some cases even more), may be provided.

One of the most interesting developments is the extension of the eligibility period for GI home loans for World War II vets. The program expired for these older ex-servicemen this past July 25. Now it has been renewed to July 25, 1970.

In general, veterans who served on active duty for at least 181 days, but not including "six-month enlistees," are eligible for loans to buy houses or farms, or for alterations and improvements, or for business purposes. You do have to make your own arrangements with a bank, savings association or other private lender.

The lender may charge no more than 6 per cent for VA mortgages at this writing. A VA guarantee or FHA home mortgage insurance for veterans also enables you to make a lower down payment than is usual.

ANOTHER VALUABLE benefit, dental treatment, has helped many veterans, but many others have not used it. The VA will provide or pay for dental treatment for service-connected dental conditions, even if not compensable.

This usually means subsequent treatment or appliances for teeth that were worked on when in service. The treatment is given either at a VA clinic or by an approved dentist in your own community. If not compensable this treatment must be applied for within one year of discharge.

Educational benefits for children of deceased or totally-disabled war veterans are provided through an increase in the eligibilty age to 26. This is a benefit that often is overlooked by some of the families that need it most.

The new veteran also should keep in mind that most states also have their own benefits for war veterans and their families, including partial property-tax exemptions in many states. You can get information on your state's provisions from the Veterans Commission at your state capital.

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FRIENDSHIP for the United States of Pres. Giuseppe Saragat (center) of Italy was hailed by Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini (left) of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Vanni B. Montana, editor of Giustizia, the union's Italian language organ, upon their return to New York from a five-week good will tour of their native land.

Under New Law:

FDA Issues Rules On Product Labeling

WHAT IS IT? What's it to be used for? Product labels would have to give the customer clear answers to these and other questions under packaging and labeling regulations proposed for over-the-counter drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics.

The Food & Drug Administration regulations would carry out mandatory provisions of the Fair Packaging & Labeling Act, which became effective July 1. Packaging regulations for food products were issued by the FDA in July.

Over-the-counter drugs (those sold without prescription) would have to be identified by their established name. If a product is a combination of drugs and has no established name, its pharmacological category (such as antacid or analgesic) would have to be listed on the package, along with a listing of all active ingredients.

A cosmetic would have to carry the common or usual name of the product, such as "shampoo," "cologne," "lipstick," "perfume," or "bath powder." In the case of products that have no common name, the package would have to provide a functional description, for example, "eyeliner eyebrow pencil" or "hand care lotion." The description also could be given in the form of an illustration or vignette.

Medical devices, which include such products as tongue depressors and hypodermic syringes, also would have to carry their common name.

The regulations also specify the form and location of declarations of contents to make it easier to compare values. Quantity would be stated in terms of weight, fluid measure, numerical count, linear or area measure, depending on what terms are appropriate for a particular commodity.

SOME PRODUCTS would require a combined statement of contents. For example, the label of a drug sold in tablet form would have to list both the number of tablets and the amount of the drug in each tablet (e.g., "100 tablets, 5 grains each.")

Descriptive words that tend to exaggerate the contents, such as "full" quart or "jumbo" pound, would be prohibited. Stating a measurement in drams, now a common practice on cosmetic and drug packages, also would be prohibited.

The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor would be required on the package. Directions for use and other label information required now by regulations under the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act would still be necessary on drugs and devices.

All of the mandatory information must be prominently placed and conspicuoulsy stated on the label to be easily read by the average consumer.

The proposed regulations include special provisions for cosmetics sold in decorative containers, which carry no labeling, or in containers so small that the label is not big enough to carry the required information. Tear-away tags, tapes, or wrappers, or display cards on which the product is mounted, would serve to provide the needed label space in these cases.

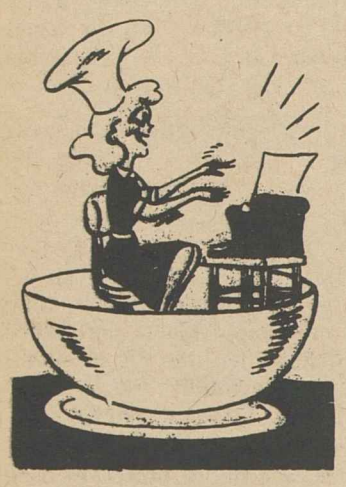
The proposed regulations were published in the **Federal Register** on Aug. 22.

From Soup to Nonsense:

A Barbecue Is Just Patio Dining, But a Picnic Is an Adventure

By Jane Goodsell

I GUESS IT'S TRUE what they say about picnics. It's too far to go to eat too much, and somebody always forgets the salt for the hard-boiled eggs. Either that or they forget the mustard for the hotdogs. Or, worse yet, the hotdogs for the mustard. It's true that it's a rare picnic that doesn't include ants, wasps, bees, earwigs and/or garter snakes. There are few events as accident-prone as a picnic. With so many ways for things to go wrong, it is no wonder that something almost always does.



And yet, I like picnics. I admit this with the same lip-jutting defiance that I confess to liking sweet potatoes with marshmallows and Sousa marches—which are about as Out as you can get.

When I suggest that it might be fun to go on a picnic, my friends gape at me as though I'd suggested it might be fun to spend a day paving streets. "What do you want to go on a picnic for?" they ask incredulously. "It's so much easier and nicer to barbecue on the patio."

Well, it may be easier and it may be nicer, but it isn't the same. Barbecuing on the patio is just eating outside, but a picnic is an adventure. Or so it seems to me.

My own ideas of what a picnic should be are simple and classic. I hold no brief for haut cuisine fare—boeuf en gelee and eggs stuffed with caviar. Sure, it's glamorous but that's what's wrong. It shouldn't be glamorous. Not on a picnic. I feel just as squinty-eyed about cold cuts and delicatessen cole slaw.

Since I've already established that I have a rigid, authoritarian attitude about picnic food, I might as well go one step further and state, with arms akimbo, what should go into the picnic basket. Fried chicken. Great mounds of it. Potato salad. Long, skinny, crusty loaves of French bread. Beefsteak tomatoes, cut in thick slices. And pickles. Dill and sweet and either mustard or watermelon rind or both. Stuffed eggs—stuffed with eggs. Fresh fruit. Or, better yet, a hand-crank freezer filled with fresh strawberry or peach ice cream. And sour cream chocolate cake.

WHERE TO GO on a picnic? It shouldn't be so far away that everything, including the picnickers, are hot and sticky by the time you get there. But neither should it be so close to home that you don't feel you've gone anywhere. The best place for a picnic is a grassy knoll, level enough so you can spread the picnic on the ground.

There should be trees for shade and while a babbling brook is nice, I don't insist on it. What I do insist on is: no tables. The right way to sit at a picnic is crosslegged, tailor fashion, on the ground. I feel strongly about this.

Actually, my own family is quite amiable about accompanying me on picnics, although I'm not sure how the children really feel. They may be humoring me, as they did during all those years when they pretended to believe in Santa Claus because Mommy did.

On the other hand, maybe they like picnics every bit as much as I do. And why shouldn't they? Picnics—and I don't care what anyone says—are fun.

Hall Asks Revitalized Fleet:

U.S. Shipping Role Cited in Dollar Drain

A revitalized U.S. merchant marine could completely wipe out the nation's balance of payments deficit, now at an annual rate of $2 billion, according to Paul Hall, president of the Maritime Trades Dept. and the Seafarers.

Writing in the September issue of Maritime, official publication of MTD, Hall noted that there have been repeated Administration warnings to the effect that "a continuing outflow of American gold seriously endangers the U.S. economy."

The MTD official cited current figures showing that U.S.-flag merchant vessels are carrying only 7 percent of the nation's exports and imports. He added:

"As small as the role which American-flag shipping now plays in the handling of U.S. export-import cargo, it contributes a billion dollars a year to the plus side of the balance of payments.

"If American ships were carrying the same proportion of U.S. cargoes which they carried a dozen years ago—some 34 percent—there would be no balance-of-payments deficit at all."

Hall took note of numerous press reports painting the merchant marine as a "sick and dying" industry.

Cure Outlined

"There's nothing so wrong with our maritime industry that it can't be cured," he declared. "All it needs is a positive government program and an infusion of reasonable amounts of tax dollars and private investment capital."

The MTD president gave this prescription for the curing of maritime's present ills:

"The American fleet today is small and old—and it must be modernized and enlarged to meet our continually expanding world trading position.

"The new vessels joining the fleet must be built in American yards—for that is the surest way to reinforce our own national economy, prevent further deterioration in our balance of payments, and assure the nation of a shipyard capacity and a pool of skilled labor in case of national emergency.

"There must be enough tax dollars put into operating subsidies so that our U.S.-flag ships can compete for their share of the trade with the lower wage shipping of other nations—for it would be ridiculous to build a modern American fleet unless we fill the holds of those vessels with American import-export cargoes."

In a research study published in the September issue of Maritime, the MTD is sharply critical of the fact that "in the face of the need for an adequate sealift," the nation has turned to foreign-flag vessels to carry most of the 77 raw materials considered by the government to be "strategic" to national defense.

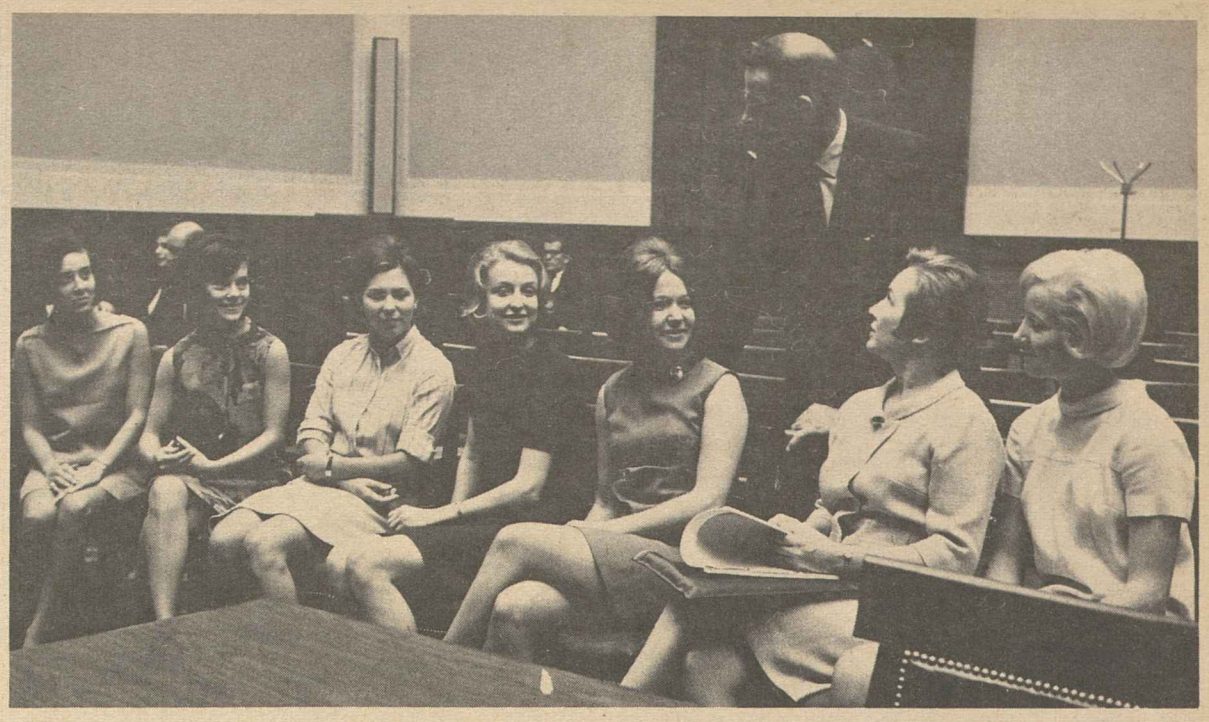
The study showed that 90 percent of the imported iron ore, 95 percent of the imported bauxite, 75 percent of the imported lead, and some 90 percent of such crucial materials as columbite and chromite—which are used in the aerospace program—were brought to our shores aboard ships of other nations.

The MTD study called the situation "totally unacceptable," adding: "The very nature of strategic materials makes their carriage on American-flag vessels imperative."

Meanwhile the MTD is urging Congress to hold firm on its ban against any foreign construction of U.S. naval vessels.

In telegrams to all members of the House, Hall and Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin warned that the "build abroad scheme" would lead to "the exportation of American jobs" and the "worsening of the balance of payments."

The House-passed version of the fiscal 1968 Defense Dept. appropriations measure contains the ban on foreign construction. That language was deleted from the bill before it passed the Senate, and conferees from the two Houses are now deadlocked over the issue.



CONGRESS RARELY has a lineup of witnesses like this. These ladies, all members of the Transport Workers' local for stewards and stewardesses, testified before the Senate Labor Committee for a measure to prohibit discrimination because of age. With them is TWU Legislative Rep. Frank O'Connell.

Britain's Trade Unions Call for Shift In Government's Economic Policies

Brighton, England—Motions sharply critical of the British Government's economic policies were passed at the 99th Trades Union Congress here against the advice of a majority of TUC leaders.

On the final day of the five-day conference, however, the delegates passed without dissent a motion upholding the Labor Government and expresssing belief "that only by the continued support of the trade union movement" can it hope to achieve economic stability.

The actions were interpreted by observers as a strong protest against the policy of what a majority of British unionists regard as "their Labor Government." The critical motions received support against the background of severe unemployment. Already 550,000 British workers are unemployed, and TUC leaders expect the total to rise above 750,000 during the winter.

Discontent Shown

The motion reflecting this discontent, introduced by the Shopworkers' Union, was passed by 4,883,000 votes to 3,502,000.

Its major provisions:

- Deplored the use of traditional deflationary measures to manage the economy which involve the creation of a pool of unemployed workers.
- Rejected the Government's intervention in collective bargaining as a solution to the country's problems.
- Demanded drastically reduced military expenditure and stabilized prices.
- Called for an extension of public ownership.

The groundswell of protest overwhelmed attempts by the TUC General Council — its governing body — to persuade delegates to reject the critical Shopworkers' motion. But the 18-14 vote on the council also reflected the anti-Government feeling.

TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock maintained that the result of the motion did not matter. What does matter, he said, is that the TUC should be able to influence British economic policies. It is not going to be able to do that, he continued, unless the General Council is given freedom to negotiate with the Government.

Woodcock outlined to the Congress what he termed the TUC's "new strategy" for economic policy. They would demand, he explained, that the Government try to raise exports and reduce imports by making special industry-by-industry studies of the weaknesses of the British economy.

The vital debate on the TUC's policy on Britain's decision to try to enter the European Common Market was, by consent, delayed until delegates know more about the terms and conditions to be laid down for British entry by the European politicians in Brussels. Indeed, delegates do not even know whether French President de Gaulle is willing to accept Britain's entry under any terms or conditions. When more information is available, the issue will be discussed by a special conference of trade union executives.

Although the vote was postponed, the motion on the conference agenda gave a foretaste of strong trade union opposition to British membership in the six-member economic community. The powerful Transport & General Workers' Union, led by Frank Cousins, demanded conditions which the British Government does not believe will be acceptable in Brussels.

Carolina Labor Urges Ban on Tax-Free Bonds

Wilmington, N.C.—Delegates to the North Carolina State AFL-CIO convention called for a nationwide ban on tax-free industrial bonds and other lures which they charged are designed to attract only "unorganized, low-wage and anti-union industries."

Before acting on the resolution, the convention heard strong evidence that North Carolina's dominant business and political interests are more interested in keeping unions out than bringing industry into the state.

State AFL-CIO Pres. W. M. Barbee, in his keynote address, read an article that appeared last spring in a small city newspaper, the Hamlet News-Messenger, published in Richmond County.

It reported that a delegation of the county's political and business leaders turned down an opportunity to bring to the county a $5 million plant employing 1,500 workers at high wages.

The company was not wanted, the newspaper said, because its work force was organized—under a contract with the Auto Workers providing a minimum wage of $3.11 an hour. The firm was not named, but the newspaper described it as "one of the real giants in United States industry."

However, the newspaper article reported, "the Richmond County industry seekers did not return from Raleigh empty handed. They brought with them the warm praises of the Dept. of Conservation & Development for the wisdom in their action in refusing an industry that would bring the United Automobile Workers into the county."

Barbee said the article demonstrates that "the state government of North Carolina is talking out of both sides of its mouth" and "deliberately deceiving" the people by claiming that efforts to attract industry are designed to increase the per capita income in the state.

Major speeches by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and COPE Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke stressed the need for effective political education and organization to achieve labor's legislative goals.

Barbee and other top officers of the federation were re-elected without opposition and Aubrey Dixon of Operating Engineers Local 500 in Charlotte won a contest for third vice president.

Infant Mortality Cut, But U.S. Still Lags

The nation's infant mortality rate—the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births—continued to drop in the first half of 1967, reaching a low of 22.9, Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen reported.

Data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics. show the rate has steadily declined from 27.1 in 1958 to 23.4 in 1966, a drop of 13.7 percent.

Cohen predicted that the infant mortality rate would continue to drop in the U.S. But he cautioned against any boasting. The U.S. still ranked only 15th among major nations of the world in its infant death rate in 1965.

Easier Building Access Sought for Handicapped

Organized labor's support for legislation which would require ready access to buildings for the handicapped was spelled out by Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at a hearing before the National Commission on Architectural Barriers.

The commission has been holding hearings for the past year on methods of making buildings accessible to the handicapped and is due to report next Jan. 1 to the secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Freeman, chairman of the Labor Committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and a veteran of the fight to make life easier for those with physical or mental problems, spelled out some of the moves the AFL-CIO has made over the past few years to beat down the architectural barriers.

He recalled that the federation was represented on the Committee of the American Standards that drew up the standard specifications for easing entry to buildings and facilities for the physically handicapped and that Pres. George Meany distributed them to all affiliates and central bodies.

In an accompanying letter, Freeman said, Meany declared the standard "must find its way into architects plans for buildings—public and private — in every city and town in the United States."

The AFL-CIO published a pamphlet, "Working Together—the Key to Jobs for the Handicapped," which he said Meany sent to affiliates and central bodies and which urged support of the specifications. Additional literature also has been distributed, Freeman noted.

He told the commission that labor will do all in its power to help secure passage of the bill sponsored by Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska) requiring that buildings financed with federal funds be so designed and constructed as to be accessible to the physically handicapped.

Meany Takes Post for Bible Week Observance

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will serve again this year as honorary co-chairman for labor for National Bible Week. The interfaith program will be observed Oct. 15-22, keyed to the theme: "The Bible: Good News for Modern Man."

ACWA Gives 100 Chicago Scholarships

Chicago—The Clothing Workers' Chicago Joint Board announced that about 100 college students will receive $600 each this school year under its union-financed scholarship program. So far grants of that amount have been given to 93 students.

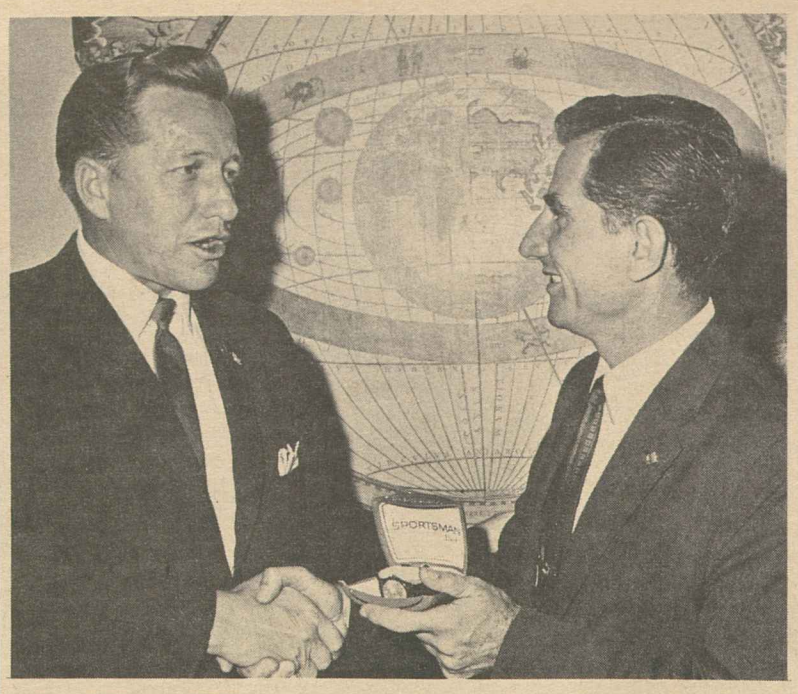
The plan established in 1966, provides up to $600 a year toward tuition in any accredited college, university or technical school for children of members with at least 13 years in the union. Where tuition is less than that amount, the difference is given the student for living expenses.

Aside from his parent's membership requirement, the student must be under 23 years of age, unless a war veteran, and be able to show acceptance by a credited institution of higher learning. There are no other qualifications needed.

Murray Finley, manager of the Joint Board also noted that the scholarships are subject to renewal each year for four years if the student remains in good standing. He said the 71 scholarships were awarded in the 1966-67 school year.

Finley emphasized that the plan is not intended to help just top students but to make sure that all members' children "get a chance for higher education." He added, "We are vitally concerned with the contributions to our society of the late bloomers."

The Joint Board, representing more than 10,000 ACWA members in the area, honored this year's scholarship recipients at a dinner at the Sherman House.



A WRIST WATCH to replace one that he ruined in heroically rescuing two young boys from drowning is presented to Gen. Sec. Faruk Akinturk (right) of the Turkish Railroad Workers' Union by Lester Zosel, Railway Clerks international affairs director. The Turkish union leader pulled the boys from the water of South Creek on St. John's College campus, Annapolis, Md. He was attending an orientation class there when he heard their cries for help.

Strong Meat Standard Sought by 2 Unions

Two unions representing workers in the nation's meat packing industry have urged the House to extend federal meat inspection standards to meat and meat products that do not cross state lines.

Both the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers criticized as inadequate the "voluntary" approach of legislation recommended by the House Agriculture Committee. It would encourage states to undertake inspection programs by offering federal funds to pay half the cost. But it would not require effective state programs.

The two unions are supporting a strengthening amendment that will be offered on the floor of the House by Representatives Neal Smith (D-Ia.), Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and other sponsors.

Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers said in a letter to all House members that the voluntary approach is not adequate "to assure the entire American public, no matter in what state they may reside or travel, that the meat and meat products which they eat are safe and wholesome for human consumption."

A new leaflet issued by the Meat Cutters spells out the inadequacy of the Agriculture Committee's bill and quotes government surveys that uncovered "unspeakable conditions of filth and bad meat in many uninspected and state-inspected plants."

Extension of federal meat inspection, the union leaflet says, "faces great, strong and rich opposition. Only a large outpouring of mail and a large show of support by consumer groups, labor unions and the general public can bring about its approval."

Iowa Labor to Press Legislative, Vote Drives

Des Moines—A strong pledge to help advance social welfare programs and adoption of a state scholarship program highlighted actions of the annual convention of the Iowa AFL-CIO.

The 333 delegates also drew plans for an intensive drive to get Iowa unionists and their families to the polls next year after receiving a report from Pres. Hugh D. Clark stressing the need for political action.

Clark said the legislature elected in 1966, particularly the House, contained too many "anti-labor" lawmakers and consequently Iowa labor failed to advance its programs and was forced into fighting a "holding action."

"We have a potential of 400,000 votes in Iowa if our members and their families are registered and vote," Clark said. "Let's get to work and show what labor can do in the next election by electing our friends."

A resolution on social welfare called on all Iowa unions to press the state's representatives in Congress and to vote for sufficient funds to carry out Administration programs for jobs, housing and education.

The resolution also appealed to Iowa unions to "dedicate" themselves to cooperating with and assisting all federal, state and community programs that "help the poor and the underprivileged in our state."

Delegates voted to allot 1-cent per member per month, beginning Jan. 1, 1968, for a program to aid "worthy and needy" students in taking courses at Iowa University's Center for Labor & Management. The money also would permit increasing the federation's annual scholarship award from $500 to $1,500.

Resolutions adopted by the convention called for legislation to give Iowa's public employes the right to organize and bargain collectively, Hatch Act amendments to allow greater political participation by federal employes, and the closing of federal tax loopholes that benefit "only the nation's millionaires."

In major speeches, Gov. Harold E. Hughes explained the state's new tax measures adopted by the 1967 legislature, and Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers emphasized the importance of obtaining full affiliation of local unions with state and city central bodies.

Clark, Sec.-Treas. James J. Wengert, Exec. Vice Pres. J. B. Mincks, and Joseph Rajcevich and William Fenton, vice presidents at large, were elected to new two-year terms without opposition.

The three full-time offices—president, secretary-treasurer and executive vice president—were voted $1,000 a year salary increases. The president's salary will now be $11,500 and the other two officers will each receive $11,000.

'Clevelander' Magazine Focuses on City Labor

Cleveland — It's a "man-bites--dog" story when a chamber of commerce has something good to say about unions. So eyebrows were raised when the September issue of the Clevelander came off the presses.

The magazine, published by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, not only included pictures and friendly biographies of the city's union leaders; it carried a two-page article by the top officers of the Cleveland AFL-CIO on labor's goals.

Brown, DeAndrade Optimistic:

ITU Delegates Hear Report on Merger

Colorado Springs—Significant progress toward a merger of the Typographical Union and the Printing Pressmen—the two largest graphic arts unions—was reported to the 109th ITU convention here.

Pressmen's Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade told the delegates he was "firmly convinced" that "many, many members" of both unions believe that their best interests can be served by merging "into one strong federation of unity, solidarity and integrity."

In his keynote address, ITU Pres. Elmer Brown described talks that have been going on between representatives of the two unions in an efforts to work out merger details.

He said the executive council of the ITU and the executive board of the Pressmen have reached "agreements" in a number of areas on a merger proposal and that conferences would continue.

Brown also reported on the progress of merger talks between the Stereotypers and the ITU. Leaders of the two unions have drawn up an outline of steps toward a possible merger.

At the request of Stereotypers' Pres. James H. Sampson a full report of the discussions was prepared for presentation to his union's next convention.

Subject to Vote

ITU laws have been amended at recent past conventions to implement the authority of the union's executive council to conduct merger negotiations. Any final merger plan, however, is subject to a referendum of ITU membership.

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild also made a strong appeal for unity among communications unions "to consolidate strength and avoid suicidal jurisdictional conflicts."

A highlight of the convention as an address by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who warned that while this is the age of "unbelievable" scientific and technical progress, it does not necessarily follow that "it will be a better world in which to live."

"Will our nation," he asked, "despite advances in science and technology, be divided between a majority living in comfort, luxury, affluence — and a minority mired deeply in urban and rural poverty?

"Will we move forward to build a society where every citizen can be a full participant in our great progress?"

Among resolutions adopted by the convention were those calling for defeat of the so-called "failing newspaper" exemption from the anti-trust laws, an increase in the $600 personal income tax exemption to $1,000 and a 30-hour workweek for employes at the Government Printing Office. Another resolution strongly opposed compulsory arbitration.

Brown set ITU's present membership at 122,376 and reported that the average weekly wage of members for the past year was $146.

Curran Urges Expansion of Fishing Fleet

New York—A long-range program for building up the U.S. fishing industry has been outlined by Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union in a 20-page illustrated booklet, "Food for the Future—the Time to Act is Now."

In sending copies of his plan to Pres. Johnson and congressional leaders, Curran emphasized the "sensational progress" the Soviet Union has made in developing fisheries and in "using the wealth of the seas to make hay among the hungry peoples of the world."

He proposed long-term, low-interest rate loans to operators for building or rehabilitating fishing vessels; a new shipyard on each coast specializing in fishing vessel construction by modern techniques, and the development of ocean fish farms in 11 areas off all coasts of mainland U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Curran also called for restrictions on imports of fish and fish products which now supply 60 percent of U.S. fish consumption and contribute to the balance of payments problem; increased subsidies for construction of multi-use fishing vessels, and the development of fish protein concentrates for use in foreign aid.

Pressmen Pact at Los Angeles Times Breaks 85-Year Open Shop Pattern

Los Angeles—The Los Angeles Times, for more than 85 years a fortress of the open shop in the newspaper industry, has its first union contract. It was won by the Pressmen with help from the entire labor movement in this area.

The milestone pact, covering 450 employes for three years, includes a $6.50 weekly wage increase to $169.50, checkoff of union dues, a $7.50 weekly night differential, grievance procedure and improvements in vacations, holidays and overtime.

It provides for a 7-hour day shift, an $18,000 life insurance policy for all journeymen, and continuation of all health, welfare, pension and profit-sharing plans previously in existence.

The Pressmen's battle to win recognition at the Times goes back more than 20 years. It lost a union representation election back in 1944, and lost twice more before winning a National Labor Relations Board election in 1962, only to be decertified a year later after some 60 fruitless bargaining sessions.

That defeat, the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO charged at the time, was due to a "calculated campaign" by management to stall negotiations until it was able to "pack the election rolls" with newly-hired non-union apprentices.

Won Again

However, in March of this year the Pressmen again won an NLRB election following an intensive organizing drive. This time a contract was negotiated, and ratified by a two-to-one margin, after more than 30 tough negotiating sessions.

Pressmen's Vice Pres. Donald McCaughan, who headed the union's negotiations, described the contract as "a tribute to the perseverance of Times pressmen who were determined to get an agreement this time around."

He also gave much credit to the "invaluable assistance" of the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee and to Sec. Sigmund Arywitz, of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

Serving on the Pressmen's negotiating team were William Torrance, a union international representative and former Times employe; and an in-plant committee of John Robinson, Louis Nichols, Richard Waier, Douglas Pierce, Samuel Mallott and James Kaylor.

In Shopcrafts Dispute:

Rail Panel Drafts Final Pay Proposal

A special Presidential board prepared recommendations for settling a dispute between six shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads after receiving final arguments from both sides at a hearing in New York.

The board, created by Congress in July and headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) was to submit its recommendations on Sept. 15. The recommendations, unless the parties make an agreement on their own, become binding Oct. 15. They will remain in effect until the parties reach a contract agreement or until Jan. 1, 1969, at the latest.

In the hearing held at the Bar Association headquarters in New York, attorneys for both sides set forth earlier defined positions:

• The unions, representing 137,000 workers, called for a two-year contract with a 6.5 percent general increase the first year and five percent the second, plus two annual raises of 12.5 cents each per hour for all skilled workers.

• The railroads proposed a six percent basic wage boost over 18 months. They offered only a single five-cent skill adjustment and hinged it to acceptance of a "job evaluation" study. The "study" idea was rejected by an earlier panel in the case.

Attorney Edward J. Hickey, Jr., for the unions, said that anything less than a "fair and equitable" settlement could result in a setback to all future negotiations in the industry.

He emphasized that a satisfactory settlement must provide higher pay for skilled men as well as an across-the-board raise that takes into account both rising living costs and productivity increases on railroads.

Hickey pointed out that the rates of rail journeymen and mechanics generally run from 50 cents to $1.50 an hour under the rates paid to similar employes in other industries. The present rate for skilled shopmen is $3.04 an hour.

"This board must take steps to correct these inequities," Hickey said. "Railroad workers must not be held down simply because they are railroad workers."

The carriers' main arguments, advanced by Attorney Francis J. Shea, were that the shopcrafts are not as skilled as their counterparts in other industries and that the railroads could not offer more than a five percent "pattern" increase granted other unions, covering 1967.

Hickey countered that in the past railroads had often conceded to shopcrafts' skill and had proclaimed their skills in advertisements. He accused managements of "specious arguments" in claiming there was a "pattern."

"There is no pattern settlement in this industry, except in management's mind," Hickey declared.

Board members in addition to Morse are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), Fred Kappel, retired head of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Theodore Kheel, New York mediator.

Unions involved in the dispute are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers. They bargain jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

U.S. Students, Teachers Rise To Record High

Record enrollments of teachers and pupils in U.S. schools for the 23rd consecutive year were predicted by the U.S. Office of Education.

Back-to-school estimates, compiled annually around Labor Day, show a record number of teachers—2.6 million— greeting a record number of students—57.2 million.

The nation's education bill for the 1967-68 school year also will set a record, the office estimated—more than $52 billion. Some 60 million persons—more than 30 percent of the population, will be enrolled as pupils, teachers or administrators.

Higher education will show the largest percentage increase—about 6.5 million students in colleges and universities, up 8.3 percent over last year. Public colleges are expected to have 4.4 million pupils, nonpublic institutions 2.1 million.

High school enrollment—grades 9 through 12—may show a 3 percent increase from 13.3 million to 13.7 million. By schools, the estimate was for 12.3 million public schoolers, 1.4 million nonpublic.

The Office of Education said a decline in births since 1961 has slowed the pace of elementary school enrollments—kindergarten through grade 8. A gain of 1.4 percent was anticipated: from 36.5 to 37 million, with 31.8 percent of the total in public schools and 5.2 percent nonpublic.

This fall's record number of pupils will require more than 2.1 million grade and high school teachers—3.3 percent more than last year's 2.04 million.

At the college and university level, an increase of 8.3 percent is expected: from 457,000 teachers in 1966 to 495,000 now, divided as follows: public schools 273,000, nonpublic 222,000.

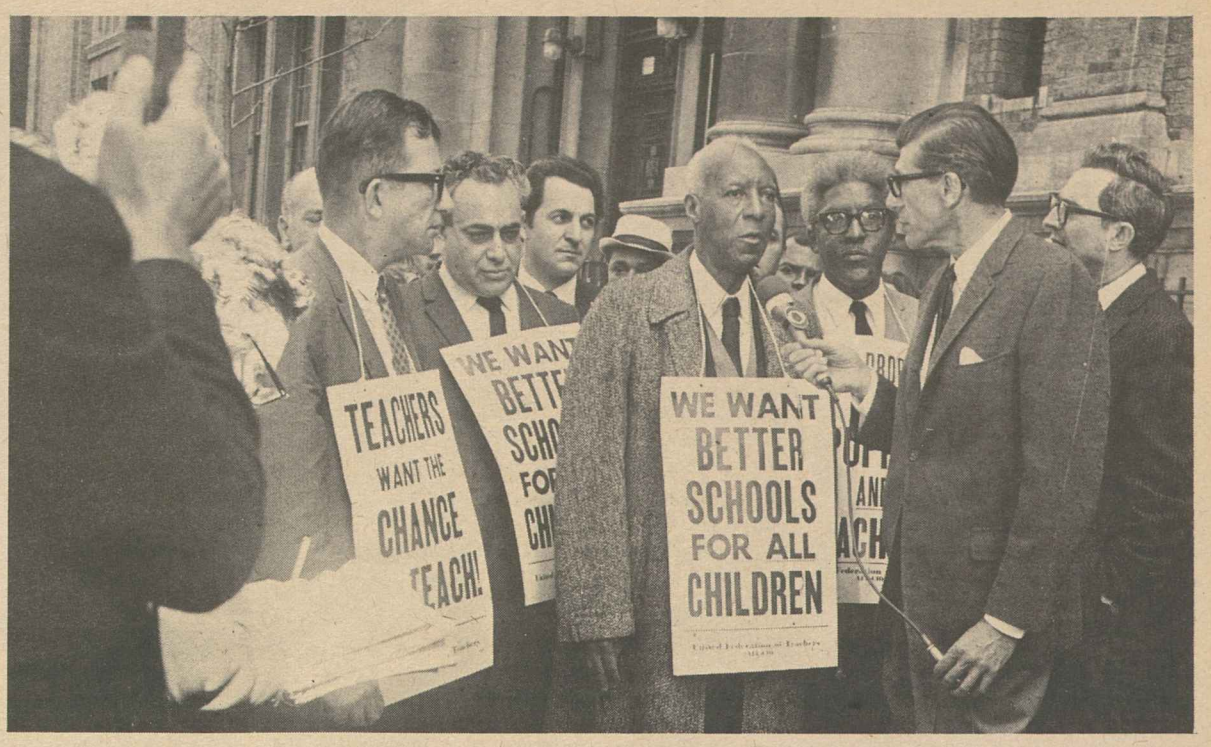
'Work' Law Drive Scored By Monroney

A right-wing petition campaign to outlaw the union shop in Oklahoma was denounced by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) as an attack on American workers who have responded to every demand their country has made on them.

Monroney aimed his fire at the petition drive to put a new "right-to-work" proposal on a statewide ballot. Oklahomans voted on the issue three years ago—and turned it down.

Monroney had opposed the 1964 proposal and he said: "I see no reason to change my mind that Oklahoma does not need right-to-work legislation. I know Oklahomans won't support a special act which would discriminate against part of our people."

Oklahoma's other U.S. senator, Fred R. Harris, has also spoken out against the "work" petition campaign, declaring that the issue of union security should be a matter for labor-management negotiation, without government interference.



NEW YORK TEACHERS deserve community support in their effort to improve teaching conditions, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph tells interviewer on teachers' picket line. Others, left to right: Pres. Albert Shanker of AFT Local 2 (the United Federation of Teachers); Dir. Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Randolph, and Executive Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Council Backs Teachers, Urges 'Honest, Good-Faith Bargaining'

(Continued from Page 1)

wage levels and the decent working conditions that teachers need, and the kind of effective school programs that America needs. . . .

"The path to achievement of all these goals . . . lies through honest, good faith collective bargaining negotiations."

64,000 Out

The militant determination of union teachers to win acceptable contracts led to work stoppages by 49,000 AFT members in the New York City school system, largest in the U.S.; 15,000 in 10 Michigan school districts including Detroit; and superior contract settlements in East St. Louis, Ill., after an eight-day stoppage; Baltimore, Md., and four Michigan locations—Taylor Township, Harper Woods, Imlay City and Kellogg Community College, Battle Creek.

Detroit teachers want an across-the-board salary raise of $1,200 a year. School Supt. Norman Drachler announced the distpute will be settled by collective bargaining and not by a court injunction.

Meanwhile Gov. George Romney (R) rejected a request by the Detroit parent-teacher council for additional state aid to the schools. Providing additional funds would be to "encourage crisis bargaining in the future and that I will not do," Romney told a New York Times interviewer.

Other teacher groups not affiliated with the AFL-CIO also engaged in contract struggles—2,800 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; additional thousands in other Florida districts submitting resignations for use if the legislature fails to provide more money for schools; six Michigan school districts with 1,940 teachers on strike, and three others ordered back to work by a state court pending an October hearing on a permanent injunction.

Most of New York's 58,000 teachers refused to report for work on Sept. 11, scheduled opening day, after members of AFT Local 2 voted to reject a School Board offer, 12,333 to 2,523. Pickets were stationed at nearly 800 of the city's 900 schools and the city administration got a restraining order.

The teachers refused to return to classes despite an order to do so issued by State Supreme Court Justice Emilio Nunez on Sept. 13. Justice Nunez rejected the union's argument that the teachers' action in submitting mass resignations did not constitute a strike under the Taylor Act, a new state law prohibiting strikes by public employes. The union also argued that the Taylor Act cannot be invoked anyway because the Board of Education failed to live up to its provisions.

A court ruling on a contempt of court citation against union officials was being argued as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Also up for argument was a union motion that the School Board be restrained from keeping schools open in violation of its own rules and state health and safety laws.

The union is seeking a wage scale ranging from $7,500 a year for incoming teachers to $15,000 for those in the tenth year of service, plus $3,000 for those with maximum additional qualifications. A mediation panel and the school board offered lesser increases.

Other Aims

The union also wants smaller classes, a method for deciding whether disruptive pupils shall be taken out of class, reduction of teaching load, improved sick leave language and other improvements in conditions, including expansion of the union's More Effective Schools program for teaching disadvantaged children.

East St. Louis teachers reported to school Sept. 12 after a 7 a.m. meeting on a school parking lot where they approved a School Board offer of a written contract with salaries to be worked out with the aid of fact-finders.

The Baltimore School Board agreed to give 7,200 union teachers a minimum raise of $500 a year; a new salary schedule ranging in 15 steps from $6,000 to $10,300 for those with the master's degree; a grievance procedure ending in binding arbitration; a 45-minute duty-free lunch period for elementary school teachers, and no cafeteria or playground duty for others.

$700 Raises

The Taylor, Mich., union, representing 700 Detroit suburban teachers, approved a School Board offer limiting class size to 33 in lower grades, 35 in grades 7 to 12; $700 raises for every teacher, and a grievance procedure with arbitration in the event of disputes.

Unaffiliated groups in Holland, Mich., must obey a back-to-work injunction, the Michigan State Supreme Court ruled, but the court ordered a full hearing in October on the right of teachers to withhold their services. Also affected by the order were Bay City and Saginaw teachers, but other unaffiliated groups stayed out in Birmingham, Beecher, Bloomfield Hills, Bridgeport, Dearborn Heights and River Rouge, Mich.

School Bell's Ringing

Attack on COPE Defeated:

Election Reform Bill Approved by Senate

The Senate voted 87-0 approval of an election reform bill stressing full disclosure of money contributed or spent in campaigns for the House, Senate and presidency.

The measure follows closely recommendations made by Pres. Johnson to update the 1925 Corrupt Practices Act, end the necessity for subterfuge required by long-outdated spending limits, and extend reporting requirements to cover primary as well as general election campaigns.

The Senate rejected by a decisive 46-19 vote an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) which was clearly aimed at putting the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education out of business.

While existing law prohibits use of union and corporation treasury funds in federal political campaigns, Williams sought to bar also the use of voluntary political funds contributed by union members specifically to help labor-supported candidates.

Only 18 Republicans and 1 Democrat voted for the Williams amendment, while 9 Republicans joined 37 Democrats in opposing it.

One of the few amendments adopted prohibited political parties from "willfully and intentionally" soliciting federal employes for contributions or purchase of tickets to fund-raising dinners.

Disclosure Rejected

By a 46-42 vote, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) to require members of Congress to disclose the source of their personal incomes. Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) termed the disclosure amendment "an impertinence and an outrage."

As sent to the House, the bill lifts present ceilings on spending for political campaigns—which have been for years evaded through the process of setting up numerous campaign committees, most of which are not required to file financial reports.

Instead, candidates and their supporters can spend whatever they wish but all committees spending more than $1,000 on their behalf must file a financial report, including names of contributors of $100 or more. No person, other than the candidate himself, would be able to contribute more than $5,000 to a candidate or political committee.

In other action as Congress returned from a 10-day recess:

● The Senate passed, 79-4, a federal employe "bill of rights" which had been strongly urged by unions representing government workers. It would prevent most agencies from using lie detector or psychological tests on employes, bar coercion of workers to sign up for bond or charity drives, and prohibit a broad range of invasions of privacy. Over the objections of Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), the bill's chief sponsor, the Senate voted to allow the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency to continue to use so-called lie detector tests. Ervin termed widespread use of polygraph devices "a 20th Century belief in witchcraft."

The bill, which now goes to the House, would set up an independent board to hear complaints of violations of privacy.

● The House Rules Committee opened hearings on the labor-supported on-site picketing bill, which Committee Chairman William M. Colmer termed "probably the most controversial" bill of the year. The bill has been approved by the House Education & Labor Committee and the Rules Committee function is only to clear it for the House floor and determine what amendments or substitute motions will be in order.

A similar bill was cleared by the Rules Committee in the 89th Congress but the then-chairman of the Labor Committee, Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.), refused to call it up on the House floor.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), floor manager of the bill, termed the legislation an important "matter of principle." It would give construction unions the right to picket a multi-employer construction site in a dispute with a subcontractor without violating Taft-Hartley's secondary boycott provisions.

● The Senate Finance Committee resumed hearings on the House-passed social security bill which labor, senior citizen groups and the Administration contend is short on benefits and burdened with punitive restrictions on welfare assistance.

● The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee tackled government pay and postal rate legislation recommended by a subcommittee.

THE GAVEL PASSES, and with it the presidency of the Asbestos Workers as Albert E. Hutchinson (right) succeeds Hugh E. Mulligan. Hutchinson, the union's secretary-treasurer since 1960, was unanimously elected president at the Chicago convention. Mulligan had filled out the term of C. W. Sickles, who retired earlier this year.

Trainmen Win Ruling On 'Local' Bargaining

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has ruled that the Railroad Trainmen are not required to bargain nationally on the size of train and yard crews, and instead may press negotiation on a road-by-road basis.

The decision is another reversal of U.S. District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff of Washington in a case involving a rail operating union. Last month, he was reversed in a decision against the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Arbitration Issues

Holtzoff has handled all of the litigation growing out of the compulsory arbitration award on engine, train and yard crews involving the Firemen, Trainmen, Conductors & Brakemen and Switchmen.

The award expired in January 1966 in the case of the train unions and in March 1966 in the case of the firemen. Since then, the unions have been locked in litigation, which they claim was instigated by carriers to stall negotiations.

In 1965, the Trainmen served notices on individual railroads calling for a minimum of two men in train crews in addition to the conductor. Agreements were reached on some roads; negotiations broke down on others.

After persuading Holtzoff to issue an injunction barring any strike over the dispute, a group of railroads also won a ruling that the issue must be bargained nationally —that is, by the Trainmen with all unsettled carriers as a group.

The union argued that national bargaining was not required under the Railway Labor Act, that the history of crew consist (the size of train crews) had been one of "local" bargaining and that past government boards had specified it should be negotiated in that way.

When the union appealed the case, the Justice Dept. took its side, filing briefs with the appeals court to contend that the law does not require national handling.

A three-judge appeals court panel found that Holtzoff's injunction was "improper" because it was based on an "unsupportable" premise that the union's refusal to go to national handling was a violation of its "statutory obligations."

Judge Harold Leventhal, writing the decision, said that it would "require a strong showing of continuous collective bargaining on a national scale" on a particular issue before a court could construe such bargaining as being required.

Such is not the case here, he pointed out. Noting that "thousands of crew consist agreements have been negotiated at the local level" in the past and that government boards held that this was proper, he added:

"The history and realities of crew consist bargaining in this industry impel the conclusion that mass handling was not required by the statute."

Asbestos Union Votes Increase In Per Capita

Chicago—An increase of 50 cents in monthly membership per capita payments was approved by 335 delegates to the 21st and largest convention of the Asbestos Workers. The increase will go into the union's general fund.

Delegates also approved a one-time per capita tax of 25 cents to launch a health hazard program. Local unions will also pay 50 cents more a year per member to finance the Asbestos Worker, official publication of the union.

Nine vice presidents were elected on the final day of the convention. John Quinn of Chicago Local 17 was elected vice president at-large. Michael Nichols was elected vice president from Canada. Others elected are Jacob Novak, James Hulhern, James Tuten, Gerald O'Brien, Robert Scott, Frank Calegory and William Bernard.

Earlier, the delegates elected Albert E. Hutchinson as president and Andrew T. Haas as secretary-treasurer. Hutchinson previously was secretary-treasurer; Haas was a vice president. Officers will serve five year terms, until the next convention.

13 Charged with Threats To Mississippi Negroes

The Justice Dept. has filed suit against 13 persons in Noxubee County, Miss., including the sheriff and other law enforcement officials. They are charged with having threatened parents of Negro children with physical harm and loss of jobs for enrolling their children in previously all-white schools.

L9-91-6

LBJ Names Task Force to Review Labor Relations in Federal Service

Pres. Johnson promised a new look at union-management relations in the federal civil service.

He set up a high-level committee, headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, to study proposals for improving collective bargaining within the government in light of five years of experience under a 1962 executive order.

The President asked the committee to consult with unions and other interested parties and to report its findings and recommendations "as soon as practicable."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier this year had called for "revision of the federal government's labor-management relations program to insure genuine collective bargining." It noted the "substantial gains" in union membership and contracts with federal agencies but said experience under the executive order has uncovered "deficiencies" that should be corrected.

Likewise, Johnson cited the progress that has been made, including exclusive union representation of more than 1 million federal workers.

"Nevertheless," the President added, "as the program has matured and grown there is increasing evidence that some of the arrangements devised for a fledgling operation are no longer suitable."

To conduct a "public review" of the program, Johnson in effect reconstituted the task force named by the late Pres. Kennedy in 1961 which drew up the original executive order.

As before, it is headed by the secretary of labor and includes the secretary of defense, the postmaster general, the budget director, the chairman of the Civil Service Commission and a key member of the White House staff, in this case Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Johnson made it clear that there is no thought of withdrawing or weakening the union recognition policy.

He said the Civil Service Commission reports that union recognition has been helpful to workers and management alike. Federal agencies, the President said, cite "marked improvement in communication with employes and significant benefits in such areas as safety practices, tours of duty, health, general working conditions and grievance handling."

He told heads of government agencies "to cooperate fully" with the review committee.

E. C. Hallbeck, chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, welcomed the review. He said experience has demonstrated weaknesses in the present program which can be remedied "only through substantial changes in the executive order or action by Congress."

Guild Fund to Finance 2 New Press Councils

Two southern Illinois towns will have community press councils to develop better understanding between newspapers and readers—thanks to a fund administered by the Newspaper Guild.

The fund was established with money left to the Guild in the will of the late Lowell Mellett, editor and columnist. The latest of a series of grants will go to the chairman of the journalism department at Southern Illinois University to set up community press councils in Cairo and Sparta.

UPWA Gains Wage Hikes At Swift Plants

Chicago — The Packinghouse Workers reached agreement with Swift & Co. on terms of a new three-year contract shortly before a strike deadline and sent it to the membership for a vote on ratification.

The new pact, similar to those agreed upon with other major meat firms several months ago, provides wage hikes of 12 cents an hour retroactive to Mar. 13, another 11-cent increase next year and an additional 11 cents in 1969 for a total of 34 cents.

UPWA officers said they expect the union's 8,000 members at 18 Swift plants in 13 states to approve the proposed settlement. Under it, several hundred workers at the Wilson, N.C., plant will get raises of 60 cents or more an hour to correct geographical inequities. An additional 12 cents an hour will go to a large number of skilled and semi-skilled workers under the new terms, the union said.

Fill Social Security Gaps, Meany Urges

Condemns House Cuts In Welfare

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the Senate to plug the big gaps in the House-passed social security bill and to rescind "drastic" cutbacks in medical aid and "harsh and punitive restrictions aimed at destitute mothers and children receiving public assistance."

Meany talked to the members of the Senate Finance Committee of the people behind the statistics.

He spoke of the retired workers living on social security checks that "have lagged far behind the rise in living costs, to say nothing of the better living standards most Americans enjoy."

Their contributions during their working lives, Meany said, entitle them to "decent payments" and "to escape from their dreary lives of want and deprivation."

The AFL-CIO was "shocked," Meany said, when the House turned down Pres. Johnson's request to raise the minimum retirement benefit from a "pitiful" $44 to $70 and to give long-service workers with more than 25 years of coverage at least $100 a month. The House bill would raise the minimum single benefit only to $50, with no higher floor for long-service workers.

"If a social security system does not help those at the bottom most, it is not advancing what should be one of its major goals," he said.

'Upside-Down'

Meany took sharp issue with the House decision not to extend medicare to disabled workers under 65, as recommended by Pres. Johnson.

"The House report on the bill argues that because the disabled are a high-cost group they shouldn't be covered. I think that is putting things upside-down. It is precisely because of the high costs the disabled have to bear to obtain needed medical care out of their very meager incomes that they should be covered under medicare."

The needed improvements, Meany said, could be financed by raising the wage base for social security taxes paid by workers and their employers. The projected rise to a $7,600 base in the House bill, smaller than the gradual step-up to $10,800 asked by the Administration, "puts a disproportionate burden on low-income workers."

At the same time it "puts an unduly low ceiling on the benefits paid to moderate or high-wage workers, thus forcing them to suffer drastic reductions in their living standards when they retire."

Meany stressed, however, that future improvements in social

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Senate Restores Slashes In Model Cities, Rent Aid

THE SHOW didn't go on as usual at New York's famed Radio City Music Hall. Instead, precision Rockettes, ballet dancers and singers joined picket lines as part of the Variety Artists' first strike at the Music Hall in its 35-year history. The performers seek sizable increases in a scale that runs from $99 to $126.50 after three years with no pay for rehearsal times. Their contract expired June 30.

Rat Control Shift Voted By House

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted to restore most of the deep slashes made by the House in programs to salvage the nation's cities, and the House backtracked—after a blast of public outrage—from its earlier rejection of federal funds for rat control.

Both developments raised hopes that a start will be made this year on the "great national effort" the AFL-CIO has declared is essential to meet the nation's urban crisis.

Rejecting budget-cutting amendments by big margins, the Senate voted $300 million more than the House had appropriated for the model cities program. It also approved the full $40 million the President asked for rent supplements.

The battle over appropriations for the two programs now moves to a House-Senate conference committee.

Last May, the House knocked out all new money for rent supplements—a program to allow low-income families to live in modest apartments built by nonprofit organizations. Families pay one-fourth of their income in rent. The federal subsidy would pay the balance. The House allowed only $5 million to fulfill rent contracts already signed.

The House bill also allocated only $237 million of the $662 million Pres. Johnson sought for the model cities program. Some 200 cities have already drawn up ambitious blueprints for rehabilitating entire neighborhoods — if federal funds are available.

A compromise device worked out by Maryland Republican Charles McC. Mathias and Wisconsin Democrat Henry S. Reuss en-

(Continued on Page 8)

UFT Sets Ratification Vote:

Teachers Reach Agreements In Detroit, New York Disputes

By Eugene A. Kelly

School Board agreements to provide improvements for both students and teachers ended a two-week contract dispute involving 11,000 union teachers in Detroit and signaled the end of an eight-day "stayout" by the 49,000-member New York local of the American Federation of Teachers.

Detroit teachers reported for classroom duty after voting to ratify a two-year contract. Major improvements included a $1,700 salary increase in two equal yearly steps, and class size reductions in 50 ghetto schools to no more than 30 in primary grades from kindergarten through the third.

Details of the New York pact were not available as the AFL-CIO News went to press. The union, said, however, that city and school officials made commitments on reducing class overcrowding, treatment of disruptive children, expansion of the More Effective Schools program in deprived areas and raising annual wage schedules $150 above the offer previously rejected by union members.

Pres. Albert Shanker of the New York AFT local said many details remain to be ironed out in negotiations that continued at Gracie Mansion, residence of Mayor John V. Lindsay (R). Meanwhile members of the Assistant Principals' Association, unaffiliated, picketed the School Board to protest the city's attempts to run its 900 schools with volunteer teachers and picket-line-crashers. School officials then advised pupils to stay away until teachers vote on ratification, set for Sept. 24.

The New York teachers had voted to turn in their resignations pending agreement by school officials to provide acceptable classroom conditions and additional help for the children of the ghettos through a program pioneered by Local 2 and the parent AFT.

Tentative agreement was reached after a final negotiating session that lasted 27 hours. Lindsay called off a trip to Washington for a meeting of the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, and stayed close to the contract talks.

New York, like Detroit, must

(Continued on Page 2)

NAM, Chamber Stump For Anti-Union Laws

The nation's two biggest employer organizations—the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—are beating the drums for legislation to curb unions.

Their joint theme is that unions are "too big and too strong" and the National Labor Relations Board is "pro-union."

Both groups are taking traveling shows of management-oriented "labor relations" experts to cities throughout the nation.

The U.S. Chamber is holding 12 "labor law reform workshops" during September. The announced goal is "to intensify grass roots support for a general overhaul of labor laws."

A companion effort by the NAM features industrial relations clinics in 11 other cities during October and November. The NAM clinics will be conducted by Charles A. Kothe, author of an NAM-distributed book, "Industrial Freedom in the Non-Union Plant."

At each of its clinics, the NAM announcement says, "the off-the-record session will provide an op-

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Rail Panel Recommends 11% Raise, Skill Boost

By Duane Emme

A five-member Presidential board has unanimously recommended an 11 percent wage boost for 137,000 railroad shopcraft workers over two years, plus skill increases for nearly three-fourths of their number.

The latter raises—amounting to 20 cents an hour in four steps—are designed to bring the pay of 100,000 skilled rail employes more nearly in line with comparable skilled craftsmen in other industries, the board said.

The recommendations covering workers in six unions become effective Oct. 15, unless the parties reach a voluntary settlement in the interim. If imposed, the terms will remain in effect until Jan. 1, 1969.

Pres. Johnson called the report of the panel, headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), "one of

(Continued on Page 3)

AMERICA'S AMBASSADOR to the United Nations, Arthur J. Goldberg, briefs the AFL-CIO Executive Council on problems facing the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly.

Detroit, N.Y. Teachers Reach School Accords

(Continued from Page 1)

look to state authorities for the additional money needed to meet school obligations. Before the Detroit contract settlement, Michigan Gov. George Romney (R) rejected a request by the Detroit parent-teacher council for additional state aid to the schools, saying that would "encourage crisis bargaining."

Teacher refusals to report for work still delayed school opening in 10 Michigan school districts. AFT locals remain out in Dearborn, Hamtramck, Highland Park, North Dearborn Heights, and at Henry Ford Community College and Lake Michigan College. Unaffiliated groups continued stayouts in Bloomfield Hills, Bridgeport, Crestwood and Menominee, Mich.

In East St. Louis, teachers returned to school Sept. 12 after accepting a School Board offer of a written contract, with salaries to be worked out after a factfinding committee reports.

In Detroit, reduction in maximum class sizes was a major item in union efforts to improve the quality of education for the city school system's 300,000 pupils.

Teachers submitted their resignations and stayed out of class until the Board agreed to changes including a reduction from 40 weeks to 39 in the length of the work year, except to make up for lost time.

Class sizes will be evaluated by a review board set up in consultation with the union. Classes larger than 39 this year and 38 next year will be adjusted after notice to the appeal board. The limitation agreement is "the most thrilling thing" Detroit teachers ever achieved, local Pres. Mary Ellen Riordan told newsmen.

Contract agreements in Detroit, New York and East St. Louis, Ill., came shortly after the AFL-CIO Executive Council pledged the labor movement to support the AFT and declared the path to better schools is reached not through court injunctions but through "honest good-faith collective bargaining."

Delegates from AFT locals reported on school needs at their 51st convention, held last month in Washington, D. C. The convention debated the causes of ghetto uprisings in Detroit, Newark and other cities, and concluded that more federal funds are needed to improve schools and public housing, provide more job opportunities and strengthen the National Teacher Corps program.

Last year the AFT, surveying teacher salaries, called for an immediate $5,000-a-year wage increase to bring school salaries up to the level of other professional employes. The survey showed that the average U. S. teacher is paid $6,820 a year, well below averages for other white-collar professionals, the union said.

Non-Compliance Ruling Names Air Line Pilots

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified affiliates that the Air Line Pilots Association has again been found to be in non-compliance with the decision of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Hunter P. Wharton and Joseph D. Keenan.

Meany said the non-compliance finding was based on a complaint by the Flight Engineers Intl. Association involving Trans World Airlines and Pan American World Airways.

The Pilots previously had been found in violation of the no-raiding Article XXI of the constitution in an Eastern Air Lines dispute, also involving the Flight Engineers.

Thus, Meany noted, the ALPA is already subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Article XXI:

"1. The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Sec. 16.

"2. The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article.

"3. The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the constitution.

"4. No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

CONVENTION

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has changed the date of its 1967 convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., from Dec. 4 and 5 to Nov. 27 and 28, it was announced.

LBJ Names Abel To UN Delegation

Pres. Johnson has named I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, as an alternate U.S. representative to the United Nations General Assembly.

The United States delegation, consisting of five delegates, five alternates and two senior advisers, is headed by Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

Abel is the third trade unionist to represent the United States at the United Nations. Previously AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. George M. Harrison have served as delegates.

Pan Am Strike Halted on Bid Of Mediators

The Railway & Airline Clerks called off a strike of 7,000 ticket sellers, office clerks and cargo handlers on Pan American Airways, world's largest airline with a reported 25,000 employes and numerous overseas flights.

Acting at the request of Chairman Howard G. Gamser of the National Mediation Board, the union agreed to remove picket lines at 13 gateway cities and maintain the status quo while the NMB attempts further mediation. The agreement came, the union said, before court papers were served in a back-to-work injunction secured by Pan Am.

Union Pres. C. L. Dennis had set midnight Sept. 19 as a strike deadline at Pan Am, where contracts expired Mar. 16. Members there have been unable to get wage or contract improvements for more than two years, the union said, because of attempted raids on the clerks' membership by the expelled Teamsters and company refusal to negotiate new contracts.

After the contracts expired, the air line refused to bargain on the ground that it was in doubt about the legal bargaining agent, the union said. The clerks refused to participate in two elections held last year. They charged fraud in the first election, and the ballots were not counted. A second election was voided also by the NMB, and a third vote was scheduled later this year on a date not yet announced.

The NMB set the second election aside when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Dennis charged fraudulent letters had been sent to Pan Am over their purported signatures, and asked an investigation by the Dept. of Justice and postal authorities.

To Curb Housing, Jury Bias:

Labor Reaffirms Rights Bill Support

Discrimination in housing and in the administration of justice has created "long standing inequities" that must be eliminated, AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Harris testified in support of the Administration's 1967 civil rights bill, which would outlaw racial discrimination in the sale and rental of housing and the make-up of juries.

It also would strengthen enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by empowering the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue court-enforceable "cease and desist" orders to halt job discrimination.

The measure would provide new curbs on those who attempt to harm or intimidate anyone lawfully exercising federally-protected civil rights. It would extend for five years the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, slated to expire Jan. 31, 1968.

Harris recalled that the legislation is "much the same" as the Administration's 1966 civil rights bill, which passed the House only to be stalled in the Senate by a filibuster.

A solid majority of the Senate then demonstrated its support of the civil rights measure by voting for cloture, but the majority was short of the two-thirds vote needed to limit debate and the bill died.

"We were for the bill last year, and we are for it now," Harris said. "Nothing in the intervening twelve months has diminished the need for this bill, while much that has happened has re-emphasized the need."

The AFL-CIO deeply regrets, he continued, that last year's filibuster prevented enactment, "thereby further delaying long overdue alleviation of grievous wrongs."

Harris said that the AFL-CIO "strongly supports" the guarantees for equal access to housing contained in the bill. He did not go into detail because AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified at length in August in support of the same proposal before a Senate Housing subcommittee.

On selecting juries, Harris said there is strong need to outlaw discrimination against Negroes and women as well as against persons in low income groups.

He said that the legislation could "go further" by prescribing state court jury qualifications in addition to those that would apply to federal juries. The U.S. Supreme Court, he pointed out, has made it clear the federal government has great power in this area under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Harris also voiced labor's support for provisions authorizing the attorney general to bring court action for preventive relief where he has "reasonable grounds to believe" that the prohibition against discrimination has been or is about to be violated.

All told, Harris said, the legislation's provision to end jury discrimination "represents a substantial advance" over the present situation.

He also proposed strengthening the section that would make it a federal crime to intimidate or harm persons exercising their civil rights. He said emphasis should be on "intent" to do harm instead of requiring a proof of "willful" action as defined in the Senate bill and a bill that passed the House last month.

While advocating these and several other technical changes in the Administration bill, Harris made it clear that labor fully supports the measure "in general."

"We think the legislation provides constructive and effective cures for the evils with which it deals, and we urge its enactment," he emphasized.

George T. Brown Dies, Held AFL-CIO Posts

George T. Brown, deputy director of the Bureau of Labor Standards and a former assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, died at his home in Garrett Park, Md. He was 60.

Brown had served in a number of trade union and government posts before joining the Bureau of Labor Standards in 1961 with major responsibilities for occupational safety and child labor programs and policies.

In a wire to his widow, Meany expressed the federation's shock and said he "was a warm and kindly man, a genuine trade unionist and an exemplary public servant."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said Brown had made "a major contribution toward insuring safer and more decent conditions for working people." His legacy, Wirtz said, "is the better lives we all enjoy because of these efforts."

Born in Baltimore, he attended Johns Hopkins University and received a doctor's degree in political economy in 1934. After a career as a professor at Seton Hall College and Catholic University he served in the office of the War Labor Board during World War II.

From 1946 to 1951 he was director of research for the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and in 1951-52 executive assistant to the labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board. After service as executive assistant to Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin he became an assistant to Meany.

At the merger of the AFL and CIO he became director of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs and later executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Safety & Health.

Brown was secretary-treasurer of the Intl. Association of Government Labor Officials at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Ann Brown, long active in labor and political affairs in Maryland, five children and two grandchildren.

Funeral services were scheduled for 10 a.m., Sept. 23 at Holy Cross Church in Kensington, Md.

GEORGE T. BROWN

In 2-Year Pact:

Rail Board Proposes 11% Hike, Skill Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

the finest products that any board has produced."

Board members in addition to Morse are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), Fred Kappel, retired head of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Theodore Kheel, New York mediator.

Unions involved in the dispute, are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers. They bargain jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

Six percent of the general pay increase recommended by the board would be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967, and another 5 percent would be effective July 1, 1968. The 20 cents skill pay would be granted in five cent increments effective last April 1, Oct. 1, April 1, 1968, and Oct. 1, 1968.

The board also recommended that the Labor Dept. make a detailed study of the skilled wage differential issue by next Sept. 1 to furnish data for further bargaining between the parties.

Negotiators for the unions said they were willing to write the board's recommendations into an agreement and immediately called upon the carriers to "return to the bargaining table" for that purpose.

IBEW Vice Pres. Thomas Ramsey, spokesman for the shopcrafts, said that "the determination of the board does not fully satisfy the shopmen's needs" but the report "is what could be reasonably expected under the restrictions imposed by the special legislation."

"There never has been any doubt of the justice of the shopmen's position," he added. "The board recognized this fact by its unanimous vote."

However, John P. Hiltz, Jr., carriers' chief negotiator, attacked the recommendations and indicated that the railroads may challenge them in court arguing that the board had exceeded its legal authority.

Hiltz charged that the report was "inflationary" and came as a "tremendous surprise" to the carriers.

To this, Ramsey retorted: "Apparently the carrier representatives are upset by the unanimous determination of the compulsory arbitration board which they helped to create."

The board was set up by a law passed in July to end a series of strikes by shopcraft workers. The unions and the AFL-CIO had strongly opposed the measure, while the railroads pressed for enactment of compulsory arbitration.

An earlier panel, headed by retired U.S. Appeals Court Judge Charles Fahy, had recommended an 18-month pact with a six percent general wage boost and three five-cent skill increases.

During unsuccessful attempts by the board to mediate the dispute and at later hearings, the unions called for a two-year contract with a 6.5 percent general increase the first year and five percent the second, plus 25 cents in skill increases.

The railroads proposed a six percent basic wage increase over 18 months, and one five-cent skill adjustment hinged to a "job evaluation" study.

The law creating the board specified that it recommend terms that were in the public interest, within the limits of bargaining and mediation in the case and in compliance with the Railway Labor Act.

In releasing the recommendations, Morse said that the board had met these requirements and he was confident the proposal would be approved by the courts, should the carriers challenge it.

He said the general wage increase totaling 11 percent was "a just and equitable middle ground" between the parties and that the skill increase of 20 cents was "completely justified" since shopmen lag even further behind than that in comparison to rates paid in other industries.

Although Kappel signed the report, he later told newsmen he was "very dissatisfied" with it. Asked then why he signed it, he claimed "there was nothing to be accomplished by not signing it."

NABET Continues Network Talks

New York—More than 2,400 members of the Broadcast Employes stayed on the job at National Broadcasting Co. and American Broadcasting Co. stations coast to coast while their negotiators remained here for further contract talks with management at the request of Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Earlier settlement proposals by the two networks were rejected in a secret-ballot referendum among NABET members. The vote to reject was 889-332 at NBC and 987-177 at ABC. Current contracts were due to expire last Apr. 1 but were extended to Sept. 1 while the union headed off an attempted raid by the expelled Teamsters.

Students Score Lindsay On Bid for 'Volunteers'

New York—Thirty one officers of student organizations issued a statement here backing the teachers' union and deploring Mayor Lindsay's appeal for student volunteer teachers as a "form of strikebreaking."

In a statement made public by the United States Youth Council, the youth leaders "strongly urged" college students not to cooperate with the Board of Education in the teachers' stay-out. They said it is "reprehensible that the school and city administrations are attempting to manipulate the idealism of students . . ."

The mass action of the United Federation of Teachers in picketing for acceptable contract terms is "a justifiable means of protest in behalf of legitimate demands for school improvements," they said, adding: "We believe that college students should not side with the educational bureaucracy and City Hall" on behalf of the status quo.

The signers included student body presidents at Columbia and New York universities; Brooklyn, Hunter and Queens colleges, and Union Theological Seminary.

LABOR'S CASE for higher social security benefits and elimination of harsh restrictions imposed by the House on public assistance and medicaid programs was presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at Senate hearings. Listening intently to a question from a senator are, from left, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Meany, and Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman.

Meany Calls on Senate to Bolster Weak House Social Security Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

security should come from general revenues and not from a further increase in the social security tax.

He sharply attacked the ceilings the House put on medicaid—the matching federal funds available to states to provide medical services to families which otherwise could not afford them.

If the House provision stays in, a number of states will have to deprive families in the lower middle income bracket of eligibility for medicaid benefits.

Medicaid's Purpose

"Medicaid was never thought to be confined to just the poorest families receiving public assistance," Meany said. "It was intended to meet the medical needs of . . . people who can afford to meet everyday living costs but not the added costs of proper medical care."

The House bill, he charged, "makes medicaid just another charity medical program."

Meany leveled his sharpest attack on the public assistance provisions of the bill—a part of the social security act although the money does not come from the social security tax.

The President's proposals would have required states to set benefit levels not less than their own standards for minimum subsistence. It would also have offered child care and job training through the Labor Dept. for mothers on welfare.

The House bill scrapped minimum benefit standards, put work training under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and made it compulsory for mothers, while an accompanying report suggested that private employers could provide work training if they were allowed to pay sub-minimum wages. It also set a ceiling on the number of children for assistance under the Aid to Dependent Children program.

Meany termed it "shocking" that the House took out its annoyance at high welfare costs on "innocent . . . needy small children." He praised the concept of meaningful job training—"for those who can and should be trained for work." But there are some mothers, he stressed, who "because of either family conditions or personal limitations would do much better to stay home and take care of their children." And he warned that "adequate day care facilities with properly trained staff" can't be set up overnight.

Present welfare rules "often force fathers to desert so that their families can obtain assistance," Meany pointed out.

He termed the punitive sections of the House bill a "backward step" containing "the seeds for continued deprivation, misery and unrest for decades into the future."

The nation's unfortunate, Meany said, "deserve our help—the most, not the least we can afford—because they are fellow human beings in distress."

Pittsburgh Unions Protest Color Bar

Pittsburgh—The AFL-CIO Allegheny County Labor Council has voted not to use any facilities of the Moose, Eagles and Elk lodges here as long as the three organizations continue policies of racial discrimination.

The boycott was approved at the September meeting of the 90,000-member ACLC in response to an appeal from the Catholic Interracial Council which pointed out that each organization has race restrictions in its membership qualifications.

Auto Union, GM Talks Focus on Local Issues

Detroit—The Auto Workers, frustrated in their efforts to get any Big Three auto manufacturer into serious negotiations on national contract issues, announced an agreement with General Motors to concentrate for a time on local-plant issues.

In the first meeting with GM bargainers since the UAW struck Ford Motor Co. Sept. 6, company and management negotiators agreed to send representatives into the field for local-level talks in 16 U.S. areas.

The talks are aimed at preventing or reducing strikes over local issues—working standards, plant conditions and the like—after national issues are settled. Such strikes delayed final settlements in 1964, 1961 and 1958. Negotiators concentrated on the major issues and later found many unresolved local issues, the union said.

The strike by 160,000 auto workers shut down Ford plants in 25 states. Chrysler and GM plants continued to produce autos, but the two managements refused to extend union contracts.

Ford and the UAW resumed national bargaining about a week after the strike started, but only on non-economic issues. GM then came back to the main negotiating table and Chrysler representatives returned for subcommittee meetings. Main-table talks are expected the week of Sept. 24—not at Chrysler offices but in a hotel near UAW headquarters.

Dir. Leonard Woodcock of the union's GM Dept. returned from meetings with local and regional UAW leaders to report some GM plants working seven days a week and hiring stepped up—an indication, Woodcock said, that GM aims at full production while Ford remains closed. Similar reports were made by Chrysler local leaders, the union said.

Meanwhile Ford strikers took turns on the picket line and drew their first strike benefit checks of $20 to $30 a week. The UAW executive board met here to draft proposals for a dues increase to finance the Ford strike. The proposals will be presented to the special UAW convention that will meet here Oct. 8.

Identical Offers

Ford, GM and Chrysler made identical offers to the union in contract negotiations that began July 10. The UAW said the proposed wage increase would have added only 1 cent an hour in "new" money for the first year of a three-year contract, plus other improvements the UAW called "inadequate and inequitable." Union leaders decided to concentrate on Ford instead of striking all three firms.

Textile Workers Elect New Vice President

Atlantic City—Charles Lazzio, Paterson, N.J., has been elected a vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Lazzio, president of TWUA's Local 1733 in Paterson, was chosen by the union's executive board to fill a vacancy created by the retirement of Vice Pres. Michael J. Schoonjans of Biddeford, Me.

Teachers and Schools

ALL OF US who have children in the public schools owe a debt of thanks to the teachers manning picket lines in several communities across the continent. They are fighting battles that have to be fought. Our battles.

The striking teachers want to improve our schools. They want a greater voice in setting educational policies. They are fighting for smaller classes, better facilities, more up-to-date textbooks. That is our fight, too.

The striking teachers want to improve their own working conditions and salaries. They want grievance procedures and protection from arbitrary discipline. That is our fight, too.

Finally, the teachers want the right to work for better schools and better conditions through the collective bargaining process. Certainly, that is our fight, too.

* * *

TWO YEARS AGO, the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review published a revealing study of how various occupations rank in annual earnings.

At the top of the 321 occupations were physicians, bankers, managers, judges, lawyers and pilots. High school teachers ranked 117th. Further down the list, following stenographers, postal clerks, secretaries and mail carriers, came elementary school teachers, 168th in salary ranking.

Our system demands a lot of teachers. They are required to go through years of special training in college and, often, in graduate school. They are expected to take refresher courses regularly. They are given responsibility for educating our children, for helping to improve their manners and mold their characters. Yet, teachers are expected to be satisfied with a salary that ranks 168th.

We think there is something wrong with the scale of values that places teachers so low on the economic totem pole. That's why we believe that the American Federation of Teachers is doing us all a service in leading the fight for better schools and better salaries and working conditions for teachers.

* * *

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged trade union members everywhere to support the American Federation of Teachers in its fight for better schools. The Council added:

"We say to the Boards of Education and the local and state officials that their use of court injunctions will not educate children, will not provide the better school systems we need, will not solve the problems of neglected youngsters of the ghettos and will not provide the wage levels and the decent working conditions that teachers need and the kind of effective school programs that America needs.

"We say to these officials, that the path to achievement of all of these goals, to which the AFL-CIO and the American Federation of Teachers are dedicated, lies through honest, good faith collective bargaining negotiations."

We hope the city fathers are listening.

—The Machinist

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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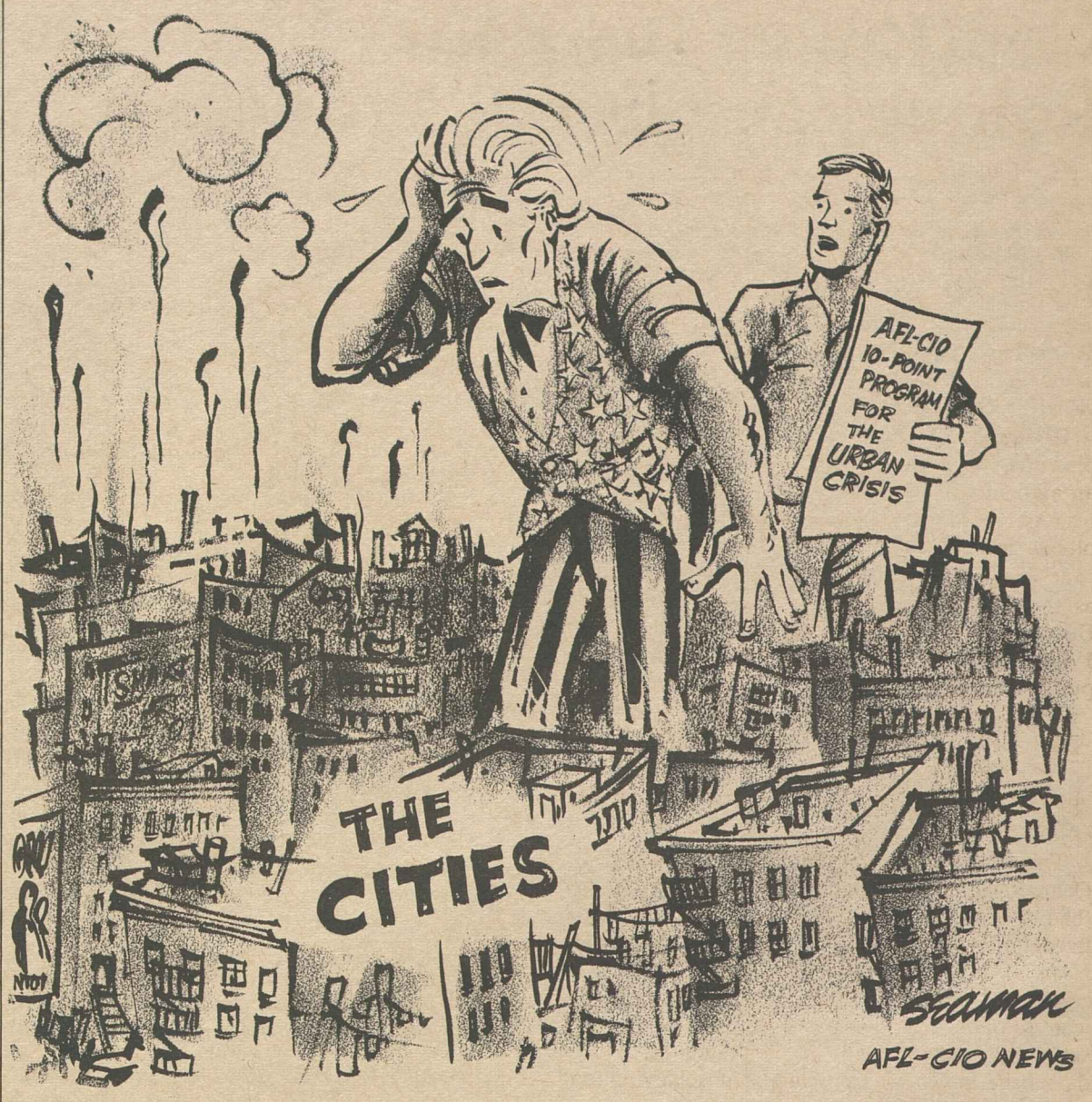


State Programs Lax:

Strong Meat Inspection Law Held Vital to Extend Protection

The following analysis of meat inspection legislation has been excerpted from a leaflet prepared by the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen. Copies can be obtained from the union at 100 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES will soon consider new legislation to govern the inspection of meat for wholesomeness and cleanliness. The House will be faced with a choice between:

1—HR 12144, a weak, inadequate bill approved by the Agriculture Committee, and

2—HR 12145, a strong effective measure to extend the coverage of the federal meat inspection program.

Most consumers believe they are fully protected concerning the sanitation and wholesomeness of meat and meat products. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Some 16 percent — or 5.3 billion pounds — of meat slaughtered in the U.S. annually, and some 26 percent — or 7.6 billion pounds —of meat processed into sausages and other products are outside the protective framework of federal meat inspection.

The federal program is limited in coverage because the 61-year old Meat Inspection Act provides it with authority only over plants selling across state lines.

Some state inspection programs do exist. But most of these have lax standards, weak enforcement and are under-financed and undermanned. Few provide any meaningful protection. In fact, 24 states have no mandatory meat inspection program at all.

Both a 1962 and a current Dept. of Agriculture survey show unspeakable conditions of filth and bad meat in many uninspected and state-inspected plants. Here are a few of the less horrifying quotes:

"Examination of these meats revealed a mouldy and slimy condition with a putrid odor. Several dead flies were seen on the surface and mixed in with the meat. These items were to be used in the manufacture of sausage items and hamburger. . . ."

"In addition to the very grave and urgent problems posed by the distribution of food derived from diseased animals, the attached report details extremely bad and revolting dirty food handling methods without any regard for rudimentary sanitation . . . Rodents and insects, in fact any vermin, had free access to stored meats and meat products ingredients. . . ."

Because it was enacted so long ago, the Meat Inspection Act of 1906 has still another problem: many of its provisions are outdated. It does not give federal meat inspection enough authority.

The House Agriculture Committee has approved HR 12144. Its provisions are good as far as they go. They would update the Meat Inspection Act to provide federal inspectors more authority to meet modern problems.

But it would do little, if anything, about the basic and most important problem of meat inspection today: it would not extend the coverage of federal meat inspection to the large uninspected or state-inspected plants. It is therefore a halfway measure.

Instead, HR 12144 would try to buy the states into enacting programs which are "consistent with" the federal inspection system. It would pay 50 percent of the cost of the state programs. But it would not require the states to pass good inspection laws.

Obviously, this is a great flaw in HR 12144. It would not protect the consumer adequately.

LED BY Representatives Neal Smith of Iowa and Thomas S. Foley of Washington, six congressmen have introduced HR 12145 to provide better consumer protection. Their measure includes all of the provisions of the subcommittee's bill, but it would add the following two:

(a) All meat plants which have more than $250,000 gross annual sales would be inspected by the federal meat inspection program. (As a result, some 97 percent of meat slaughtered would be federally inspected.)

(b) Newly inspected plants would be allowed to meet construction requirements of the federal meat grading program for the first five years. Then the plant construction standards of the federal inspection program would have to be followed.

The Smith-Foley bill would truly protect consumers. It would both increase the coverage of federal inspection and modernize the program.

Obviously, the enactment of the bill involves a difficult fight. It faces great, strong and rich opposition.

Please urge your organization's members to write, wire and contact their U.S. representatives to support HR 12145, the Smith-Foley bill, when the House considers meat inspection legislation.

Foot-in-Mouth Disease:

Contradictions, Policy Switches Romney's Political Trademark

The following is excerpted from the Sept. 18, 1967, issue of Memo from COPE, published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

IN RECENT MONTHS, George Romney has darted hither and yon on Viet Nam policy, saying one thing one day, another thing the next. To explain his failure to settle down to one line, he finally claimed he was "brainwashed" when he visited Viet Nam in 1965.

His series of statements, corrections and explanations is nothing more than a new attack of an ailment that apparently has plagued the Michigan governor for years. Indeed, it predates his plunge into political waters.

It is hard to tell, for example, if as recently as the spring of 1959 he was a Republican, a Democrat, both or neither. He wrote in the Spring 1959 edition of the Michigan State University publication, Business Topics, to this effect:

"Economic motives have corrupted both political parties to the point where they are largely duplicates of each other and are devoid of differences based on political, social or broad economic principles."

This sounds like a repudiation of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Yet, less than a year later, Romney discovered he could live comfortably with the GOP. In the Detroit News of Jan. 29, 1960—at a time when he was considered as a U.S. Senate candidate by Michigan Republicans—he was quoted as saying:

"Totally unexpected developments in recent days have indicated a possibility of achieving that goal of one party in Michigan freed from organized minority control and subject to the control of citizen members—the Republican Party."

Back off the track again two years later, Romney was quoted in the Detroit Free Press, Feb. 5, 1962: "Parties tend to respond to the minorities, to organized groups. Parties pay too much attention to the idea that they (the organized groups) have more power than they have."

Finally, three months later, he came out irrevocably as a Republican. From the Flint Journal, May 2, 1962:

"I have never held any viewpoint other than that the Republican Party is the party that can become the citizen-responsible party. Never at any time did I have any uncertainty that only the Republican party is the party that can become the type of party that this country desperately needs."

Romney, as the record indicates, doesn't really come out clearly on much of anything. Particularly in his views on organized labor and its role in American life does a muddy picture emerge. His views are worth quoting and examining.

"The growth of the labor movement in this country was premised on the idea it would be monopolistic. Labor is based on monopoly, and industry on competition, and it can't work out. It's like living half slave and half free."—Detroit News, Nov. 7, 1958.

"Industry-wide bargaining, which in reality is not bargaining at all, but collective bludgeoning, is a vicious evil."—Speech to American Farm Bureau convention, Jan. 12, 1961.

The quote cited above can lead only to one logical terminal point, the proposal of anti-trust laws to cover trade unions.

Yet, Romney says: "Am I advocating the application of anti-trust laws to unions? I definitely am not."

What he does propose, essentially, is this:

1. That "the combining of national unions for the establishment of common bargaining demands . . . should be prohibited."

2. That unions representing more than 10,000 employes of a single employer should be prohibited from bargaining with another employer whose workers the union represents. This stems perhaps from Romney's days as head of American Motors. Indeed, it was written then. It aims clearly at large industrial unions like the Auto Workers and Steelworkers and others who must bargain with titan firms like General Motors and U.S. Steel.

Its effect, if mind-reading through Romney's rather murky presentation of it is possible, would be to break up large unified industrial unions into a group of fragmented ones.

Even if Romney stops short of outright advocacy of anti-trust coverage of unions, the consequence would be the same. Smaller, weaker unions would be left to bargain with industrial behemoths.

JUST AS HE MISREADS labor's role in American economic life, Romney misjudges its role in political life. From the Spring 1959 issue of Michigan State University's Business Topics:

"Politically, I can see little difference in principle between the present excessive political influence of unions, and the earlier excessive political influence of business."

There are substantial differences. Union political activity aims at the involvement of union members in the democratic process. It has centered on registration and voting and active participation. That it does this in order to help elect pro-labor candidates should come as no shock.

The "earlier excessive political influence of business" Romney refers to evokes memories of candidates "bought" by massive contributions from the treasuries of giant concerns or the personal fortunes of wealthy individuals.

At other times Romney has hinted opposition to any form of organized activity in politics by labor unions.

It is hard to sum up George Romney's thinking. It is something like picking up mercury with cast-iron gloves. . . . His specific proposals would have a specifically weakening effect on the ability of unions to represent working people.

In fact that's an understatement. His specific proposals would leave unions completely at the mercy of the business and industrial giants that dominate today's economy.

Kircher Cites Rising Pattern:

Stiff Crackdown Held Needed On Firms Defying Labor Law

THE AFL-CIO's chief organizer said Congress should adopt stiff, new curbs to halt the rise of employer violations of the right to unionize.

"About the most that happens now is a slap on the wrist and some kind of promise" that it won't happen again, said William L. Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

"Employers feel that this is a pretty cheap premium to pay for insurance against unionization . . . and avoid the responsibility of sitting down at the table with a union and bargaining on wages, hours and conditions for all of the workers," Kircher charged. He made the statements on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview produced by the AFL-CIO and aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Kircher said that while the present National Labor Relations Board is becoming more vigorous in enforcing the National Labor Relations Act, it needs "legislative encouragement."

"The law itself, and the whole history of jurisprudence that was written in those eight sad years between 1952 and 1960, when the board was dominated by the big business complexion of this nation . . . set traditions that are difficult for the board to move beyond, without some kind of legislative encouragement," he said. A special House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) is conducting hearings on problems that have arisen in the enforcement of the Labor Act.

Kircher said the objections to the law and the NLRB raised by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce are "nothing more than a smoke screen" thrown up to gain a standoff in Congress. Management, he said, doesn't "want anything that is going to minimize the manner in which they are permitted to fight workers in their efforts to organize."

Reporters questioning Kircher were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICANS ARE incurable humanitarians. We grieve over pain, suffering and hunger anywhere in the world. And our normal reaction is to pitch in with all our vast resources and technical know-how to meet the problem.

When Pres. Johnson sent his Food for Freedom message to Congress in February 1966, proposing a program directed toward a world-wide war against hunger and malnutrition, it was in this humanitarian tradition.

Combating starvation is not new to this country. For years we have been seeking to alleviate hunger in those parts of the world where two-thirds of the people live, whose diets are far from adequate. Over the years, millions of people in more than 100 countries have survived because of American food aid.

Recently, Mrs. Dorothy Jacobson, assistant secretary of agriculture for international affairs, reported that "this review of food aid showed one startling and disturbing fact."

It disclosed, she said, that "clearly we were feeding hungry people but just as clearly we were not helping them to feed themselves." Food aid was not solving the world food problem. The trend was in the wrong direction.

She had in mind two fundamental trends. One was the population growth trend which, Mrs. Jacobson said, "must be altered downward." And the second trend was the rate of food growth in the developing countries. This must be "altered upward."

"This is the reason for the most important feature of our new food aid program—its emphasis on self-help," Mrs. Jacobson said.

This self-help approach has bipartisan support. An essential part of it is to encourage these countries to achieve a level of economic development at which they can either produce, or buy on commercial terms, the food they need. Equally essential is technical and capital assistance to the countries to enable them to help themselves.

"It may also be worth noting," Mrs. Jacobson said, "that concern for altering trends of population growth is now getting attention it has never before received.

What is essential in the developing countries is the critical need of a balance between population growth and food supply.

SEVERAL KEY STUDIES have been undertaken recently on this problem of balance. One was made by the President's Science Advisory Committee last June and another, just released, by the Dept. of Agriculture. The two studies came to some rather startling conclusions.

One was that although the world is clearly not losing its capacity to feed itself, the question of whether the world can feed itself is now at issue.

Mrs. Jacobson points out that where hunger is concerned, there is not one world but two. The highly developed, highly productive world and the hunger-ridden, less developed world.

"The rich nations," she said, "can produce so much more than they need that they can, and probably will, continue to be plagued with the possibility of surpluses. However, producing enough food to meet the needs of hungry people is quite different from actually feeding hungry people."

There is an appealing temptation to take a short-term view of alleviating world hunger—to call forth the full productive capacity of American agriculture in an attempt to provide enough food for all the hungry people of the world.

But Mrs. Jacobson believes that it would be "destructive in the long run—destructive of the very goals they seek to achieve." She summed it up in this way: "The war on hunger can be won only by increasing the productive capacity of the hungry nations themselves. If they are to achieve the economic growth that will enable them to reach higher standards of living—that will help them to move up from poverty—that will increase their per capita incomes, then they must improve their own agriculture at a sharply accelerated rate."

CONGRESS SHOULD ADOPT stiff, new curbs to halt the rise of employer violations of the right to unionize, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher (center) said on Labor News Conference. Reporters Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News questioned him on the public affairs interview, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio.

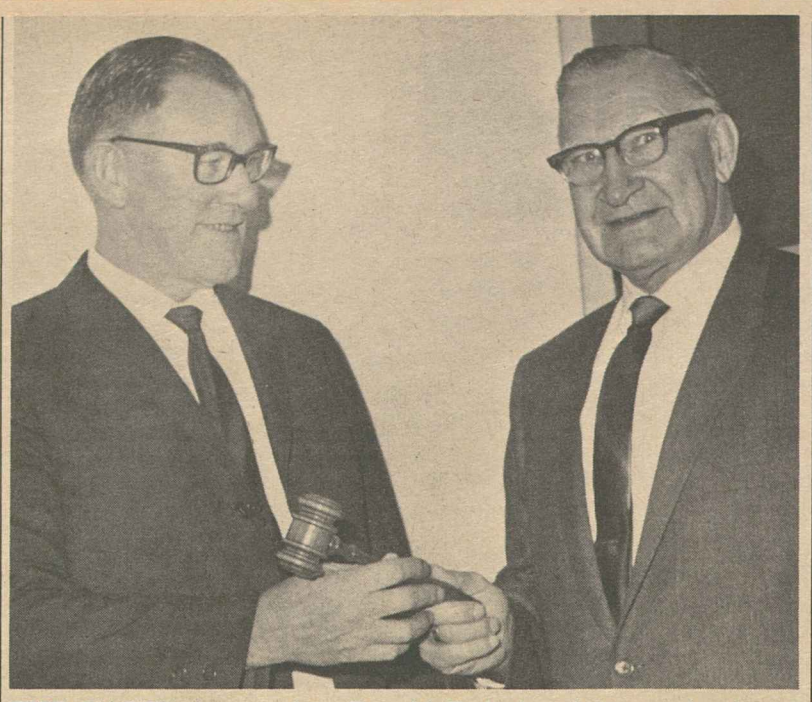
Nevada Labor Maps Program Of Legislation

Incline Village, Nev.—The Nevada AFL-CIO hailed improvements in state laws voted by the last two sessions of the Nevada Legislature and adopted a program urging additional changes at a special legislative session called for January.

The changes involve a bi-state pact restraining pollution of Lake Tahoe, the largest body of fresh water on the Nevada-California border; further improvements in the state unemployment compensation law; repeal of the casino entertainment tax, and enactment of a law requiring lessees of restaurants, bars or taverns to post bonds with the state commissioner of labor protecting employes against wage losses caused by defaulting employers.

In calling on the 1968 legislative session to repeal all "the discriminatory casino entertainment tax" totaling 10 percent, the delegates charged that the levy discriminates against employment of musicians and service trades workers.

The 11th state central body convention, consisting of 125 delegates from 45 local unions, voted new terms for Pres. Al Bramlet, Vice Presidents Claude Evans, Ed Benson, Dan Basta, and Scott Wadsworth. George Beebe, of the Las Vegas district, was elected to the seat vacated by Warren Wilson, who resigned. Remaining to serve out the balance of two-year terms are Sec.-Treas. Louis Paley and Vice Presidents Boyd Manning, John O. Morman and Keith D. Hickman.



THE GAVEL is passed to Ronald F. Roley (left), newly elected president of the Woodworkers, by retiring Pres. A. F. Hartung at the union's convention in Portland, Ore. Roley will be installed as president later this year.

Ronald F. Roley Elected To Head Woodworkers

Portland, Ore.—Delegates to the 25th convention of the Woodworkers here elected a new president, increased benefits in the union's pension program and ordered a referendum vote on a per capita tax increase.

The new president is Ronald F. Roley, Portland, who has been second vice president for the past seven years. He will succeed Pres. A. F. Hartung later this year, when the union's executive board meets to certify the election.

Hartung, president of the IWA since 1951, is retiring under mandatory provisions of the union constitution. Delegates paid tribute to his service at a banquet at the close of the four-day convention.

Re-elected without opposition were two incumbent officers, First Vice Pres. Claude Ballard and Sec.-Treas. William Botkin, both of Portland.

Candidates for second vice president are J. D. Carter, Springfield, Ore., and Keith Johnson, Edmonton, Alberta, local union presidents and members of the executive board.

Referendum voting for second vice president will take place along with balloting on a convention proposal to raise per capita payments to the international by 15 cents to a total of 90 cents per month.

Hartung's Message

In his farewell keynote address, Hartung appealed for greater inter-union cooperation to counter the growth of huge corporations with their increasing capability to thwart organizing and bargaining efforts by unions.

He urged the IWA to give full support to the attainment of federal housing programs, projects to eliminate slums and measures to counter the rising costs of medicine and the "racket" in car insurance.

In addition to acting on a number of constitutional amendments, the 332 delegates from local unions in the U.S. and Canada also approved a wide range of resolutions urging, among other things, federal action to expand adequate housing, boost job opportunities and eliminate discrimination.

Another resolution called on Congress to increase the power of the National Labor Relations Board in assessing penalties against employers who persistently violate the federal labor laws to block union organizing.

Convention speakers included Gerald Brown, member of the National Labor Relations Board; T. C. Douglas, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, and Jack Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Conway stressed the value of coordinated bargaining, pointing to the recent success of unions that have carried out joint negotiations with huge corporations.

By unanimous action of delegates, a telegram was sent to the Auto Workers pledging all-out support of the IWA in the strike against the Ford Motor Co.

Connecticut Unions Ask Funds for Public Power

New Haven—Delegates to the Connecticut State AFL-CIO convention think their state's congressional delegation should vote to help the people in the state, not the Connecticut Light & Power Co.

The convention rebuked Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.) for leading the fight in the House to kill funds for the Dickey-Lincoln public power project in Maine, and criticized other Connecticut congressmen for following his lead.

Consumers and industry in Connecticut and most of New England pay "excessive" prices for electric power, among the highest in the nation the convention said. The Dickey-Lincoln project would provide low-cost "peaking power" and a yardstick to measure rates charged by private utilities.

The convention resolution urged the state's U.S. senators to vote to restore the appropriation and called on Connecticut House members to drop their opposition.

Delegates also heard Joseph M. Rourke, AFL-CIO director of COPE and a former officer of the state federation, charge that the state's utilities "get away with murder" because of lack of competition.

He said industry has been driven South because "rates in New England are 55 to 144 percent higher than in the South."

The convention heard growing reports of state legislative progress following reapportionment and election of a majority of labor-backed candidates in both houses.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Bober, the federation's legislative spokesman, termed it "the most successful session" the labor movement has ever had.

Strong Affiliation

Pres. John J. Driscoll said the "remarkable degree of unity" within the state's labor movement is evident in the affiliation of more than 90 percent of unions with the state AFL-CIO.

He expressed concern that the state federation's call for "peacetime" planning has been "generally ignored" by government, university, business and industrial leaders. The heavy defense spending orientation of Connecticut employment makes the state vulnerable to future cutbacks, Driscoll stressed.

Delegates re-elected the federation's top officers without opposition, applauded Gov. John N. Dempsey as he urged unions to "welcome members of minority groups to your ranks," and endorsed legislation to provide jobs for the unemployed, with the federal government the "employer of last resort."

During the convention, groundbreaking ceremonies were held for Trade Union Plaza, a housing project for low and middle income families sponsored by the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council.

Musicians' Fund Splits $3 Million

New York—A $3 million distribution from the Phonograph Record Special Payments Fund has been made to some 18,000 union musicians.

Musicians Pres. Herman Kenin said the fund, under a 1964 collective bargaining agreement, is financed by record manufacturers on the basis of records sold. Musicians who did recording work during the year receive a proportionate share of the fund.

Kenin noted that the 1967 distribution is the largest since the program started. The first payment, in 1965, was for $720,000 and the 1966 distribution totaled $2 million.

Convention Theme:

Graphic Arts Unity Stressed by LPIU

Los Angeles—Merger of all the unions in the nation's printing industry was the theme of the 1967 biennial convention of the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown was joined by Bookbinders Pres. John Connolly in urging that such a merger be consummated soon.

Brown said automation is sweeping the printing industry so rapidly that strict union jurisdictional lines are now obsolete, and all unions in the industry are headed for a merger.

While the printing industry unions were once regarded as the heart of craft unionism, "that era is over, and merger of our unions is the top priority issue facing all of us," he declared.

Connolly said the Bookbinders have great respect for the other printing trades, and "there was a time when our lines of jurisdiction were clear-cut." But today, he observed, fights over jurisdictional lines which are now blurred and indistinct "do more to destroy the old trade union spirit of cooperation than anything else." Discussions now are going on between various unions in the industry for a merger, he noted, "and eventually it will just have to take place."

Bookbinders' Position

If the Bookbinders find the other unions are not yet ready to unite into a single union now, Connolly said, "then we will have to consider our next step" on whether to unite at least temporarily with one or two of the other unions pending complete unification.

Brown said the "thrust behind the drive toward merger is the amazing degree of technological progress in the industry."

It is the new technology that is removing jurisdictional lines to the point where one machine operated by one craft can do the work once done by two or more crafts on separate machines, he observed.

Unions must work with management, he said, to make certain that progress continues without workers being hurt by the advances in technology.

The lithographers, Brown said, now have a $1 million a year fund paid for by management to train apprentices, but also to help journeymen retrain for jobs on the new machines.

The LPIU is also pressing an early retirement plan so those incapable of or uninterested in retraining can leave the industry with a reasonable pension.

Until 1961, there was little discussion of merger by the six major unions of Lithographers, Photoengravers, Stereotypers, Pressmen, Bookbinders and Typographical workers. In that year, some merger conversations began, and by 1964 the Lithographers and the Photoengravers were united into the LPIU.

The Typographical Union and the Pressmen also currently are engaged in merger negotiations.

Bargaining Gains

Brown's report on LPIU collective bargaining activities noted that while the median settlement in manufacturing was 12.4 cents an hour for the first half of 1967, the comparable LPIU wage settlements were for 17 cents an hour.

In addition, he said, as a result of the merger, Lithographers were able to gain Photoengravers' vacation benefits, while Photoengravers gained the better Lithographers' holiday benefits.

Membership in the union is now 54,000, up nearly 4,000 since the last convention in 1965.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, addressing the delegates, declared that the gains of the present Democratic Administration in Washington are often overlooked. The fact is, Schnitzler said, that "there has never been a time in the history of America which compares to the advances made in the last three years."

Al Barkan, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, warned the convention that if labor-backed candidates suffer as many defeats in the 1968 elections as they did in 1966, "then we can be certain that vicious anti-labor legislation will be enacted by the next Congress."

Lathers Press Training, Craft Skills Promotion

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Lathers Union looks on apprenticeship training, industry promotion and job protection as part of the same problem.

In speeches, resolutions and floor discussions, the point was made that the union's efforts to provide job opportunities for its members depend not only on jurisdiction claims but on expanded use of lath and plaster by the construction industry and the availability of skilled workers to do the job.

Pres. Sal Maso told the delegates the union is ready to work "with architects, contractors and manufacturers" on "this task of extending the horizons for our skill."

He urged the union's small locals, as well as the larger units, to set up and expand apprenticeship programs. "We must be able to put men on the scaffold in order to get jobs," he stressed.

Maso also reported rapid growth toward the goal of a nationwide pension program — "a truly portable plan which moves with the lather." The number of participating locals has grown from 30 to more than 80 in the three years since the last convention, he said, and 860 contractors are now participating.

In contrast to the previous convention which was marked by sharp contests for top offices, delegates to the union's 26th convention voted unanimously to re-elect the entire list of incumbent officers.

The convention also approved a 40-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax.

There was strong support for legislation awaiting congressional action to permit picketing at construction sites and to end some current restrictions on joint union-industry promotion programs. C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and first vice president of the Lathers, reported on both issues to the delegates.

Re-elected, along with Maso and Haggerty, were Sec.-Treas. J. Earl Ferguson and Vice Presidents E. R. Baldwin, C. H. White, R. J. Hamilton, A. H. Burton, H. J. Sheerin and J. M. Sheehan.

Membership Vote Set:

Stereotypers Seek New Try at Merger

Dayton, O.—The Stereotypers voted unanimously at their 64th annual convention to ask membership authorization for another attempt at merger with some other graphic arts union.

If members approve the convention action, Pres. James H. Sampson will name ten members to serve with the six executive board members on a committee to begin negotiations "forthwith" with one or more other unions. Any resulting agreement must then go to referendum, accompanied by the committee's recommendation and the objections of merger opponents.

Last year the board came to agreement with the Lithographers & Photoengravers on merger terms. The proposition won membership approval, 4,412-4,295, but failed to get the required two-thirds majority.

The officers made no new recommendation to the convention here, but 13 local unions submitted proposals to make another attempt at merger. The convention voted to send the proposal to referendum with instructions to observe these guidelines in drafting new terms:

- The merged union must have an officer structure representing all the affected crafts.
- It must prohibit seizure by the new union of the assets of any local union opposing merger terms.
- It must call for a constitutional convention under terms approved by both parties to the merger.

Sampson and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer reported that recent talks looking toward merger have been held with LPIU, the Printing Pressmen and the Typographers. The negotiations will be renewed and the best resulting offer sent to referendum, Creamer said.

The delegates sent 12 other propositions to the local unions for a membership vote in December, to take effect Feb. 1 if approved by a two-thirds margin.

The convention voted down an executive board recommendation to reduce death benefit payments by $200 but approved a change that would eliminate advance payments in cases of extreme need or emergencies. Also defeated was a proposal to move union headquarters from Chicago and Flushing, N.Y., to Washington.

A recommendation that the general fund floor be raised to $300,000 and the ceiling to $500,000 was accepted subject to membership approval. Officers said the move should lead to a reduction in the number of assessments and provide more funds for union service.

Creamer reported that the defense fund has risen to $700,000, the highest point in the union's history. He announced that benefits for members of Kingsport Press, Tenn., Local 175, were reduced by half in June and will be terminated Oct. 29. Payments to strikers totaled more than $886,000 from Mar. 15, 1963 to last Apr. 30.

Meanwhile the "Don't Buy Kingsport" campaign will be pressed nationwide by the five unions whose members struck for basic contract terms more than four years ago. The campaign has the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and is being spearheaded by the Federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Jack Kroll Is Honored For 62 Years in Labor

Cincinnati, O.—Friends of Jack Kroll voiced their affection and respect, and their thanks for his 62 years of labor service, at a testimonial highlighted by messages from Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Kroll served as codirector of COPE after the AFL-CIO merger, following 30 years of office in the Clothing Workers and the former CIO. Now 82, he retired early this year as ACWA Joint Board manager.

COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan came from Washington, to deliver a message recounting Kroll's long fight to help workers achieve a 48-hour week, and his part in the 1905 garment strike. The message, sent by Pres. Johnson, hailed Kroll's work in the political education field and expressed his warm regard.

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, former Cincinnati resident, hailed Kroll as one of labor's pioneers and read a message from Meany, who praised Kroll for his "depth of understanding for his members and his community."

The ACWA Joint Board, through Manager Henry P. Seibert, presented a plaque reading in part: "Rarely has one man given so much to so many" and expressing appreciation for Kroll's "uncommon devotion and dedication."

Other messages were read by Emma Ferrari, Kroll's office secretary since 1926, and the board's education director. Other speakers included Bessie Hillman, widow of the late Sidney Hillman; Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Cincinnati Councilman Charles P. Taft, who presented the keys to the city and a "degree" of DRDU—"doctor of running a democratic union."

The audience of 400 cheered Kroll's wife Sara and their son Mark, who said his father was "the greatest friend of my lifetime."

ACWA members from all Cincinnati shops were introduced by Assistant Joint Board Mgr. Joseph Sepate.

When Kroll spoke, he said "How much is enough? My cup runneth over."

Packinghouse Local Buys an Elephant

St. Paul, Minn. — Regular visitors to Como Park Zoo here, including hundreds of kids, were saddened in July when the zoo's elephant, Mai Thai, died after a rock stuck in its throat.

Now members of Packinghouse Workers' Local 4 in South St. Paul have collected $4,500 to buy a replacement for Mai Thai and pay for the animal's transportation here from Portland, Ore.

The replacement elephant is a 1-year-old female who now stands only a little over three feet high. Members of the union will name the elephant and a plaque in the zoo will recognize its contribution.

AN AMERICAN observer to the Viet Nam election, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, shakes hands with Pres. Tran Quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) at the airport near Saigon. Others shown, from the left, are: Nguyen Van Thang, CVT's Dir. of Intl. Affairs; Amal Mukherjee, chief of Asian affairs, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Trinh Quang Quy, CVT staffer and newly elected to the Vietnamese Senate.

Sullivan Sees Progress of Workers Critical to New Viet Government

The newly elected government in South Viet Nam will be judged by what it does "to improve the living standards of workers and farmers," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, an American observer to the Viet Nam election, declared.

And a growing Vietnamese labor movement, which played an important role in the election, has vowed to continue its "political action" and have an important voice in the nation's future, he added.

Sullivan recalled in an interview nine "packed" days in Viet Nam—traveling by plane, helicopter, jeep and car to visit union meeting halls and military units and to observe political campaigning and voting places.

He said the observers not only were briefed by generals from all the battle areas but also were given an opportunity to talk freely with soldiers in both the U.S. and Vietnamese armies.

Besides visiting polling places and watching the balloting, they also talked with candidates, campaigners, "poll watchers" for various parties and voters, he reported.

"I think we got close enough to actual happenings to make valid judgments," Sullivan said. These were some of the judgments he brought home with him:

- A "very good impression" of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT), numbering more than 300,000 members and "actively organizing" to add strength. "I believe it is moving in the right direction and helping the people," Sullivan said.
- A conviction that the election —similar to a U.S. election in some respects, different in others—"was conducted in an honest and fair manner."
- Belief that "we are winning the war, militarily," that the morale of our fighting men is "very high," that an effort to help South Viet Nam improve living standards "still has a long way to go."

CVT was a strong force in supporting the election and in countering Viet Cong efforts to upset it, Sullivan said. He told how it worked actively to encourage citizens to cast ballots in the election, which produced an 83 percent turnout of registered voters.

Although CVT did not back any of the presidential tickets, it was the key organization behind a "peasant-workers-farmers" slate for senate seats, Sullivan pointed out.

That slate, he noted, carried 23 of 50 provinces and autonomous cities in the election and out-polled by more than 400,000 votes the closest rival party.

In talks with CVT Pres. Tran Quoc Buu, other labor leaders and union members, Sullivan was briefed on labor's collective bargaining contracts and its further efforts to organize in the nation's rural and industrial areas.

"I found that the union members in Viet Nam are looking for better wages, improved working conditions and a greater degree of recognition—much the same goals being sought by workers everywhere," he emphasized.

He was particularly enthused about a CVT program that is "reaching directly into the heart of some of the poorest areas of the country."

The labor organization has converted 22 meeting halls into combined welfare-education centers. They distribute free drugs to all citizens; they provide facilities for children's classes in the daytime and adult education at night.

Help From Others

Much of the cost of the centers' operations is borne by contributions that come from the U.S. and other nations, Sullivan pointed out. He visited one of the centers at a time when it was serving as a school for 75 children.

Sullivan observed the balloting as it occurred in Can-Tho, a city in Phong-Dinh province. He said the voting was "very heavy" despite the fact that only a week earlier the Viet Cong had attacked a hospital there, killing some 15 people.

The way the people of South Viet Nam streamed to the polls after the Viet Cong "did everything it possibly could to disrupt the election" was "simply amazing," he concluded.

Sullivan described many "unforgettable" experiences in Viet Nam —the impact of Saigon's "fantastic" traffic of pedestrians, bicycles, automobiles and military vehicles; the complexity of military operations; and visits with our soldiers as they maintained posts "in the very middle of rice paddies."

"I came away with the feeling that our young men serving in Viet Nam must surely be as competent as any that have ever served in the history of our nation," he declared.

He told of being billeted with the Seventh Air Force just outside Saigon, of eating with troops in a mess hall, and of traveling with two "highly competent aides:" Maj. Benjamin Ulcak of San Antonio, Tex. and Robert Senser, labor attache to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

"It's a country with a great potential and its wonderful people are its greatest asset." They are devoted to self-government and "determined to be free," Sullivan concluded.

Shipbuilders Move Offices To Washington

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers has moved its national headquarters from Camden, N.J. to the Philip Murray Bldg., 1126 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. The relocation was unanimously approved by the union's executive board.

Shipbuilders' Pres. John J. Grogan said the move from Camden, the union's headquarters since 1934, was voted by the board in order to give the union a stronger voice in the current drive to bolster the nation's "deteriorated" merchant marine.

Pointing out that all maritime unions are united in this effort, Grogan said the Shipbuilders "must bring every ounce of influence" it can muster to bear upon the government's ship policymakers and Congress.

The board also recognized that the move permits closer cooperation with an increasing number of unions that have their headquarters in Washington, Grogan said.

Also, he added, being headquartered in the nation's capital will allow quicker access to the services available from the AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Dept. and the Maritime Trades Dept.

House Backtracks on Rat Control:

Senate Restores Funds Cut From Model Cities, Rent Aid

(Continued from Page 1)
abled some 40 House members to change their position and vote money intended for rat control.

In July, amid callous laughter and jokes, the House had refused by a 207-176 vote to take up a bill authorizing $40 million over two years to combat the menace of rats, primarily in city slums.

Pres. Johnson termed the action "a cruel blow to the poor children of America" and the vote became a symbol of congressional indifference to the nation's slum-dwellers.

The program was revived through an amendment adding $40 million intended—but not legally earmarked—for rat control to a bill continuing grants to the states for health programs. On a nonrecord teller vote, the Mathias-Reuss amendment was tentatively adopted by a scant one-vote margin. However on a formal rollcall the next day, the House voted 227-173 approval. Voting for rat control funds were 159 Democrats and 68 Republicans; opposed were 110 Republicans and 63 Democrats.

The economy bloc retaliated, however, by deleting from the bill a $58 million program of crash aid for the nation's most overcrowded hospitals.

On deck in the Senate is an anti-poverty bill strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, which couples strengthening of the existing program with a new section providing a $1 billion program this fiscal year to create 200,000 jobs for the hard-core unemployed in both the public and private sectors, and an additional 300,000 jobs the following year.

This emergency job plan, sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and incorporated in the poverty bill by a 10-6 vote of the Senate Labor Committee, is not part of the Administration program and opponents will seek to delete it from the bill on the Senate floor.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted a strong endorsement of the job program as an important step towards creation of a needed one million jobs and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called on the Senate to pass the bill intact.

In other major congressional developments:

● The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee voted to combine in a single bill postage rate increases and a pay raise for postal and other salaried federal employes—in an effort to "veto proof" it. The committee voted tentatively for a 6 percent raise for postal workers, effective Oct. 1, and an additional 5 percent next July 1. Classified employes would receive an initial 4.5 percent raise and raises of unspecified amounts in each of the next two years to close the "comparability" gap with similar private industry jobs. Pres. Johnson proposed a 4.5 percent raise for both postal and classified workers.

● A labor-backed bill to set up an independent, nonprofit Corporation for Public Broadcasting to support noncommercial educational television and radio was up for a House vote as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

"We strongly support this effort . . . to concentrate on public interest rather than private profit," the AFL-CIO said in a letter to House members before the vote.

● Congress approved a two-year extension of the food stamp program—a compromise between a three-year bill voted by the Senate and a one-year extension passed by the House. The bill had been tied up in conference committee over the extension period and a group of House members sought to reject the two-year compromise. The House approved it, however, 196-154. The Senate adopted the final version by voice vote.

Airlines Assailed on Bid To Skirt Job Bias Law

There is "absolutely no justification" for letting the airlines make sex an occupational qualification for flight attendants, spokesmen for two unions told the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington.

An EEOC hearing on an industry application for a ruling that would allow the carriers to hire only women as flight attendants marked another phase in a battle that has been going on since 1965.

The unions, the Air Line Pilots and the Transport Workers, are trying to prevent the carriers from discriminating because of sex, age and marital status. The fight is being waged before the EEOC and in Congress.

The unions represent stewardesses and stewards. Although most of these are stewardesses, ALPA and TWU are strongly opposed to attempts to discriminate against males. They also seek to knock out the airlines' imposed age limits for stewardesses, usually 32 or 35, and automatic dismissal when they get married.

ALPA Vice Pres. Marjorie Cooper urged the EEOC to give short attention to the airlines' move for permission to hire only women and instead focus on the fact that industry managements are continuing to violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Law Violations

She said ALPA is "firmly convinced" that practices of airlines compelling stewardesses to retire when they marry or reach a certain age violate the law's prohibitions on "discharge or discrimination in employment against any individual by reason of sex."

She noted that "in no case are we aware of any compulsory retirement rule based upon marriage or age applied to male flight attendants."

Asher Schwartz, TWU general counsel, testified that if the EEOC were to grant the industry's application "it would undo all the progress that TWU has made thus far in eliminating discrimination by airlines."

Industry representatives, he pointed out, would then be in position to assert "that EEOC's determination is justification—government justification, no less—for continuing and even enlarging its discriminatory practices based on sex."

The union's collective bargaining strength, which is based upon obtaining improved working conditions and higher pay for all employes regardless of sex, "would be hard put to overcome such a savage blow," he added.

The management spokesman, Jesse Freidin, appearing for the Air Line Transport Association, claimed that "femininity" is a qualification for a flight attendant and that attractive women "are preferred by the majority of passengers we fly."

He conceded that the airlines seek an EEOC declaration because it in turn would bar the commission from proceeding with cases alleging discrimination based on age and marital status.

Dr. White Honored By Clothing Union

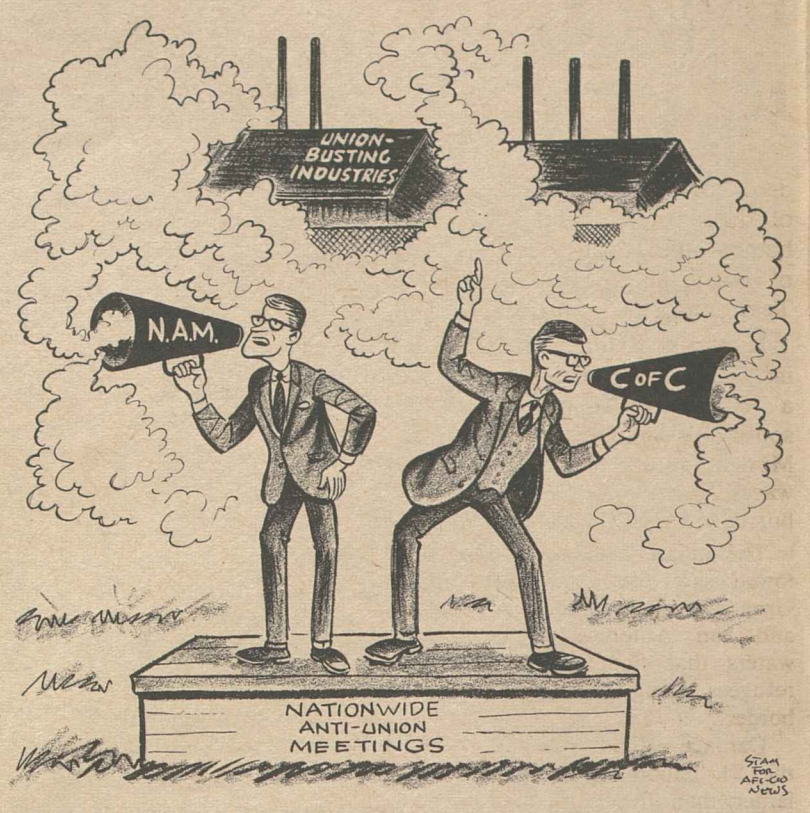
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined the Clothing Workers in honoring Dr. Paul Dudley White, the noted heart specialist.

The ACWA held a testimonial dinner for White in Boston, citing him "for his great contribution to cardiology, science and the betterment of humanity."

Meany, in a letter to the dinner, termed the tribute "richly deserved." He said White is "unsurpassed for his major contributions to both the scientific knowledge of cardiology and the popular understanding of heart diseases."

TRIBUTES to Mary E. Switzer, recently appointed administrator of the Social & Rehabilitation Service of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, were presented at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the District of Columbia Rehabilitation Association. Miss Switzer, for the past 17 years commissioner of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, receives plaques from Dr. Morris Brand, board chairman of the National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services and medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York, and Terrence E. Carroll, president of the sponsoring organization.

Smokescreen



NAM, Chamber Stump For Anti-Union Laws

(Continued from Page 1)
portunity for participants to discuss confidentially company industrial relations programs and relate all phases of the discusion to their own business practices."

The NAM announced the series of meetings in a special industrial relations issue of its publication, NAM Reports, which also featured:

● An article by Howard Jensen, vice president and general counsel of Lone Star Steel Co. and a charter member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Special Committee on Voluntary Unionism, which was set up to push for "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop.

Lone Star Steel has been described by the Texas AFL-CIO as "probably the leading union-busting company in Texas" and Jensen's article is titled, "Unions and the Decline of Industrial Rights."

One of Jensen's arguments in the article is that rank-and-file union members are unhappy with union leaders, but unions shrewdly "deflect" the resentment to the employer in the form of strikes.

● A report by a "special task force" of the NAM's Industrial Relations Committee, which warned that collective bargaining is endangered by "the excessive and constantly growing power of the trade union movement."

The task force viewed with alarm coordinated bargaining by AFL-CIO unions. It complained that the National Labor Relations Board and the courts have been "pro-union" and called for legislation to reverse the effect of "the many pro-union decisions of the NLRB and the courts." It called on Congress to "consider how best the problem of union monopoly," resulting industrywide unions and forms of multiple bargaining should be met.

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher charged in a Sept. 19 radio interview that the employer attacks are a "smokescreen" to block labor efforts to obtain more effective remedies against employer union-busting tactics. **(Story, Page 5.)**

The "slap on the wrist" the NLRB gives employers who fire union supporters is a "cheap premium to pay for insurance against unionization," Kircher said.

"All of the smoke that the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce raise about the National Labor Relations Board and the law is simply contrived," he said. If management indicates it is satisfied with the present law, "then it makes our complaints appear to be more valid. They just create a smokescreen of dissatisfaction so that they can gain this standoff."

The Chamber of Commerce indicated that opposition to new labor-supported legislation will share the billing at its workshop with demands for "ending union-slanted decision-making power of the National Labor Relations Board."

The chamber announcement said the workshops will also discuss pending bills to permit on-site picketing at construction sites, to strengthen the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and to outlaw age discrimination.

9-23-67

The NAM says its "task force" report "is the product of several thousand manhours of work on the part of the nation's top industrial relations experts."

The report does take a firm stand against compulsory arbitration—with one significant hedge. It acknowledges that many employers subject to the Railway Labor Act—covering airline and railroad disputes—favor compulsory arbitration. The NAM neither endorses nor repudiates this position, but suggests again that the better answer—from management's standpoint—might be to weaken unions. "A redress of union power" is the phrase used.

It opposes greater flexibility in the President's powers to deal with national emergency strikes and is against allowing Taft-Hartley emergency boards to recommend non-binding settlements.

The NAM report also calls for "increased employer education of employes and the public in labor relations economics." And it warns that unless Congress curbs industrywide bargaining, the future may see "a single, centrally controlled union for all American employes."

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House GOP-Led Coalition Threatens Vital Programs

Unions Aid Huge Texas Relief Task

Corpus Christi, Tex. — Hundreds of trade unionists—many of them forced from their own homes—pitched in to aid victims of one of the greatest disasters in Texas history.

Hurricane Beulah, bearing 160-mile-an-hour winds, tore across a 40,000-square-mile area of south Texas and northeastern Mexico, generating huge tidal waves, tornadoes, massive cloudbursts and record flooding.

The nightmarish week that followed saw four rivers—the Rio Grande, Arroyo Colorado, Neuces and San Antonio—unleash wild waters that flooded out 150,000 refugees along both sides of the border.

Damage estimates mounted past the $1 billion figure in an area larger than the state of Virginia. The Red Cross said it was sheltering 25,000 persons, supplying at least 130,000.

Members of unions swung into action in all parts of the stricken region. More than 200 labor volunteers were helping the Red Cross here and more than 100 were assisting in rehabilitation work in the Harlingen area.

A. B. Smith, AFL-CIO Community Services liaison with the Red Cross here, said there was no way of telling just how many unionists were in Harlingen, center of the Arroyo Colorado's wild rampage.

At Least 100

"We know there are at least 100," he said, "because that number of volunteers from Laredo were flown into Harlingen by helicopter, the only way they could get there."

But, Smith added, communications "are so snarled that we can't keep in touch with them." The volunteers, he reported, are under the direction of Henry Munoz, equal opportunity director of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

The latter pledged its assistance to the Red Cross and state and federal officials as soon as disaster struck. Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans, in a bulletin to all locals of the federation, urged cash contributions to the Red Cross of at least $1 per union member.

Beside aiding the Red Cross in distributing food, clothing and medical supplies to Beulah's victims, union members also joined the vast rehabilitation effort in other ways.

Building trades members for example, were quickly engaged in repair work; and other unionists—as "good neighbors"—opened their houses to homeless Mexicans, more

(Continued on Page 7)

ENGINEERS and other technicians represented by the Broadcast Employes set up picket lines at American Broadcasting Co. stations after NABET members overwhelmingly rejected an ABC contract offer. The lines are being respected by members of the Television & Radio Artists, another broadcast union. The picture shows striking members of NABET Local 53 at ABC's Hollywood, Calif., studios. Other locals involved are in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington, D. C. **(Story, Page 3.)**

At City-Wide Meeting:

New York Teachers Approve New Pact

New York—Teachers in the New York public school system, largest in the U.S., voted to accept a new 26-month contract offer and end a 13-day mass "stayout." They were to report for classes on Sept. 29.

The vote was 18,177 in favor, 3,442 opposed. It came at a city-wide meeting of the United Federation of Teachers in Madison Square Garden. The UFT is Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO.

Union negotiators headed by Pres. Albert Shanker recommended acceptance of the city's offer of a $135 million "package" as an acceptable improvement over the old contract. Union and city representatives reached a memorandum of agreement last week and ironed out the details in meetings spurred by a panel of mediators and the intervention of Mayor John V. Lindsay (R).

The new pact raises wages over the 26-week term by as much as $1,350 for the lowest-paid group and by larger amounts for teachers with more training and experience. The new range is from $6,200 to $12,600 a year.

The union, whose 49,000 members refused to report for the fall school term until the new agreement was wrapped up, won these objectives among others:

- A reduction in maximum class sizes.
- Establishment by the School Board of a $10 million fund for school improvements, at least half of which will go toward special programs in deprived area schools.
- Agreement that the UFT will have equal representation with other community groups on a panel charged with overseeing the intensive training program.
- A provision under which a disruptive child may be removed from a regular class, with an appeals panel staffed by a teacher, a parent, and a psychologist or other qualified professional person.
- An agreement that teachers in

(Continued on Page 3)

Orders Crippling Slash of $5 Billion

By David L. Perlman

A Republican-led coalition showed its muscle in the House and voted to force Pres. Johnson to slash non-military spending by billions of dollars.

Whether or not the maneuver succeeds, the 202-181 vote demonstrated that the conservative economy bloc sits in the driver's seat in the House. Its leaders have served notice that they will demand bone-deep cuts in domestic programs as a prerequisite to any tax increase.

The upset Sept. 27 vote came about when the GOP leadership demanded—and received—100 percent support from Republican congressmen on a motion intended to force a $5 billion budget cut.

The GOP also received the backing of 34 conservative southern Democrats, a big enough desertion of their party's leadership to put together a coalition majority. About 50 members were absent for the rollcall.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed the House action "unconscionable."

It must be reversed — "and promptly"—Biemiller said. "It is aimed at gutting the very domestic legislation the nation needs to meet the urban crisis."

A routine bill to enable government agencies to continue to meet their payrolls and expenses until Congress completes action on current appropriations provided the vehicle for the budget battle.

Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-O.) sought unsuccessfully to get the House Appropriations Committee to add to the bill a requirement that the President chop $5 billion from the $64.2 billion budget for non-military spending within 10 days after Congress adjourns.

Committee Democrats voted down the motion and Bow then

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Alien Labor 'Loopholes' Denounced

A Justice Dept. regulation barring "green carders" from crossing the Mexican border to take jobs at struck farms and factories has loopholes big enough to drive truckloads of strikebreakers through, labor witnesses told a Senate subcommittee.

That is what has been happening in California and Texas, according to testimony by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher and Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Their complaints were echoed in large part by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. He told the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on immigration that a July 9 regulation by the Justice Dept. "only takes a short step in the direction of preventing aliens from being used as strikebreakers."

So-called "green carders" are holders of alien registration cards who live in Mexico but commute either daily or seasonally to jobs in the United States. The identification cards that permit them to cross the border at will are the same as those held by regular immigrants

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LBJ Names Unionist To New D.C. Council

J. C. Turner, president of the AFL-CIO Greater Washington Central Labor Council and business manager of Local 77 of the Operating Engineers, has been named to the nine-member District of Columbia City Council by Pres. Johnson.

The President's appointments were hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who said the federation "has high hopes for the new government."

"We are especially pleased that the President has included on that body J. C. Turner, whose record as a community leader and as a trade union leader in the District of Columbia has been unexcelled."

The President's appointments came at the swearing-in ceremony for the district's new commissioner, Walter E. Washington, and Deputy Commissioner Thomas W. Fletcher. The chairman of the City Council will be Max M. Kampelman, a Washington attorney and civic leader. Five of the members are Negro, two are women.

The new government for the district is the result of a presidential reorganization plan, that won approval earlier in the House, supplanting the three-commissioner form of government with a single commissioner, deputy and a nine-man city council.

Meany declared that the President has "chosen wisely and well,"

(Continued on Page 3)

Convention Call Pledges Fight for National Needs

Organized labor's gains and the legislative victories of the last two years are far outweighed by the problems that currently beset America and "it is our mission to lead the fight to overcome them," the AFL-CIO declared in its convention call to affiliated organizations.

The federation's seventh constitutional convention will begin Dec. 7 in Bal Harbour, Fla., at the Americana Hotel and will bring together delegates from 128 international unions, six trades departments, 50 state organizations and 766 local central labor bodies representing 14.3 million union members.

The call was signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. **(Text on Page 2.)** The federation's last biennial convention was held in San Francisco.

"If our sole criterion was progress for the labor movement," the call noted, "much satisfaction" could be found. It cited gains in union membership, wages and benefits as well as break-throughs in the organizing of teachers, agricultural workers and government employes.

Victories have also been achieved in legislation, the call observed, including the "strongest" Fair Labor Standards Act since the original wage-hour law of 1938, increasing

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Convention Call Sent to Affiliates

Following is the text of the AFL-CIO call to its Seventh Constitutional Convention mailed to all affiliates.

This convention, which meets at a time of trial for all America, must both weigh the record of the past two years and plan for the years ahead. In considering the record, the convention could find much satisfaction in the last two years, if our sole criterion was progress for the labor movement.

Since the last convention, paid per capita membership has risen from just under 13 million to nearly 14.3 million. Despite mounting employer resistance, our unions have won broad new gains in wages and social benefits, and organizing breakthroughs have been scored among agricultural workers, teachers, government employes and others.

The second session of the 89th Congress, ending Jan. 2, 1967, enacted a number of measures which were high on the agenda of our last convention. The Congress did enact the strongest Fair Labor Standards bill since the original wage-hour law was passed in 1938, not only raising the minimum wage in two steps to $1.60 an hour but extending the law's protection to some eight million additional workers, including, for the first time, nearly 400,000 in agriculture. The Congress also added the Cold War GI Bill, long pressed by the AFL-CIO, to the educational gains of the previous year, and added a rent supplements program to the housing bill.

Yet the direct gains won by our unions and the 1966 legislative victories are far outweighed by the problems that now beset America. We share in those problems, and it is our mission to lead the fight to overcome them. In this broader role, the impressive gains we ourselves have made are not enough; and we cannot be satisfied with past legislative achievements.

We have urged upon the present Congress a program of action that has not been followed; the result has been a virtual stalemate for progressive legislation, and the neglect of urgent social needs. We have repeatedly told the Congress that:

- The sweeping social advances undertaken since 1961 must be fully implemented, with adequate funds, and perfected by additional legislation where necessary.
- New programs must be undertaken at once to create rewarding jobs for the urban unemployed.
- Housing construction, especially in the cities, must be more than doubled, the new Model Cities and rent supplement programs of 1966 must be fully funded, and the long-standing public housing program must be pressed forward much faster.
- Vital to the solution of the housing crisis—and to the realistic achievement of most civil rights goals—is open housing. The right of every American to buy or rent any home he can afford anywhere he chooses, must be assured by federal law.
- Consumers must be protected against usury, misrepresentation and fraud, evils which strike hardest at the poor.

And looking farther ahead, an energetic effort must be undertaken by the labor movement, allied with other far-sighted Americans, to elect to federal office in 1968 those candidates who are dedicated to progress. This is not a matter of party affiliation. We say, as organized labor has said since the time of Samuel Gompers, that we will support our friends and oppose our enemies; and our friends are those who stand with us in demanding the improvement of society in America for the full and equal benefit of all.

Two years ago, at the crest of an unprecedented wave of social progress, we could truly say that "at no time in the AFL-CIO's first decade has the present been so praiseworthy and the future so promising."

Those words stand in stark contrast against the background of today's realities.

True, American society is still affluent—for the great majority.

True, the great constructive programs enacted since 1961 are still in being, and are still moving toward the betterment of American society—but they have never been funded adequately.

The bright promise of 1965 has faded; the unfinished business we cited then is, with few exceptions, unfinished still; and many of the problems we underscored at our last convention have grown worse.

Long-neglected urban needs have exploded into a national crisis of shocking proportions.

The historic civil rights legislation of recent years has not been followed up by other essential enactments, such as open housing, and the laws already on the books have not been adequately implemented.

Poverty and unemployment, especially among Negroes and other minority groups, and especially in urban ghettos, remain a moral outrage and an enormous human and economic waste.

Progress toward the ideal of unlimited educational opportunity for American youth—an ideal brought so close to achievement by the 89th Congress—is threatened with a reversal.

Although improvements in the social security system are pending in the Congress at this writing, the best bill that can be passed will be only a down payment toward the system as it should be. There is no real movement in the Congress toward legislation to stem the soaring costs of medical care, which could undermine the hard-won medicare program for the aged, nor toward medicare's extension.

Agricultural workers are still denied the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, and their efforts to organize are resisted with primitive ruthlessness by powerful farm corporations.

Anti-labor employers are flouting with growing boldness the meager safeguards afforded to other workers who seek to form unions.

The situs picketing bill, urged by four successive Presidents of the United States, still lies dormant at this writing.

This is indeed a catalogue of hopes aroused, only to be dashed by legislative lethargy or worse.

The responsibility is easy to fix. It rests upon the 90th Congress; a Congress which has ignored, evaded or openly rejected its clear obligation to build upon the record of its illustrious predecessor.

Two years ago we warned that continued legislative progress depended upon the preservation and strengthening of the liberal majority in Congress. The 1966 elections weakened, rather than strengthened, the liberal forces, and had a stronger impact upon spirit than upon numbers.

Some have argued that the 1966 elections reflected a public will to slow the pace of social advance. We reject that view. There were no national candidates and no clear national issues in 1966. The very inconsistency of the results is evidence that local rivalries, local issues and local personalities were the dominant influences.

Too many Americans believe there is still a liberal majority in the 90th Congress. This is just not true. The actual majority in the House of Representatives is the conservative coalition composed of members of both parties.

Beyond the domestic issues there remains the grave problem of the defense of freedom in South Viet Nam. It is testing as never before the calmness, the patience and the good sense of the nation.

There are some who cry for a wider, "get it over with" war regardless of risk. There are others who call for total disengagement, regardless of the impact on freedom's cause. And from both camps—and many of those that lie between—rises the charge that there must be a choice between war and social progress; that America cannot afford both at once.

Both camps are wrong on all counts. In South Viet Nam—as earlier in Korea—the United States is not in search of conquest or even victory in the classic sense. This country is fighting for the principle of self-determination; the principle that any body of people has the right to decide its own course without outside interference. It was on this principle that the American Revolution was waged; the principle is as valid in the rice-paddies and jungles of Viet Nam as it was at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. The defense of that principle has become an American obligation, unsought and reluctantly shouldered, but unavoidable so long as we cherish human freedom.

With that burden there is the obligation to perfect American society, not only for the benefit of Americans but as an example to the world of freedom's rewards. To sacrifice one for the sake of the other would be to lose both; and no such sacrifice is needed. This vast, rich and growing country has no need to make an impossible choice.

The fight for freedom in South Viet Nam must be carried on, with patient restraint and with continuing efforts to reach an honorable peace. The fight for universal freedom at home must be waged with mounting intensity and without quarter.

It is to that cause and in that spirit that we call this Seventh Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Convention Call Stresses Urgent Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

the minimum wage and extending coverage to eight million more workers; the Cold War GI Bill, and a rent supplements program.

However, "direct gains won by our unions and the 1966 legislative victories are far outweighed by the problems that now beset America," the call declared. "We share in those problems, and it is our mission to lead the fight to overcome them. In this broader role, the impressive gains we ourselves have made are not enough; and we cannot be satisfied with past legislative accomplishments."

The call said the need now is for the "sweeping social advances" undertaken since 1961 to be fully implemented with adequate funds and perfected by additional legislation where necessary. These would include programs for meaningful jobs, large scale housing, open housing legislation and consumer protection.

While the great programs enacted since 1961 are still in being, the call noted, the "bright promise of 1964 has faded" and many of the problems have grown worse.

"Long-neglected urban needs have exploded into a national crisis of shocking proportions," the call noted; civil rights legislation has not been followed up, and poverty and unemployment, particularly among Negroes and other minority groups, remains "a moral outrage and an enormous human and economic waste."

Congress Delays

The call further declared that social security improvements are "only a down payment" on the gains needed and that there is no real movement in the Congress to "stem the soaring costs of medical care" or to extend medicare. It said that educational opportunities are threatened with reversal, agricultural workers are still denied the protection of federal labor law, anti-labor employers are flouting the law with growing boldness, and the situs picketing bill lies dormant.

"This is indeed a catalogue of hopes aroused, only to be dashed by legislative lethargy or worse," the call declared. It put the blame for the "deepening of America's ills squarely upon the 90th Congress which, it said, "has ignored, evaded or openly rejected its clear obligation to build upon the record of its illustrious predecesor."

Next year, the call declared, "an energetic effort must be undertaken by the labor movement, allied with other far-sighted Americans, to elect to federal office in 1968 those candidates who are dedicated to progress."

Turning to the Viet Nam conflict, the call rejected the view that America cannot afford both the war and programs for social progress. It also rejected the cry for a wider war as well as urgings for total disengagement.

'Patient Restraint'

"The fight for freedom in South Viet Nam must be carried on with patient restraint and with continuing efforts to reach an honorable peace," the call declared.

"With that burden there is the obligation to perfect American society, not only for the benefit of Americans but as an example to the world of freedom's rewards. To sacrifice one for the sake of the other would be to lose both; and no such sacrifice is needed." This vast, rich and growing country has no need to make an impossible choice.

Mediator Named in Coast Shipyard Strike

San Diego — Appointment of Ronald W. Haughton as special mediator in a three-month-old strike of 3,800 shipyard workers here was announced by Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Haughton and three other mediators met with representatives of the National Steel & Shipbuilding Co., three other shipyards and 10 supplier shops, and officers of seven unions — the Machinists, Carpenters, Painters, Teamsters, Operating Engineers, Iron Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

IAM Local 389 struck July 1 after its 800 members turned down a company contract offer of 42 cents an hour over three years, saying the proposal would have left rates far below those at other West Coast yards. The other unions also walked out after rejecting parallel offers.

The IAM said the companies then refused to negotiate further after Local 389 members rejected another "final" offer of 78.6 cents over five years.

Other shipyard locals won major improvements from 11 San Francisco-area employers earlier this year after a long strike and a Taft-Hartley injunction.

Haughton has helped mediate strikes of the AFL-CIO farm workers against DiGorgio Corp. in California and the Teachers in Detroit public schools. He is codirector of the labor relations institute of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

At City-Wide Meeting:

New York Teachers Approve New Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

regular elementary schools are entitled to two class periods a week during which they need not teach, with teachers in special-service elementary schools getting four preparation periods a week this school year, and five next year.

In other developments, the AFT reported that unions in two other major cities reached agreement on new contracts but that work stayouts remain effective in two other situations — North Dearborn Heights, Mich., and Lake Michigan College. The Chicago teachers won $6.7 million in contract benefits for 23,000 city teachers and Cleveland, O., teachers won $400 yearly salary increases, the union reported.

The New York agreement was reached after heated debate in two preliminary meetings. The UFT executive board voted approval, 34-13, and the delegate assembly by 1,303-621.

The new contract raises the basic salary schedule for teachers with a bachelor of arts degree from the old starting rate of $5,400 a year to $6,000 this year, $6,600 next Sept. 1 and $6,750 a year later. Maximum salaries after 13 years will be increased from the former $9,950 to $10,350 this year, $11,000 next year and $11,150 the following school year.

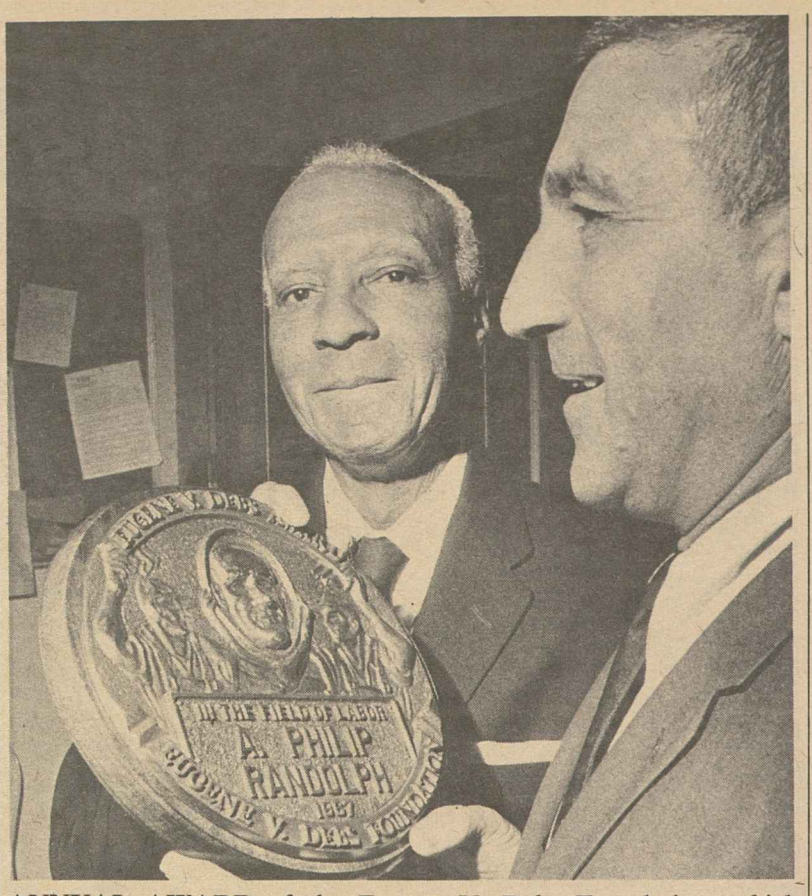
Salary scales for teachers with more training and experience will rise to a new $12,600 final step.

Maximum class sizes, except in emergency situations, will be 33 this year and 32 next year in elementary schools; 33 in junior high schools except in special service junior highs, the maximum drops next year from 33 to 30.

Senior high school class maximums were set at 36 this year, 34 next year. Trade shop high schools will have a maximum of 29 pupils per class next year. High school physical education classes cannot be larger than 60 pupils per teacher, and high school music classes, 50 per teacher, except under conditions detailed in the contract.

The School Board agreed to set aside a $10 million fund in the 1968-69 school year for the purpose of "making further progress" in developing new special programs for the elementary schools, with at least half devoted to "intensive" special training like that given in the More Effective Schools program —a major union objective.

The agreement also provides for a panel to appraise the special program and recommend improvements.



ANNUAL AWARD of the Eugene V. Debs Foundation, which honors the pioneer rail labor leader, was presented to Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters by Sec. of Interior Stewart L. Udall at a banquet in Terre Haute, Ind. The Debs' home there was dedicated by Udall as a national landmark.

Home of Debs Dedicated As U.S. Landmark

Terre Haute, Ind.—Leaders in labor, industry, government and education gathered here at an afternoon ceremony dedicating the home of a pioneer rail labor leader, Eugene V. Debs, as a national historic landmark.

That evening at a banquet they honored a modern-day rail labor leader—Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters—by presenting him with the Eugene V. Debs Foundation's annual award.

Sec. of the Interior Stewart L. Udall was on hand for both occasions. He unveiled the plaque designating the Deb's house as an official U.S. shrine and he presented the award, a huge medallion, to Randolph.

Udall praised unions and educators for saving the Debs home from destruction by raising the necessary funds to rehabilitate it and refurnish it as a museum. He said that Debs, in his time, was "the hero of millions of working people . . . who looked to him to lead them out of their poverty and misery."

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), whose home is in Terre Haute, also participated in the dedication. He described Debs as a "dreamer of dreams," many of which came to be reality.

The foundation cited Randolph for his roles of "labor leader, educator, journalist, civil libertarian, partisan of peace and great American."

Similar Men

Udall said that Randolph is "all of these and more." He detailed a number of "parallels" between Randolph and Debs, pointing out that both "stood fast to their principles" and worked "for the broad social goals that would create a better America."

Randolph, in accepting the award, recalled Debs as a "crusader for the poor and oppressed" and urged that his memory "inspire us to move forward to a world of peace and justice."

Real Earnings Edge Up, Factory Workers Trail

The purchasing power of the average worker edged upward slightly in August to 3 cents a week more than a year earlier as the Labor Dept. reported that for the first time in 11 months real earnings topped year-ago figures.

The average factory worker, however, was still running below his August 1966 buying power, and for all workers the totals were still below the October 1965 peak.

The department's earnings figures were released along with the monthly report showing that the consumer price index continued its upward climb — to 116.9 percent of the 1957-59 price average. This was three-tenths of 1 percent higher than July and 2.7 percent above a year ago.

That means that it took $11.69 in August to purchase goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period, $11.66 in July, and $11.42 in August of 1966.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report indicated that nearly 170,000 workers will receive pay increases as a result of quarterly cost-of-living escalator adjustments. The principal groups are 157,000 aerospace workers who will get hourly raises of three or four cents and 11,000 chemical industry workers, due for a two-cent raise.

The average non-supervisory worker with three dependents took home $91.84 in August, 43 cents more than in July and $2.47 above a year ago.

In buying power, based on constant 1957-59 dollars, his paycheck was worth 10 cents more than in July and three cents more than a year earlier.

The average factory worker, however, still trailed behind last year's buying power. His weekly paycheck had eight cents more purchasing power than in July, but 65 cents less than a year ago.

Higher prices for food, cigarettes, mortgage interest costs and medical care paced the August price index rise. Doctors and dentists continued to raise their fees, although not quite as steeply as during the first year of medicare.

BLS Commissioner Arthur M. Ross saw significance in a rise in the wholesale prices of industrial goods after a period of stability. That index went up three-tenths of 1 percent in August and preliminary data indicate an additional two-tenths of 1 percent rise in September. This could foreshadow bigger retail price boosts.

Wholesale prices for farm products were down sufficiently, however, to push the entire wholesale index down four-tenths of 1 percent—to 106.1 percent of 1957-59 levels.

At the start of the year, BLS experts had predicted a 2.5 percent rise in living costs during 1967. This forecast has been revised upwards to close to 3 percent.

D.C. Unionist Named to New City Council

(Continued from Page 1)

noting also that the AFL-CIO has long supported self-government for the district.

"We expect," he said, "that the new city government will immediately turn its attention to the major problems that beset Washington and we look with confidence to early action to meet the city's needs."

Turner, 51, is a graduate of Catholic University with a major in economics and has done graduate work in the area. He has been a member of Local 77 of the Operating Engineers since 1940, business manager for over 10 years and a vice president of the IUOE. He is a vice president of the Maryland-D.C. AFL-CIO and has served on numerous civic and community organizations in the district.

ABC Network Strike Draws Wide Support

New York—Performers' and writers' unions rallied behind 1,500 members of the Broadcast Employes on strike against the American Broadcasting Co. over contract terms in five network cities—New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.

Federal mediators called union and management to a meeting here Sept. 28—the first since the walkout started Sept. 22. Negotiations were resumed also between a NABET committee and management of the National Broadcasting Co., which employs 1,500 members of the union in the same five cities. NABET members on NBC have not yet been called on to strike.

Picket lines at ABC stations are being "generally respected" by members of the Television & Radio Artists, the Musicians, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other unions, NABET reported. News writers, assignment editors and producers will act individually and not in concert in refusing to crossing picket lines, a Writers Guild source said. The Guild contract contains a no-strike clause.

An AFTRA announcement pledged legal and financial aid for union members who refuse to cross NABET picket lines. The national board has agreed to pay legal expenses and lost salaries for such members, the union said.

Other unions respected AFTRA picket lines during a 13-day strike against three major networks last spring. The three are ABC, NBC and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

NABET members voted 987-177 to strike ABC after turning down a company offer which the union called deficient in several major respects. The key issues in contract negotiations include a sizable raise above present base pay of $218 a week for technicians with two years of experience; a four-day 32-hour week, improved pension contributions, and better use of manpower in color television.

Some 2,500 union members work with radio and TV controls, audio equipment, lights, projection and videotape equipment on ABC and NBC stations. Another 500 are newswriters, maintenance personnel and other nontechnical employes.

Contracts on both networks were due to expire Mar. 31 but NABET extended them five months while it successfully fought off an attempted raid by the American Communications Association, an affiliate of the expelled Teamsters.

Newark Clerks' Leader Joins Mediation Board

Trenton, N.J.—George Meisler, president of Retail Clerks Local 21 in Newark, was sworn in here as a member of the New Jersey board of mediation. Gov. Richard J. Hughes, who earlier appointed Meisler to the board, attended the swearing-in ceremony.

Seafarers Ratify Pact Boosting Pay, Pensions

New York—The Seafarers have negotiated contract changes providing raises of $40 a month, higher overtime rates and a pension increase of $75 a month for nearly 18,000 members on 350 ships in deep sea service.

The changes were ratified by SIU members at meetings in all Atlantic and Gulf District ports. They are in effect for the period Oct. 1, 1967 to June 1, 1969, with a proviso that wage talks may be reopened on notice to the 130 ship operators involved.

Meanwhile, the SIU of Canada announced that 5,400 members voted a tentative end to a five-week walkout on 181 ships of the Great Lakes and inland waters fleet. The strikers agreed to return to their ships pending a ratification vote on board the vessels, Pres. Leonard McLaughlin said.

The Canadian agreement will add about $80 a month to the current base rate of $360; better fringe benefits and ship manning provisions, including a 40-hour workweek in three stages; and a gradual reduction of the on-call period from 24 hours daily to 12 hours by 1969.

For U.S. ship crews above the rank of ordinary seamen, engine wiper or messman, the basic monthly wage will go from $392.58 to $432.58 at once. Overtime rates are increased 25 cents an hour, and monthly pension payments rise from the former $175 to $250.

Union negotiators reported that an actuarial study now under way may lead to improvements in the pension formula.

Most SIU deep sea members possess skill ratings, largely as a result of the union's success in encouraging members to upgrade themselves through its training programs. Increased demands for rated personnel, coupled with the SIU program of free training, means that relatively little time need be spent in beginning levels on board ship, Hall said.

Safe Construction Legislation Backed

The AFL-CIO strongly supports the construction safety bill introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), Federation Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany wrote Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), chairman of the Labor subcommittee considering the bill, that the legislation would lead to safer conditions on all federal and federally-aided construction projects.

"The scandalously high injury rate in the construction industry, four times the average for all industries, calls for correction," he declared.

Meat for the Table

THE ASSURANCE of a safe and healthful meat supply is one of the key elements in the AFL-CIO's drive to protect American consumers against the unscrupulous practices of the marketplace.

Some of these practices are better known than others. Meat inspection falls into the too-little-known category with most consumers convinced that the meat and meat products they buy have been inspected by the federal government.

The reality is that they are not fully protected and that they are in a real sense being deluded into a feeling of false security. Actually, some 15 percent of all meat slaughtered and some 25 percent of all meat products processed are not federally inspected.

Some of this production is inspected at the state level, but even the best of the state programs, where they exist, leave a great deal to be desired.

The federal meat inspection act, in addition, is 60 years old and badly in need of modernization and overhaul.

Meat inspection is a direct and immediate issue for consumers. Serious illness can be caused by unwholesome and unclean meat. Consumers have in a number of cases paid normal prices for meat that came from sick animals or from animals that died from causes other than slaughter. Potentially dangerous situations concerning insecticide residues in meat have developed in the past few years.

The consumer has a right to get the full protection of meat inspection which he believes he now has. He has the right to expect that the government will assure the health and safety of his family in this matter.

* * *

THE SIMPLE ANSWER is a federal meat inspection law to cover all plants which are in or affect interstate commerce. But the meat packing industry and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture are raising the discredited cry of "states' rights" and are urging further weakening of an already weak bill.

These proposals would in effect be a hoax on the consumer by further compounding confusions and illusions about meat protection.

Urging the states to pass good inspection laws, the basic approach of the committee bill, does not face up to the problem and fails completely to assure the American public that it is really protected from the health hazards of unwholesome and unclean meat.

The answer lies with a measure that would place nearly all meat plants under the interstate commerce provisions used as a guide in other existing legislation and thus bring their products under federal inspection.

The meat inspection issue involves the health of the American people and cannot be subjected to bargain basement approaches or gimmicks that would prevent full and complete inspection.

The House of Representatives has the responsibility not to shortchange the American consumer on this vital issue and to vote for strong, effective legislation that can be accepted without question as the fullest possible protection.

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'I Buy That'

Early Leaders Hailed:

Transit Union Commemorates 75 Years of Growth, Struggle

THE YEAR 1892 was a grim time to organize a new international union.

It was the era of the bitter Homestead Steel strike, of the Chicago Haymarket riot, of management spies, detectives and goons and when heads of families were forced to work 14 and 16 hours a day for 14 cents an hour.

Yet, the very grimness of the period led to AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers issuing the call for the first convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, the predecessor of the Amalgamated Transit Union.

Some 50 stouthearted delegates from throughout the country convened at Manshur's Hall in Indianapolis, Ind. on Sept. 15, 1892.

On Oct. 9, when the ATU convenes in New Orleans it will be marking its 75th anniversary.

The Amalgamated was formed that year with William L. Law of Detroit being elected by the delegates as the first president. The delegates voted to levy a per capita tax of five cents per month and, paradoxically, voted against affiliation with the AFL.

The affiliation was voted in the second convention in Cleveland in 1893. The country was caught up in a major depression. Only 19 delegates were on hand for the convention but they elected William D. Mahon as international president.

For the next 52 years and eight months—probably a record — Mahon was to guide the destinies of the union. He died Oct. 31, 1949, having voluntarily retired three years earlier.

At the time Mahon took office, at a salary of $800 a year, the balance in the union's treasury was $172.36. But the union grew and its members prospered.

All the present leaders of the ATU look upon Mahon as their great leader, a man who took an organization of a few members and built it to the 130,000 member union that it is today.

The son of an itinerant tanner, Mahon worked in the coal mines of the Hocking Valley of Ohio in his youth. Moving to Columbus he secured employment as a driver on a mule car. This was in the days when streetcar men received $1 for a 16-hour day and were forced to work seven days a week.

He was an outspoken man who had a deep hatred for intolerance and bigotry.

Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis, at the time of his death, wrote "His sterling character and outstanding capabilities have caused him for more than half a century to be recognized as one of the greatest figures in the councils of labor."

Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray wired, "In the passing of W. D. Mahon . . . the American Labor movement has lost one of its truly great figures."

BILL MAHON had actually written his own epitaph 50 years before when he said: "I would rather go down to my grave as poor old Bill Mahon, without a dollar, and leave a legacy of improved conditions for the street railway men of the country, than to have all the wealth of the Morgans—rolled into a pile and doubled ten thousand times.

"My only hope is that when my life's work is done and I am laid away I will have earned the epitaph: 'He was our friend'."

The union claims a first in an agreement signed May 1, 1926, between Local Division 388 and the Newburgh Public Service providing life insurance and sick benefits for employes entirely paid for by the company.

"It's been a long time since that memorable date of Sept. 15, 1892," declared ATU Pres. John M. Elliott. "We who are alive today owe much to the founders for their foresight and courage in forming and building this international union. Transit workers throughout Canada and the United States have continuously benefited throughout these long 75 years because of their efforts."

Elliott asked that "on this, our 75th anniversary, let us one and all rededicate ourselves to the spirit of trade unionism our very own founders laid before us and continue to build in the future a still stronger and better trade union." (PAI).

'Power for Good'

Nation's Welfare Comes First, Meany Tells TV Interviewer

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was interviewed recently by Edwin Newman of NBC News for a new television program "Speaking Freely." The program has been shown in New York and Washington and is scheduled for additional broadcast in a number of cities during the coming weeks. Here are some excerpts from the program:

NEWMAN: Mr. Meany, when would you say that organized labor was at the peak of its power and influence in this country? Or would you say it is now, perhaps?

MEANY: Well, I don't like to think in terms of power and influence, but if you must have an answer to that, I'd say that right now labor has more influence, more power. It has become a more important segment of American society over the years, and this of course has been a question of slow progress, but I'd say, right now it has more members, and greater political influence. It has greater influence in the community because of its expanded activities.

You know, back in the early days we thought in the trade union movement pretty much in the terms of our own problems. However, as the years have gone by, there's been quite a revision in that thinking, and labor now thinks in terms of the welfare and the progress of the entire community—in the belief that to whatever extent the community as a whole advances, we will advance.

We take a position that what's good for the community, what's good for the country as a whole, is good for the organized trade union movement.

I think there's no question that labor has more influence. It's more accepted today as an integral part of the entire community, than it was in the past.

NEWMAN: Mr. Meany, you mentioned the time when the AFL and the CIO merged. How would you say that merger or marriage is working out? Is it threatened, do you think?

MEANY: No, I don't think it's threatened. I think it's worked out. It's worked out far better than I think we had any right to believe at the start. We did have some problems, and of course we'll always have problems with an association of our kind. But when we merged, you see, we brought into the one family a number of organizations that were in the same jurisdiction, that were competitive, as it were, and we did that because it was the only way we possibly could merge.

If we would have tried at the time to write a set of rules, and secure agreements that would draw lines of demarcation between these unions, we'd still be working on the merger. So we chose the other method, and we set up standards to work by, and I think they're working quite well. I think the merger has worked very well.

NEWMAN: Industrial unions tend to be, I think, somewhat more crusading, somewhat more aggressive, than craft unions do. At least they give that public impression.

MEANY: Well, of course you're thinking now, of, I suppose the establishment of the CIO, and there's no question, they were great crusaders. They were zealous, they put a lot of work into organizing, and they were quite successful organizing. However, that's only part of the job. After you organize people you've got to try to keep them happy. You've got to try to keep them working. And while you could use the same zeal that you used in organizing, perhaps to get them to go on strike, that wouldn't settle the strike. That wouldn't really do them any good in the long run.

I think the industrial unions are run with the same principles generally that the so-called craft unions are run. Of course, the craft unions were established much earlier. I think they were much more confident of their own future, and of their own ability, because of the fact that they were craft unions, and they certainly have never really faced the same problem as the industrial unions face, where you had great masses of people working on assembly lines or production lines.

The craftsman has a certain independence that comes from the fact that he is a craftsman. However, since the organization of the CIO back in the middle Thirties, and the great industrial unions, we find that there are a great many in those unions who have the same attitude as the craftsmen, because they too are craftsmen, you see.

Everybody in the industrial unions is not a production worker. There's quite a few of them that are very highly skilled, and this is one of the reasons when you see the so-called industrial unions approaching the bargaining table, they bring to the bargaining table not only the problems of the great mass of production workers, but they bring to the bargaining table the peculiar problem that springs from a minority in their group who are highly skilled, and who feel that—rightly or wrongly—that their interests are being submerged to this great mass that have lesser skills.

NEWMAN: Is there an answer for that problem. Should those people with the greater skills be in their own union?

MEANY: Well, I don't think that would be the answer. I think there is an answer to it, and I think the industrial unions are finding the answer. I think there's got to be some differential between the skilled man and the unskilled. I think it's like everything else in life. When a person acquires an education, he expects to get some benefits out of that education. You don't send a boy to college with the idea that he is going to spend the rest of his life parading around and resting solely on his laurels, as it were, and saying "I'm a college graduate."

I think when you send him to college you expect that he's going to get a job that will be commensurate with his intelligence and the knowledge that he's acquired by going to school. I think this is why these problems crop up, where you have unskilled workers and highly skilled workers in the same union. But I think the industrial unions can take care of this problem. I think they get a few headaches here and there but I think by and large they're doing all right.

Jobs, Schools, Housing:

Beirne Sees Broad Support For Action on Urban Needs

PRES. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE of the Communications Workers predicted that the CWA's nationwide petition drive will show strong public support for stepped-up congressional action on housing, education and employment.

Expressing a belief that most Americans want to find the effective answers to the problems of slums and human deprivation, Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president, said the signature drive was launched to help headoff a "hardening of attitudes" stemming from last summer's riots.

Adverse reactions have already appeared in Congress, he said, citing the House vote on the original rat extermination bill last July and attempts to slash the Appalachia program, and "a hardening would make it impossible" to solve the problems that must be faced.

"We hope to unfreeze the negative approach that Congress has taken," he declared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Beirne said the federal government must take a stronger lead in cleaning up both the urban and rural slums "where human beings are living just a short step above the level of animals."

"IT IS THE ONLY organized group in America with the strength and the wealth capable of taking the lead to clean up the slums," he said, predicting that once it does, the private sector of the economy will come forth with the skill, expertise and dollars it will take to do the whole job.

Reporters questioning Beirne on the AFL-CIO public affairs program were Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

RATS ARE no laughing matter.

On July 20 a number of members of the House of Representatives thought they were. They laughed and kidded and joked when the Rat Extermination Act of 1967 was proposed by the Administration to provide $20 million a year for two years to control rats.

The proposal was literally burlesqued and punned to death—176 yeas to 207 nays.

On Sept. 19, the House reversed itself and approved a revised rat control program by the narrowest of margins, 129 to 128. In a roll call vote the following day this was upheld 207 to 176.

While the vote was significant and will help to curb killer rodents that have plagued mankind through the centuries, equally significant was the sober, almost grim debate that took place.

In contrast with the jocularity two months before it was almost a funeral atmosphere.

In the debate, Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) explained just why this was so.

"We have been told," he said, "in editorial columns of newpapers across the nation that such conduct was unbefitting the members of this House and the seriousness of the legislation involved.

"We have had time in the intervening weeks to reflect upon and review the action of July 20. It was only after the laughter had subsided that the voice from the ghettos came through loud and clear. It was a voice that was always there but not always heard.

Rep. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) put it this way:

"The rat is more than a carrier of disease. He has become a symbol of official cynicism, of inertia. We have an opportunity today to change that image and to advance the great effort to make America more healthy and hopeful."

MOST OF THE opponents of rat control legislation, who had such a field day with puns on July 20, were pretty quiet when the measure was reconsidered.

Two months ago, Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Ia.) wanted to know if the Administration "planned to embark on rat killing around the world." He said he was talking, of course, about the "four-legged variety."

In September he spoke less than two minutes on an obscure point. He was opposed, but not a comedian.

Then there was Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) who had some of his colleagues howling in July when he urged that they kill the rat bill "rat now."

Two months later, obviously shaken but rigidly opposed, he complained "that we are caught in a wave of emotionalism and sheer political demagoguery and we are scrambling for a position for fear that some of our constituents will fail to understand . . ."

Rep. James Haley (D-Fla.) was quiet in September. He had suggested in July that "we have a lot of cat lovers in the nation, and why not just buy some cats and turn them loose on the rats and thereby we could take care of this situation without any $25 million from the treasury of the U.S."

Technically, there was only one major difference between the July proposal and the September amendment. The former would provide the funds to the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and the latter to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. And if HEW did not use the money for rat control it could be applied to other needs. Rat control was part of the health bill.

Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) summed up the case for rat control:

"On the question whether this country needs federally assisted rat control programs, anyone who doubts that we do, should have accompanied me a few days ago on a walk through the slum section of my home city of Milwaukee. I saw houses with hundreds of rat holes gnawed in the walls and in the floors . . . There was a little 4-year-old boy who was crying bitterly because he wanted someone to hold his hand and walk him home . . . but each time he went home . . . there were rats in the alley and the rats bit the little boy."

Rats are no laughing matter!

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS nationwide petition drive will show wide support for stepped-up congressional action on jobs, housing and education, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne predicted on Labor News Conference. Questioning the AFL-CIO vice president were Murray Seeger (left) of Newsweek and Alan Adams (right) of Business Week. Harry W. Flannery (second from right), who has been moderator of the Mutual Network program since it began in 1961, retires this week.

Mexican Union Votes Aid To Copper Strike

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mexican Miners Local 65 has voted a donation of $4 a member for the support of copper workers on strike against eight companies, the Steelworkers reported in a strike bulletin. More than 40,000 members of the USWA and 19 other unions have been out since July 15 over contract renewals.

Other messages of support have come from the Japanese Nonferrous Metal Refining Workers' Council; the Japanese Council of the Intl. Metalworkers' Federation, and the Caribbean Bauxite Mine Metal Workers Federation in Georgetown, Guiana, the bulletin noted.

Pres. Pompeyo Bastida of the miners in Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, sent a telegram wishing the strikers "success in your struggle for labor rights." USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, who sent a message of appreciation, said the donation of about $5,600 represents nearly a day's pay for the Mexican miners, whose wages are far below the U.S. scale.

The bulletin called the contribution "generous" and said it will be deducted from the pay of 1,400 miners. The action was voted unanimously at a meeting of 1,000 members who ratified a new contract agreement with the Anaconda Co. at Cananea, a town known as the "birthplace of the Mexican revolution."

The Steelworkers have charged the copper companies with resisting all attempts at meaningful negotiations. Meanwhile, first-half reports of earnings showed profit increases of 33 percent for Kennecott Copper Corp., 8.6 percent for American Smelting & Refining Co., and smaller rises for Anaconda and Phelps Dodge Corp., the industry leaders.

RECENTLY ELECTED Prime Minister Eric Gairy of Granada (right), a visitor to Washington, is greeted by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Peter Ottley, president of Building Service Employes Local 144. Granada, a Caribbean island, gained associated-state status in March, giving it self-government but continuing the protection of Great Britain. Gairy heads the island's United Labor Party.

States Urged to Back Jobless Pay Standards

New Orleans, La.—AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman called on state employment security administrators to support legislation setting federal standards for unemployment insurance.

"The state-by-state effort to modernize unemployment insurance on a piecemeal basis hasn't done the job in the past and it won't do it in the future," Seidman said.

He reminded the Inter-State Conference of Employment Security Agencies that opposition by many state agencies was a factor in the failure of the 89th Congress to adopt federal standards on unemployment compensation.

During hearings, Seidman noted, "Congress was assured time and again the states could remedy the situation if left to their own devices."

Congress, he said, "granted this wish, and the states have been left to their own devices." But only a few of the 47 legislatures that met this year made any significant improvement in their programs, and benefits in most states cover a smaller percentage of lost wages than in 1939, when the program was just getting under way.

"If unemployment insurance is to be the nation's first line of defense against recession and poverty, it must be regarded as a national responsibility requiring federal action," Seidman stressed.

He suggested that it is only "a historical accident" that the social security system is completely federal while unemployment insurance is essentially a state program.

"Is there any logical reason," Seidman asked, "why retired workers all over the country should receive benefits determined by a single federal formula while different criteria in each state determine the unemployment insurance jobless workers receive?"

The AFL-CIO, he stressed, will continue to push for enactment of federal jobless benefit standards just as labor fought for years for medicare until it was finally enacted.

He told the state administrators that their support of the federal standards bill introduced by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and 12 co-sponsors "could do much to develop an unemployment insurance system that would assure real protection to the living standards of workers and their families."

Whelan New President Of Oregon AFL-CIO

Eugene, Ore.—A changing of the guard highlighted the Oregon AFL-CIO convention with Pres. J. D. (Rosy) McDonald, 72, bowing out after 12 years as titular head of the merged federation preceded by another 12 as chief of the former Oregon Federation of Labor.

Succeeding him as president is Edward J. Whelan, 41, who brings to that office the executive authority he has held for two years as secretary-treasurer, as the result of a constitutional amendment adoptfied by the delegates. Whelan, a Fire Fighter, was unopposed.

The new secretary-treasurer, Glenn E. (Pat) Randall, 40, is a former Eugene Carpenters local business representative. He was the winner of a three-man race for the post, which delegates vested with administrative and fiscal responsibilities.

George Brown, 64, veteran political and legislative director, was re-elected without opposition to his last term. The 1966 convention adopted a 65-year age limit for elective officers.

Other Officers

Earl B. Kirkland, 41, of the Portland Building & Construction Trades Council was elected first vice-president, and Nellie Holmes, Portland Retail Clerks Local 1257, was re-elected as second vice-president.

Concern over rising medical and hospital costs, auto insurance abuses, air and water pollution and conservation of natural resources, discrimination by employers against injured workmen, the rights of public employes, the sad state of the merchant marine, support of farm workers, and the need for beefed-up labor political participation was reflected in the more than 80 resolutions on which the five-day convention took action.

Gov. Tom McCall (R), reported on his recent trip as a U.S. observer during the South Viet Nam election, describing the voting as "a turning point" and expressing hope that the troubled nation is "on its way to strong, representative democratic government."

AFL-CIO Support Pledged 3M Strike

The AFL-CIO "completely supports" the strike of 3,300 employes of the Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., Federation Pres. George Meany wrote Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

OCAW members on Sept. 17 carried their fight for an equitable new contract to the picket lines at 3M plants in St. Paul, Maplewood and Hastings, Minn. They "have the backing of the entire union movement," Meany told Grospiron.

Though 3M is a "giant in its field" with more than 70 plants from coast to coast, the strikers can count on the support of their 14 million fellow members of AFL-CIO unions, Meany said.

Milwaukee Honors Its Labor Press

Milwaukee — The 25th anniversary of the Milwaukee Labor Press was a civic as well as a trade union event here.

Both the Milwaukee Common Council and the County Board of Supervisors passed resolutions paying tribute to the weekly publication of the Milwaukee County Labor Council, which goes to 127,000 union families.

Mayor Henry Maier, speaking at the anniversary celebration, said the newspaper has been in the "forefront" of the fight for "every progressive issue affecting the welfare of the working man in our city, our state and our nation."

By Public, Government:

Kenin Sees Growth In Support for Arts

London, England—"A tremendous, almost unbelievable" improvement in the public climate for the performing arts has occurred in the United States over the past six years, Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians declared here.

The two most "discernible trends," Kenin said, have been an increasing popular enthusiasm for the arts and a "growing concern" about their status by the government.

"In both these fields," he noted, "organized labor has taken a consistently purposeful role."

Kenin discussed current programs for support of music, theater and other arts—as well as prospects for the future—before the annual convention of the Intl. Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The meeting brought together representatives of entertainment unions from all parts of the globe. Among others attending from the United States were John L. Dales, national executive secretary of the Screen Actors Guild, and Chester L. Migden, SAG's associate national executive secretary.

Kenin, an AFL-CIO vice president, told the convention that labor has promoted the arts in the U.S. in two principal ways: By improving the material status of workers so as to give them greater opportunity to enjoy entertainment and take part in cultural activities, and by pressing for more government interest in the arts.

'Continuing' Effort

As an example of the latter, he described how more than 600 Musicians' locals in the U.S. have a "continuing" program of political activity that emphasizes to Congress "our special interest in expansion of the performing arts."

Kenin noted that in 1961, when the bill was first introduced in Congress to provide for a Federal Advisory Council of the Arts, it carried no appropriation except $100,000 a year for administration.

By contrast, he reported, Congress now has before it legislation to appropriate $139 million next year to support the "most extensive federal arts program in the nation's history."

Although the prospects are not bright for enactment of the total appropriation, Kenin continued, "the most encouraging aspect of this proposal is that it is being made" and being given "serious consideration" in Congress.

The development and interest in art in America is such that "it is no longer the pet of the few," Kenin said. "It has been taken over and now belongs to the masses, in the true sense of the word."

"I may be unduly optimistic," he concluded, "but I think I see a tide rising for the performing arts in America. I believe that we are not too far away from tremendously exciting cultural accomplishments."

SPACE Council Opens D.C. Office

The Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes — its initials spell SPACE — has opened a headquarters office at 2600 Virginia Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20037. The telephone number is 337-5077.

Eighteen unions representing workers in the professions, sciences and the arts are affiliated with the council, which was established last spring as a coordinating agency. Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians is president of the council; Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers is vice president, and Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes is treasurer. The group's full-time executive secretary is Jack Golodner.

Pilot Project Promotes Union Cultural Activity

A pilot project aimed at stimulating organized labor's participation in community cultural affairs is being undertaken following approval of an Executive Council study.

The program will be a joint effort handled by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services and the new Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes. The pilot program will involve local central labor bodies in four geographic areas, yet to be named, of varying sizes and cultural backgrounds. Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis and Executive Dir. Jack Golodner of SPACE, will head the operation.

In each community the goal will be the promotion and development of the arts by labor, "including the sponsorship or co-sponsorship of orchestra and other musical concerts, theater and other stage performances, art shows and other museum exhibits," according to a report made to the Executive Council by a subcommittee of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Herman Kenin.

The purposes of the proposed program, outlined in the report, are to enrich the quality of life; to promote the constructive use of leisure time; to create a more responsive community climate for organized labor, and to help improve labor's public relations.

The subcommittee had been asked, the report noted, "to study ways and means by which the AFL-CIO can assume 'responsibility toward the goal of true involvement of labor in the cultural life of these United States.'"

The report noted that a mail survey had been made among AFL-CIO affiliates as to the extent of their involvement in the arts and cultural activities and revealed a "diversity of activity, interest and possibilities."

Inquiries Made

The survey was followed up by more detailed inquiries to central labor bodies in potential test areas. The subcommittee then chose to narrow the pilot operation to four cities on a one-year trial basis, after which it will report its findings to the Executive Council.

The subcommittee also recommended that all AFL-CIO affiliates and members be urged to participate more actively within local cultural groups as volunteers and on policy-making boards and committees that "promote, develop and utilize artistic and cultural activities."

At LPIU Convention:

3 Printing Trades Leaders Stress Need for 'Total Unity'

Los Angeles—Leaders of three unions in the printing industry joined in a call for merger of all unions in the industry as they addressed the biennial convention of the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

While the more than 300 delegates spent most of their week-long convention reviewing the progress of the LPIU and the effects of the unification of the photoengraphers and lithographers into the present structure, most of the speeches by leaders of other unions were on the subject of total unity in the printing industry.

LPIU Pres. Kenneth Brown and Bookbinders Pres. John Connolly in the opening sessions of the convention told the delegates that old jurisdictional lines were being wiped out by new technology and full unification of printing unions is urgently needed.

Then, Pres. James Sampson, of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers joined the call for merger.

"We are weary of the bickering and the expense involved in the constantly mounting issues over jurisdiction," Sampson declared.

Sec.-Treas. Frank Creamer of the Stereotypers added his voice to the call for unification, admitting that "possibly we suffer from a trauma of being a small craft union which has an abnormal fear of being swallowed up, and this may be our major problem."

But Creamer and Sampson said their union of about 11,000 members is overcoming such fears. Creamer said the merger of the photoengravers and lithographers "has demonstrated more than anything else that merger can work."

"You have a new organization," he told the LPIU delegates, "one which is geared not just to these years, but to the next century; one which is not tied to archaic organizational structures fashioned 100 years ago, but one which is capable of meeting today's problems and the problems of the next century."

He said that printing union gains at the bargaining table "are being dissipated by jurisdictional disputes, raids of membership, and battles before the National Labor Relations Board."

His own union, he noted, has a six-member board which is "totally united on the value of merger between LPIU and our union."

Creamer also called attention to the merger talks going on between the "two giants of the printing industry" — the Typographical Union and the Printing Pressmen — "which might prove fruitful."

"We cannot succeed unless we fashion a craftsman that will be able to meet competitively not just the needs of the U.S. but the competition from abroad," he said.

Brown predicted merger will come first between his union, the Stereotypers and the Bookbinders, but said that a general merger of all the unions in the industry is essential.

Brown was nominated for reelection without opposition along with Executive Vice Pres. William J. Hall, Recording & Financial Sec. Donald W. Stone, and Treas. Daniel A. Streeter Jr., in addition to other incumbent vice presidents.

Streeter and Stone reported that the LPIU's general fund income is estimated for 1967-68 at $1,982,000, with the current net worth level at $8,079,271, up $634,251 above the 1965 level.

They also reported strike benefits totaling $552,962 were paid out to members during the past two years.

LEADERS of the Lithographers & Photoengravers presented a convention badge to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler when he spoke at the LPIU's convention in Los Angeles. Left to right, LPIU Vice Pres. William Hall, Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, Schnitzler and Sec. Donald W. Stone.

Railroads Reject Pact Based on Board Terms

Chicago—Negotiators for six rail shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads met here briefly but failed to reach agreement on the recommendations of a special Presidential board in their dispute.

After meeting in the office of John P. Hiltz, Jr., chief negotiator for the carriers, spokesmen for both sides emerged to say that no further talks were anticipated.

Vice Pres. Thomas Ramsey of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, spokesman for the shopcrafts, said the unions had entered the meeting willing to sign a voluntary agreement with the same provisions as the board recommended, but the carriers refused to do so.

He said that as far as the unions were concerned the panel's recommendations would now go into effect Oct. 15, as the law creating the board specifies in the event the parties cannot reach agreement voluntarily.

If imposed, the settlement will remain in effect until the parties reach a contract agreement, or until Jan. 1, 1969, at the latest.

Meanwhile, the carriers still held forth the possibility that they will challenge the recommendations in court.

Board's Proposal

The five-man board, headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), recommended an 11 percent general wage increase over two years for the 137,000 shopmen, plus skill increases amounting to 20 cents an hour for nearly three-fourths of their number.

Board members in addition to Morse are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R.-Mass.), Fred Kappel, retired head of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Theodore Kheel, New York mediator.

Unions involved in the dispute, in addition to the IBEW, are the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers. They bargain jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

Auto Talks Deadlocked As 160,000 Stay Out

Detroit—The Auto Workers made two counter-proposals in contract negotiations with the struck Ford Motor Co. here but there was still no sign of a break in talks with Ford and the other two members of auto's Big Three—General Motors and Chrysler.

Responding to a press report that Ford Pres. Henry Ford II had accused the union of doing "nothing substantial" toward reaching agreement, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther returned to the bargaining table. He proposed that management consider doubling its pension increase offer of $1, and make survivor pension benefits automatic, instead of optional. The answer, the union reported was no to the first, and a qualified yes to the second.

Meanwhile Chrysler Corp. returned to the main bargaining table for the first time since Sept. 6, when 160,000 Ford workers struck and contracts expired at GM and Chrysler. But after a 37-minute session management agreed only that it would continue negotiations on the subcommittee level.

The three companies announced price hikes after the Ford strike began. Chrysler added $133 to the price of new 1967-68 models, GM $110 and Ford $114. Chrysler later amended its price increase to $101, and Douglas Fraser of the UAW bargaining committee told management progress could be made if the company's labor relations policies were as "flexible" as its carpricing policies.

The UAW said that while the corporation blamed the hikes on worker costs and new safety features, the truth is that "neither safety costs nor labor costs provide a legitimate excuse for higher prices." In fact, it added, productivity and high profits "make price cuts rather than price increases possible and desirable." It urged that Congress and Canada's Parliament investigate auto "prices, costs and profits."

The union will hold a special convention here Oct. 8 at which delegates from all UAW locals will be asked to raise dues temporarily from $5 a month to $20 to finance the Ford strike and the struggle for contract improvements elsewhere. All Ford strikers were invited to meet Oct. 1 at a separate rally in Cobo Hall.

In another development, the Rubber Workers announced "100 percent support" for Ford strikers. Earlier the AFL-CIO Executive Council had pledged its full support and said success of the strike is a "matter of concern to the entire" labor movement.

While auto talks continue, UAW bargainers reported little progress in negotiations with six major farm implement companies employing 150,000 union members. Contracts expire Oct. 1 at firms where 100,000 UAW members work — Intl. Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor and Deere & Co.

IUE District Votes Recall Of 2 Officers

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced that members of the union's New York-New Jersey district voted to recall Milton Weihrauch as president of IUE District 3 and Joseph Iozzi as treasurer. Weihrauch and Iozzi asked for a court order to restrain the union from removing them from office.

Ballots in the recall election were cast by 116 local unions representing 84,941 members. IUE trustees certified the vote as 83,955 for recall, 986 opposed, the union said. The IUE executive board previously had found that the two men violated the IUE ethical practices code in their use of union funds.

Weihrauch and Iozzi denied any violation and asked the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to issue an injunction restraining the IUE from taking any action.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said in a statement he is "looking forward" to court hearings that will permit the union to state its case and require Weihrauch to take the witness stand. Until now, Jennings said, Weihrauch has "refused to answer the charges against him under oath" and also declined in IUE trial procedures to cross-examine witnesses.

Vermont Labor 'Adopts' Handicapped Children

Brattleboro, Vt.—The Vermont AFL-CIO called on the state legislature to expand the state rehabilitation programs for the handicapped and, to point the way, voted to "adopt" the state-subsidized Calverly Child Health Center and its residents, 50 handicapped youngsters.

Convention delegates from 110 local unions collected $200 in cash and pledged additional aid. As long as the need exists, the state labor council will call twice a year—at Christmas and Easter — for donations from every local union, Pres. Ralph E. Williams pledged.

Council officers discovered the need for more help when they went to the center in Pittsford, Vt., to present toys paid for from the proceeds of booths run by labor at the two annual Vermont state fairs. The state's subsidy does not begin to meet the needs of the children, they reported.

The rehabilitation program for crippled persons, mentally retarded, sufferers from alcoholism and the like was begun a few years ago with labor's support. It needs more funding, more teachers and staff members and more training programs, the convention declared.

Delegates also called for a system of free college education, for lowering the voting age to 18, and for a full employment program. They reiterated labor's opposition to a state sales tax.

Williams Re-elected

The convention re-elected Williams and Sec.-Treas. Carroll P. Comstock, Jr., both of Rutland, for one-year terms and chose Martin Berger of the Ladies' Garment Workers as executive vice president; Ruth Colombo as women's activities director and Jane Noury as executive committee member-at-large. Both are from Barre.

Williams reported that, in the year just past, labor was successful in three legislative areas—passage of Vermont's "little Wagner Act" leading to the state's first labor relations board; substantial increases in workmen's compensation benefits; and creation of a state department of labor and industry to supplant the old industrial relations department.

Texas Unions Spur Disaster Relief Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

than 4,500 of whom found shelter in Texas towns and cities.

Among those directing unionists in rehabilitation activities were Oscar H. Reyna, president of the AFL-CIO Coastal Bend Labor Council, and Mrs. Rosa Walker, head of women's activities for the Texas AFL-CIO.

Others heading various clean-up activities included George Osborn, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Georgia Ann Lesterjett, Walter Jauer and Sarah Jane Fry, all of the Communications Workers.

Labor's key role in the disaster relief effort was exemplified in the use of CWA Local 6137's hall here as state Red Cross headquarters for the emergency.

"It would have been impossible for us to set up quickly—or perhaps set up at all—without the help we received from unions," one Red Cross official said.

Agents Vote On New Pact At Prudential

The Insurance Workers called off a two-day work stoppage against the Prudential Insurance Co. of America when union and management negotiators reached agreement on terms of a new contract covering 17,000 agents in 35 states and the District of Columbia.

The union said it will ask Prudential agents to vote by Oct. 15 on accepting or rejecting a company proposal to increase contract benefits by $6.45 a week.

The offer includes a $5 increase in the special debit allowance, plus other improvements in paying commissions. A major gain, the union reported, was a management offer to pay 50 percent of pension costs, now paid largely by the agent himself.

The agreement was reached in Washington as the union executive board was preparing to vote on strike authorization and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service offered to help mediate. IWIU represents all organized Prudential agents except 1,900 for whom an unaffiliated union bargains.

Demands $5 Billion Slash:

GOP-Led Coalition in House Moves to Gut Key Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

took his fight to the House floor. When his amendment was ruled out of order, he then moved to send the bill back to committee.

Bow told the House that a vote to recommit would be in effect a vote to instruct the committee to add the budget-cutting directive to the legislation.

Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex.), himself a conservative, argued in vain that the House would be abdicating its responsibility for appropriations by delegating to the President the job it should do itself—if it wanted spending reduced.

He held some, but not enough, conservative Democrats with him on the argument. The Republican leadership, on the other hand, garnered the vote of the small but sometimes decisive moderate-liberal GOP bloc, most of whose members had voted against heavy slashes in domestic programs.

In the background of the conflict was the tax increase controversy. A number of influential congressmen of both parties have said they will support the higher taxes sought by Pres. Johnson only if it is accompanied by spending cuts. Johnson has promised that after Congress acts on appropriations, he will review the situation and, wherever possible, order federal agencies not to spend their full appropriations.

This pledge apparently didn't satisfy the economy bloc and the move to force a specific spending cut followed. Significantly, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the tax-writing Ways & Means Committee was one of the Democrats voting with the Republicans for the $5 billion slash.

The labor movement has confidence in America, Biemiller said, which the House majority apparently doesn't share. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, he noted, has "made our position quite clear—we believe America can afford to defend freedom in Viet Nam and simultaneously meet the problems on the home front."

Democratic leaders balked at the budget-slash rider and were seeking a way to put through an emergency resolution to finance the government beyond Sept. 30. Most federal agencies will apparently have to operate without funds until the deadlock is broken.

The administration also faced a long-range problem of overcoming demands for ironclad assurances of heavy spending cuts as the price of a tax increase.

There was better news on the Senate side of the Capitol.

On the floor was an anti-poverty bill which called for an expansion of the program beyond the Administration's budget request.

The bill also includes a billion-dollar a year emergency job program, not sought by the Administration but strongly urged by labor and a bipartisan liberal bloc. It is designed to create 200,000 jobs for the hard-core unemployed this year and 300,000 next year. Its co-sponsors are Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

A Republican attempt to "spin-off" the highly-praised Head Start program from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education was soundly beaten, 54-35.

If successful, it could have paved the way for other amendments completely dismembering the government's anti-poverty agency and assigning its programs to old-line federal departments.

While the Senate continued to debate the bill, the House Education & Labor Committee wrestled with a companion measure. Committee Democrats had hoped to reach an agreement with Republicans to avoid a major battle on the House floor. But the effort apparently failed, over Republican demands for transfer of key programs out of OEO.

A foreshadow of the problems that may face the anti-poverty bill on the House floor appeared when a relatively non-controversial juvenile delinquency bill became the focus of a states' rights battle.

As proposed by Pres. Johnson, $25 million in federal grants would have gone directly to states, cities, and local agencies for programs to combat juvenile delinquency.

The House conservative coalition took over and amended the bill to hand over 75 percent of the money to states to use as they see fit. Another amendment adopted barred any funds from going to any agency or group financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

It isn't home rule by any means, but residents of the District of Columbia would be able to elect their own school board, under a bill that passed the House, 324-3. Pres. Johnson hailed the action and urged swift Senate approval so that the first election can be held next spring.

A bill long sought by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. moved a big step forward. The House Rules Committee cleared for floor action legislation to establish an independent maritime agency. The Maritime Administration presently is under the Dept. of Commerce and union opposition last year blocked an Administration attempt to include it as part of the new Dept. of Transportation.

STRONGER ACTION to prevent struck California and Texas growers from bringing in border-crossing strikebreakers was urged by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher and Cesar Chavez (right), director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, at Senate hearings.

Action Urged to Bar Alien Strikebreakers

(Continued from Page 1)

who have come to the United States to live as well as to work.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting, charged that the Immigration & Naturalization Service has interpreted the regulation curbing alien strikebreakers so narrowly that it has been rendered "impotent and devoid of meaning."

Its interpretation, the council said, is that "foreign strikebreakers are not in violation of the regulation unless they came directly from a foreign land for the specific purpose of taking a job in a struck field. Therefore, 'green card' holders already in the states are being used as strikebreakers and growers who are not struck are importing workers who are then transferred into the strikebound fields."

The council called for a flat prohibition against the use of alien labor "at any time, in any place and in any form" as strikebreakers and a strict enforcement policy.

Strikebreakers Imported

Chavez and Kircher told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), of the use of alien strikebreakers at the Giumarra Vineyards, near Bakersfield, Calif.

On Aug. 3, Chavez recounted, "over 800 workers walked out of the Giumarra field" after management refused the union's request for a representation election. The workers were primarily Mexican-Americans, permanent residents of the area.

For a week there were no workers in the fields, Chavez said. Then the owners brought in between 200 and 300 people "recruited from the Mexicali-Tijuana area . . . and transported 200 miles into the company camps."

Chavez said he asked the local immigration officer to enforce the regulation. Said Chavez: "He finally told me they were not going to go into the fields behind the picket lines to investigate our complaints because if they did they were going to surely incur the wrath of the growers and they didn't want that."

Chavez told the subcommittee: "The Immigration Service has a game they play. We call the local office and we are told the man in Los Angeles is in charge, and if we call the man in Los Angeles we are referred back to the officer in Bakersfield."

Kircher stressed that the "law is clear that immigration which threatens to depress American standards of wages, benefits and conditions, or the breaking of strikes designed to achieve such standards is not to be permitted."

Labor's quarrel, he said, is with the Immigration & Naturalization Service's interpretation of its regulations which leaves "a large loophole through which American employers are enabled to obtain and utilize the services of green card holders as strikebreakers."

He said the the loophole can be closed by administrative action "and it is this kind of action that we have urged, and again urge, the attorney general to take and assure."

Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the subcommittee that the present ineffective curbs

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"allow unscrupulous employers to continue to exploit poverty-stricken alien workers and deny the democratic rights of our own workers."

He stressed that "the losers are the workers—whether they are Mexican nationals or Mexican-American citizens. Both groups have long been the victims of unprincipled employers who play one against the other in order to keep both in economic bondage."

40-Year Pattern

Immigration & Naturalization Service Commissioner Raymond F. Farrell told the subcommittee that the green card system has been in effect 40 years and his agency doubts whether major changes can be made without congressional action. He said, however, that the attorney and the secretary of labor have been conferring "to see what else might be done."

Wirtz, in his testimony, cited "convincing evidence that alien commuters have harmed American labor standards, particularly on the Mexican border."

Those most hurt, Wirtz declared, are "those United States residents who are the most disadvantaged, who are the least able to compete for better paying jobs."

McGee Blames 'R-T-W' For 'Stagnant' Economy

Casper, Wyo.—Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) charged here that Wyoming's "right to work" law "was not a home-grown product, but an outgrowth of a large-scale and extremely damaging injection of right-wing money" into the state.

In an address to the Wyoming State-CIO convention, McGee also cited statistics to show that the state has suffered from a "stagnating economy" since passage of the law banning union shop agreements in 1963.

Meanwhile, delegates to the convention launched a new drive pledging labor to "do everything in its power" to get the law repealed when the state legislature meets again in 1969. This year a repealer passed the House only to be bottled up in a Senate committee.

Funds Solicited

McGee read to the delegates from a letter written by the head of one Wyoming corporation to other state businessmen soliciting funds for the National Right to Work Committee to fight against any repeal effort.

Noting that the letter openly boasted that "help" from outside the state had been instrumental in getting the law passed, McGee said: "This kind of help, Wyoming can do without."

He cited statistics to show that since "right to work" the state has lost citizens at the rate of 8.2 percent a year—the highest "move-out" rate in the nation and now has the second lowest industrial growth rate among states.

Also, he pointed out, in the first two years under "right to work" the state's level of per capita income had dropped from a point of $18 above the national average to $188 below the national average.

The senator charged that extremists "are again coming out of the woodwork in our state, and one of their foremost goals is defense of the 'right-to-work' law."

A convention-adopted resolution asking each affiliated local to contribute $2 per member toward a repeal drive stressed that the law not only has hurt unions but also has "sapped the forward progress of all citizens."

Sharing attention with "right to work" at the convention was an election in which the delegates chose Mark E. Nicksic of the Steelworkers as president and Roy G. Stouffer of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen as vice president.

Get Him!

Teachers Fight New York Fines, Jailing

Vow Court Battle on State Law

New York—The American Federation of Teachers pledged a determined fight "through the highest court in the land" if necessary to void a jail sentence pronounced against the president of its New York local and a $150,000 fine levied on the local.

The parent AFT called the sentence one that "smacks of police state tactics" and declared that "the nation's teachers will not submit" to any form of "involuntary servitude." The New York State AFL-CIO convention here offered its "full resources" to the 50,000 city teachers who submitted mass resignations and withheld their services for two weeks until an acceptable contract had been negotiated.

State Supreme Court Justice Emilio Nunez imposed a 15-day jail sentence and a $250 fine on Pres. Albert Shanker of the United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the AFT — and a $150,000 fine on the local after UFT members voted to accept contract terms and reported to their classrooms. He found the defendants guilty of "willful disobedience" of a court order to end an "illegal strike"—a strike he held was prohibited under the state's Taylor Act forbidding strikes by public employes.

The court delayed imposition of sentence 10 days to allow time for filing an appeal. Shanker said the union will wage an all-out legal fight in defense of the right of teachers and other public employes to withhold their services during a bona fide labor dispute.

Appeal Set

"We plan to appeal the court's decision," Shanker said, "and we don't intend to pay any fines until we have taken this appeal" through the highest court.

In Washington, AFT Pres. Charles Cogen issued a statement charging the fines and jail sentence were "based on outmoded concepts of law and government" that led to the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain and the Revolutionary War.

Asserting that New York teachers were "fighting for improved conditions for the students as well as benefits for themselves," Cogen declared "if these harsh penalties are allowed to stand, collective bargaining for

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AFL-CIO News

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Senate Backs Expansion Of Anti-Poverty Program

Meany Asks Controls on Doctor Fees

Soaring physician fees to medicare patients were sharply condemned by AFL-CIO President George Meany as he called for federal cost controls "to prevent severe hardship to elderly medicare participants."

Meany urged immediate, effective controls on doctor fees in a letter to Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner.

He noted that Gardner had recently reported that premiums for more than 17 million participants in the supplementary medical insurance program might have to be raised next April from $3 to $4 a month—a one-third increase.

Including the $50 deductible feature, patients would have to pay out nearly $100 a year before getting any reimbursement for medical bills, Meany pointed out.

He observed that the major reason given for the higher costs "is the unprecedented rise in physicians' fees" in the past two years.

"There is no excuse whatsoever for this relentless escalation in physicians' fees, especially those charged under the medicare program," Meany charged.

He said doctor fees have risen nearly three times the increase in the overall cost-of-living. And he addded that "physicians' incomes, now probably averaging $35-$40,000 a year, have risen even more

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FIELD KITCHENS manned by the Army and kept supplied by union volunteers fed hundreds of victims of Hurricane Beulah in Texas. Don Gray (right), business manager of Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 823, Harlingen, and local Red Cross Chairman John England observe one of the kitchens in operation. **(Story, Page 5.)**

GOP Leads Coalition:

House Renews Battle Over Budget Slash

The House backed down from a demand that Pres. Johnson slash $5 billion from non-defense programs, but a Republican-led coalition opened a series of new attacks on the Administration's budget.

Caught in the crossfire was the appropriations bill for programs of the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The $13.1 billion money bill had already been trimmed in House-Senate conference $146 million below the budget request. The House voted 226-173 to send it back to conference for possible further cuts after an angry, shouting debate erupted over the sincerity of GOP economy demands.

Another casualty was the President's request for a tax hike. Ten of the 15 Democrats on the House Ways & Means Committee joined all 10 committee Republicans in voting to set aside the tax bill "until such time as the President and the Congress reach an understanding on spending curbs."

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said bluntly that at the present time "there is no chance" of getting either committee or House approval of higher taxes.

House Democrats did manage to close ranks sufficiently to reverse a stunning defeat on the budget issue a week earlier.

A solid Republican bloc, aided by 34 breakaway Democrats, had on Sept. 27 blocked passage of a routine bill allowing government agencies to meet their payrolls and expenses during October.

The bill would not pass, GOP leaders said, unless it included an unprecedented order to Pres. Johnson to cut $5 billion from non-defense programs. Since some non-defense items such as interest on the national debt can't be reduced, the effect would have been to slash domestic programs by nearly 25 percent.

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Digest Accused of Social Security Lies

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller accused Reader's Digest of lying to the American people about social security and promoting its article with a "horrible" advertisement.

In a wire to the magazine Biemiller said the AFL-CIO is "appalled by your ad" for an article attacking the social security system. "Your article is false and misleading," Biemiller declared, adding: "Social security is completely secure and you know it."

The ad in the New York Times shows a ripped social security card under a heading "How Secure Is Your Social Security."

Job Plan Loses by Slim Vote

The Senate voted to expand the nation's anti-poverty programs and came within a few votes of adding a new, labor-backed emergency job program for the hard-core unemployed. It gave a strong vote of confidence—and authorized a substantially higher spending ceiling—for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

As sent to the House, the bill lifts the ceiling on appropriations for anti-poverty programs to $2.26 billion this year and $2.4 billion next year. The Administration's budget request had only $2.06 billion for the current year.

Faces House Fight

A powerful economy coalition in the House is expected to try to cut back the poverty program and "spin off" many OEO programs to other agencies.

All these moves were soundly beaten in the Senate and the bill's chief sponsor, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) told his colleagues that the Senate's action in raising the spending ceiling will give its conferees needed "wiggle room" in negotiating a compromise.

Equally significant with the strong boost for the existing poverty programs was the impressive bipartisan support rallied for an emergency job plan.

Initially, the Senate Labor Committee tacked a two-year, $2.8 billion emergency job plan onto the poverty bill. Co-sponsored by Clark and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), it would have created 200,000 jobs this year and 300,000 next year in the public-service sector of the economy. It would have been, the AFL-CIO said, an important first step towards creation of a needed one million jobs.

Strong Showing

Since the Adminisration was opposed to such a program, most observers expected the proposal to be routinely rejected on the Senate floor.

Its sponsors, however, succeeded in forming a strong bipartisan alliance behind a compromise introduced by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.). This included a smaller-sized emergency job program with measures to encourage—but not subsidize—private employers to train disadvantaged youngsters for existing jobs.

On the key 47-42 vote, 27 Democrats and 15 Republicans

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California Board Sets $1.65 Minimum Pay

Mrs. Dorothy Colton went to work last summer for $1.30 an hour.

As a result of her experience, the minimum wage for women and minors in California will rise on Feb. 1 to $1.65 an hour.

Mrs. Colton is the public member of the State Industrial Welfare Commission. She voted with the two labor members for the 35-cent increase in the wage floor.

The two employer members of the commission complained that the increase was too much. They termed it "capricious, arbitrary, despotic."

Mrs. Colton was unimpressed. She took a $1.30-an-hour job as a telephone reservations clerk "to get a better personal understanding of what it costs to have a minimum standard of living." She met and worked with women "living in degrading poverty" at the $1.30 level.

In announcing her decision to vote for a $1.65 minimum, Mrs. Colton said it is "impossible" in California to live at a "minimum, decent level" on less than that.

Mrs. Colton and the labor members—J. J. Rodriguez of the Meat Cutters and Ruth Compagnon of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes—also voted to reduce the maximum straight-time workweek from 48 to 40 hours.

The commission majority rejected an employer proposal to set a lower wage floor for farm workers. The $1.65 minimum applies to farms employing five or more workers. Agriculture,

(Continued on Page 12)

NABET Votes On New Offer From NBC

New York—The Broadcast Employes got a second contract offer from the National Broadcasting Co. and sent it to referendum but reported "no movement" in talks with the American Broadcasting Co., where 1,500 NABET members have been on strike since Sept. 22.

The NBC offer was "considerably better" than one rejected by the unit last month, NABET said. It "broke the 40-hour barrier" by proposing to reduce hours to 37.5 in November 1968 — five months sooner than in the previous proposal. Also it added $8 a week to beginning minimums and contained other improvements, the union reported.

Referendum ballots cast by members at NBC will be counted Oct. 10.

An ABC meeting called at the request of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service brought no change in the position of labor or management. Union members are picketing ABC stations in New York, Chicago, San Franciso, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., in a strike for contract improvements.

NABET reported that other broadcast unions are honoring its picket lines. It said members of its Cleveland Local 42 at Station WKYC-TV voted to donate half their weekly pay to the ABC strikers, and other locals are considering similar action.

RETIREMENT congratulations are extended to Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator, by Federation Pres. George Meany. Flannery retired Sept. 29 after 16 years of service to the federation and the former AFL.

AFL-CIO Broadcaster Harry Flannery Retires

Harry W. Flannery, radio coordinator for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, retired Sept. 29 following 16 years of service to the federation and the former AFL.

A charter member of the St. Louis local, American Federation of Radio Artists (now American Federation of Radio & Television Artists), he was elected local president in 1937. He is also a long-time member of the Newspaper Guild, the Screen Actors Guild and a former council member of the Radio Writers Guild.

Flannery, now 67, began his journalism career at the age of 16 as a reporter and later sports editor of the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail. He also worked for the Baltimore Sun, the Chicago City News Bureau, the Albany Evening News, the Ft. Wayne Hoosier Observer, the Los Angeles Examiner and the Catholic Digest.

Flannery pioneered in radio journalism, beginning as news editor of WOWO, Ft. Wayne, in 1932, and news editor and analyst for KMOX, St. Louis, from 1935-1940. During 1940-41, he was CBS correspondent in Berlin. He then became war correspondent for CBS in the China-Burma-India theater. After World War II he spent eight years as news analyst for the CBS West Coast Network.

Throughout his career, Flannery has been closely associated with union and social action movements, both secular and religious. He is a former president of the Catholic Association for Intl. Peace and a founder of the Catholic Labor Institute, Leo XIII School of Social Action.

Wrote 4 Books

A frequent contributor to national magazines and other publications, Flannery is the author of four books: Assignment to Berlin, Pattern for Peace, The Church and the Working Man, and the soon-to-be published Which Way, Germany?

He became editor of the AFL News-Reporter in 1952 and AFL-CIO radio coordinator following the merger in 1955. He produced and moderated such federation radio programs as Washington Reports to the People, As We See It, and Labor News Conference.

Flannery earned his degree in journalism at the University of Notre Dame in 1923. He was the founder and first editor of the Notre Dame Daily, as well as the editor of the Dome, the Scholastic and the Juggler.

His broadcast scripts, tapes and personal papers are now in the files of the Mass Communications History Center at the University of Wisconsin. Scripts of his 1940-41 CBS broadcasts from Berlin are in the library of the Broadcast Pioneers of History Project in New York City.

Flannery and his wife, Ruth, plan to make their home in the Los Angeles area during retirement.

Teachers Pledge Fight To Void Fines, Jailing

(Continued from Page 1)

public employes everywhere will be undermined."

The nation's teachers, Cogen said, "will continue to strive for genuine free collective bargaining. Otherwise they would be subjected to a form of involuntary servitude."

He said the court decision "only strengthens our determination to press forward until all teachers are free."

Delegates to the New York State AFL-CIO convention denounced the sentence as a "union busting tactic" and said labor will not permit a return to the days of "government by court injunction." The gathering pledged a fight to repeal the Taylor Act.

In pronouncing sentence, Justice Nunez said "law means nothing unless it means the same for all." He declared there was no question that the Taylor Act, substituted recently for the Condon-Wadlin low, prohibits strikes and that the UFT and its president violated that law. Charges against union Vice Pres. George Altomare and Treas. David Wittes were dismissed by Nunez because of insufficient proof.

The teachers started the school year Sept. 29 after staying out nearly three weeks in a contract dispute. The School Board obtained a temporary restraining order a day before schools were due to open and Nunez issued a temporary injunction.

UFT members voted down a school contract proposal Sept. 10, and stayed out until new terms were put in writing and ratified.

Months ago the UFT put the city on notice that reasonable contract terms would have to be negotiated before school opened. Frequently it charged that school officials were "dragging their heels" and that union members would not report for work without a vote to ratify. Several warnings that a delay was in the offing were issued before the starting date arrived.

The final vote to accept the contract came Sept. 28 at a union meeting in Madison Square Garden. By a vote of 18,177 to 3,442, local members accepted a 26-month contract providing wage improvements, reductions in maximum class sizes, free periods giving teachers class preparation time, and establishment of a $10 million fund for school improvements of benefit to both pupils and teachers.

Lashman Named To HUD Staff

Housing & Urban Development Sec. Robert C. Weaver has announced the appointment of L. Edward Lashman, Jr., as his assistant for congressional services.

Lashman, 43, has been an AFL-CIO legislative representative for the past two years, served earlier on the COPE staff and has done full-time union work since 1951. He was assistant publicity director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers from 1955 to 1964.

Replacing Lashman on the AFL-CIO legislative staff is Ray Denison, who has been with the federation's Dept. of Public Relations since 1963. For five years before that, Denison was administrative director of the Seafarers' Great Lakes District. Earlier he served 10 years as managing editor of the SIU's Seafarers Log and on the staff of the Auto Workers' newspaper, Solidarity.

Staff Chief Named for U.S. Labor Policy Study

Louis S. Wallerstein has been named staff director of Pres. Johnson's review committee on federal employe - management relations. Wallerstein is chief of the federal employe-management relations division of the Labor Dept.

The cabinet - level committee, headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, has announced that public hearings will be held during the week of Oct. 23.

Ford Walkout in 5th Week

Deadlock Triggers Caterpillar Strike

Detroit—Stalemated contract negotiations triggered a strike by 26,000 members of the Auto Workers against Caterpillar Tractor Co., largest U.S. maker of earth-moving machinery.

As UAW contracts with Caterpillar, Intl. Harvester Co. and Deere & Co. expired Oct. 1, the union chose to strike only one of the three. At the unstruck firms it agreed to contract extensions while continuing to negotiate terms similar to those it seeks in the auto industry.

The Caterpillar strike occurred as 160,000 UAW members entered the fifth week of their strike against Ford Motor Co.

The UAW announced it would provide work crews to remove finished parts from several closed plants for shipment to the Army in Viet Nam. Both union and management said they would honor the request of the General Services Administration for Ford parts "which cannot be supplied from dealer stock."

UAW negotiators reported that the three big farm implement firms followed the same pattern in negotiations as their management counterparts in auto—one modest contract proposal on a "take it or leave it" basis. The resulting strike was called at Caterpillar plants here and in Peoria and Aurora, Ill.; Davenport, Ia.; Denver, Colo.; Cleveland, O.; York, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo., and Shreveport, La.

Same Issues

The issues are the same in farm machinery as in auto—a wage increase keyed to higher productivity and increased profits, protection against wage erosion due to steadily rising prices, and against job erosion caused by subcontracting; salary status rather than hourly wage payments; higher wage increases for workers in skilled trades, and other contract improvements.

At Caterpillar the UAW negotiating committee rejected an offer of 10 cents an hour more for the first year of a three-year contract, and an increase of 2.8 percent the second and third years. This, the union said, is far out of line, with 1966 Caterpillar profits of more than $150 million for a 23 percent return on stockholders' investments.

The UAW also is negotiating with other firms whose contracts have not expired—Allis-Chalmers, the Oliver division of White Motor Co., and Massey Ferguson Inc. The union represents 150,000 employes of all farm equipment firms.

Shortly before the Caterpillar strike, 4,400 other Auto Workers walked out at the Detroit plant of Burroughs Corp. after voting to reject company contract offers. The turndown had no relation to the issues in the auto strike but reflected membership dissatisfaction with delayed benefits in a 3.5-year contract, the union said. Burroughs makes business machines.

Meanwhile, the UAW reported no progress in continuing contract talks with the struck Ford Motor Co. and with General Motors and Chrysler Corp. where members remain on the job. Ford announced layoffs at plants in Windsor, Ont., and said a shortage of parts normally produced in the U.S. would soon require a shutdown of all its Canadian plants. Canadian contracts have not yet expired but negotiations there are dragging, too, the UAW said.

The union held a report meeting for Ford strikers Oct. 1 in Cobo Hall and scheduled a special convention here Oct. 8 to vote on a temporary dues increase. At the Ford meeting, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told an audience of 8,000 that "Ford workers have been shortchanged in their equity" and pledged that "so long as the company denies us our fair share, so long will there be no Fords produced."

Ford Board Chairman Henry Ford II did not accept a union invitation to address the meeting.

Sub-Par Pay, Conditions Cited by 3M Strikers

St. Paul, Minn.—Inferior wages and working conditions led 3,300 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers to strike the Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. (3M) and will keep them on the picket lines until a fair agreement is reached, the strikers said.

Members of OCAW Local 6-75 at the main 3M plant here and of Local 6-418 at the Hastings, Minn., plant walked out Sept. 17, when both plants stopped operations. They gave this report on conditions that caused the dispute:

- The company clings to an "unusually poor" pension system requiring employes to pay a larger share of the premiums than in most other successful firms.
- Wages are pegged to "area surveys" that include rates paid by smaller companies. The union said 3M's best offer would have frozen St. Paul and Hastings wages to area surveys for the next three years.

Union members want a contract of no more than two years' duration, plus a cost-of-living escalator or a reopening clause for protection against rising living expenses.

Better vacation language, higher holiday pay and other items also are in dispute but, in addition to money, an accumulation of grievances led to the vote to strike, OCAW said.

The main source of dissatisfaction, according to strikers, is their awareness that modest wage increases in the last contract have disappeared—eaten up by the high cost of living.

"They want a contract that will assure us that cannot happen again," a spokesman said.

Former contracts expired Aug. 27 but were extended to Sept. 17 in an effort to achieve settlement. During negotiations, 3M representatives walked out of a bargaining session because the OCAW committee was accompanied by two members of other unions representing 3M employes in some of the company's 67 other plants.

The union filed a refusal-to-bargain charge and, while it was being heard, the National Labor Relations Board asked for a temporary injunction compelling management to comply with the law. Company negotiators returned when an injunction was issued by U. S. District Judge Philip Neville here but its attitude toward contract improvement did not change, the OCAW said.

The 3M company makes adhesive tape and other products in a nation-wide chain of plants. It has contracts with 55 local unions and more than 20 international unions.

First Session in 6 Weeks:

New Union Proposal Stirs Copper Talks

Salt Lake City—Long-stalled bargaining in the non-ferrous metals strike began to show some movement as the Steelworkers submitted a new contract proposal to Kennecott Copper Corp. and federal mediators stepped up efforts to bring about a settlement.

The walkout by 40,000 workers against Kennecott and seven other producers began July 15.

The USWA proposal, submitted by Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, followed the first meeting in six weeks between management and representatives of the 19 unions coordinating their bargaining efforts. The session was held at the invitation of Gov. Calvin L. Rampton (D).

The USWA said its offer would cost Kennecott 99 cents an hour more in wages, pensions and other benefits over a three-year period. But a company spokesman said the union had "failed to present a reasonable, coherent counterproposal."

The parties were called together again the next day by Federal Mediator S. Lyle Johnson, and the talks were continuing at the Federal Building here as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Malony said the unions have been prepared to bargain for weeks but could not get any of the companies to return to the bargaining table until now. An agreement can be reached separately with Kennecott, he said, emphasizing that local bargaining committees have full authority to settle with that firm and the others—Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, American Smelting & Refining Co., Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., U.S. Metals Co. and Miami Copper Co.

Meanwhile in Washington, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he had asked Pres. Johnson to name a committee to study the impact of the copper strike on national defense and to consider "all available means" to end the stoppage.

Mansfield said that an 80-day back-to-work order under the Taft-Hartley Act would not be helpful, nor would compulsory arbitration. He urged that labor and management get together soon on settlement terms.

In Pittsburgh, the USWA Research Dept. issued a report detailing the 20-year fragmentation of bargaining in basic copper and in the copper and brass mills. This year, the report said, the picture was sharply altered by the merger of the two largest unions—the USWA and the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers—and the coordination for bargaining purposes of 19 AFL-CIO affiliated unions.

Charging the industry with "shortsightedness . . . in failing to adapt" to changed conditions, the USWA listed the reasons for the walkout:

Poor Contracts

"Every plant has a separate agreement. Termination dates vary. There are no company-wide agreements such as long since have become commonplace in most industries.

"Wage levels are inadequate. Pensions are among the lowest in American industry. With one exception, all major companies have refused to install a job classification program to rationalize their wage structures."

In many plants, the study showed, rates for the same jobs are different. Even within each company, nearly every plant has a different level of wages.

Besides the USWA the striking unions are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Machinists, Operating Engineers, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Molders, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Blacksmiths, Teamsters, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen and the Office & Professional Employes.

MacDonald Named Acting CLC Chief

Ottawa — Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labor Congress, has been named acting president by the CLC's Executive Council. MacDonald has been carrying out the duties of the office since the illness of Pres. Claude Jodoin early this year.

MacDonald, 58, is a former Mine Worker and holds membership in the Woodworkers. He became secretary-treasurer and chief executive officer of the former Canadian Congress of Labor in 1951. On the merger with the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada in 1956, he was elected secretary-treasurer and re-elected at each convention since.

CONSERVATION of resources was a "lifelong ideal of Philip Murray," Steelworkers District Dir. Joseph Germano said in dedicating a 40-acre grove of California redwood trees as a memorial to the late president of the USWA and the former CIO. The grove in Calaveras State Park is part of a 2,500-acre tract bought with contributions from the union and other groups and matching funds from the state of California.

Redwoods Memorialize Philip Murray

Calaveras State Park, Calif.—Labor joined with civic and government organizations here in dedicating a grove of towering redwood trees as a memorial to the late Philip Murray, who headed both the Steelworkers and the former CIO before his death in 1952.

Dir. Joseph Germano of the USWA's Chicago district, speaking for USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, said that conservation of resources was a "lifelong ideal" of Murray who "believed that our union should concern itself not only about the immediate needs of our members but also should help preserve the blessings of our land for future generations."

Abel sent a message saying that saving the redwood trees "is a fitting tribute to a man who had deep compassion for people" and who therefore was "most deserving of this perpetual memorial."

Germano and speakers representing the Calaveras Grove Assn. and the Resources Agency of California spoke at a ceremony held in the shade of redwoods—some 30 feet in diameter and 300 feet high.

The grove memorializing the Scottish-born Murray is part of a 2,500-acre park section bought with donations by the Steelworkers and other groups, and matching funds from the state.

Cabaret Performers Win ID Card Repeal

New York—Future visitors to "Fun City," as New York City often calls itself, are likely to get better cabaret entertainment from happier entertainers because of an action taken by the city council.

By a 35-to-1 vote, it repealed the city's 36-year-old law requiring entertainers in cabarets and dance halls to carry identification cards and Mayor John Lindsay signed the repeal legislation.

The law is a carryover from the prohibition era when it was used to keep entertainers from appearing in speakeasies. Until last year, entertainers also were being fingerprinted when they obtained cards.

The statute had been an anathema to entertainers' unions for many years. They helped to get the license commission to drop the fingerprinting procedure and their representatives were leading witnesses at a council hearing that preceded repeal.

Among those testifying in favor of the repeal legislation were Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York Central Labor Council and Pres. Conrad Nagel of the Actors & Artistes, which charters performing unions.

Big Grievance

Iushewitz told the council that the law "has been a tremendous grievance on the part of the theatrical unions."

He noted that performers in Carnegie Hall or restaurant waiters do not need an ID card, but once they worked in a cabaret they were "discriminated" against by being forced to obtain the card.

Penny Singleton, a vice president of the Variety Artists, testified that the city "would have many more entertainers" if the law were abolished. "Business in hotels and clubs would improve greatly," she added.

Actor-folk singer Theodore Bikel, vice president of Actors Equity, charged that the law "violates the assumption of innocence which is guaranteed to other citizens."

"It is demeaning to the dignity of a human being to have to show proof of innocence before being allowed to ply his trade," he added.

New York's license commissioner Joel Tyler testified that the law "is no longer relevant" and R. Harcourt Dodds, deputy police commissioner, said the cards did not increase the police department's capacity to protect the public.

Just before the council voted on repeal, Michael J. Lazar, Queens councilman, read a telegram from singer Frank Sinatra. He thanked the council for taking up the matter and pointed out that the law was his reason for refusing New York nightclub dates.

"It has been difficult for me to understand why the city of New York, which aspires to be the entertainment capital of the world, has continued to treat people who work in cabarets as second-class citizens," Sinatra declared.

Penn State U. To Preserve USWA Papers

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers announced that Pennsylvania State University has agreed to keep the union's official records and documents for use by scholars and historians in chronicling labor history.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and Penn State Pres. Eric A. Walker said union personnel and members of the university's Dept. of Labor Studies will travel around the country taping interviews with members who helped organize and build the union. The tapes will be transcribed and deposited in the archives as a part of the record, they said.

30 Talks Recorded

Penn State already has transcribed interviews with 30 "old timers" who remember the pioneer efforts of the 1930s, Dr. Walker said.

Inactive USWA records, manuscripts and archival material will be transferred to Penn State's Pattee Library at University Park, near State College, Pa. The material will include the papers of USWA headquarters here and 29 district offices in the U.S. and Canada.

Abel said the history of the union, and the labor movement, is "an all-important part of our heritage" which should not be destroyed. Walker said the story of Pennsylvania is "not complete without the story of labor." The university considers it part of a broad program for the study of all aspects of cultural life, he said.

Rockettes Prefer Picket Line Pace To Dancing to Management's Tune

New York—A human interest story became a trade union story as the strike of Rockettes and ballet dancers against the Radio City Music Hall moved into its fourth week.

It was a human interest story when the 100 girls voted down management's contract offer and the American Guild of Variety Artists set up New Yorks prettiest picket line.

A curious public learned that there's more grind than glamour backstage in the world's largest theater.

A Rockette rehearsed without pay for the high-kicking precision dances which brought millions to the theater each year, then made about $4.12 for each of four daily shows. Time Magazine researchers figured that came to two cents a kick. If a dancer was sick, she wasn't paid. And there wasn't much glamour in a workday that ran from noon until 10:30 p.m.

It became a trade union story when management put on the squeeze and broke off an exchange of contract proposals and counterproposals to issue a "take-it-or-leave-it" ultimatum.

The price of an improved wage offer was put as abandonment by the union of a long list of other contract proposals.

Just as other employers have done, the Music Hall management sought to bypass the union and mailed each striker a glowing account of the benefits under the company's offer. A misleading account, the union noted.

Full page advertisements in New York's newspapers repeated the management theme, adding a strong hint that live performances might have to be abandoned if the dancers turned down the offer.

AGVA Vice Pres. Penny Singleton commented that the $15,000 management spent on the advertisements could have brought the dispute closer to settlement if spent on employe benefits.

Even though the 100 dancers know that AGVA's strike assistance funds have been largely exhausted, they refused to trade their walking shoes back for dancing shoes without a satisfactory contract. Music Hall musicians have chipped in to pay for meals for the pickets at a nearby restaurant. The Hotel & Restaurant Employes made a substantial contribution.

Meanwhile, visitors to New York can see the Rockettes free—on the picket line.

Meany Scores Doctors' Fees, Urges Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

than their fees partly because they are now receiving full fees from many medicare and medicaid patients who were previously treated at reduced rates."

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO has urged that physicians be required to accept "reasonable" fees for treating medicare patients and that increases be kept in line with increases in the consumer price index.

There may be other ways to control fees, Meany wrote Gardner. "I urge you to establish such controls now in order to prevent severe hardship to elderly medicare participants."

The National Council of Senior Citizens also called for control of doctor's fees in a telegram to the Senate Finance Committee.

Council Pres. John W. Edelman described the escalation of physicians' charges over the past two years as "outrageous."

"I object with all the force at my command," he wired, "to the proposal to pass on the cost of these exorbitant doctor charges to the elderly, including millions living on low incomes who simply cannot bear this added burden."

Edelman urged Congress to impose "reasonable controls on fees charged by doctors who treat medicare and medicaid patients."

Union First Aid Training Pays Off in Emergency

Harrisburg, Pa.—The first aid training that Kenneth Crook received as a member of the Operating Engineers helped save the life of Henry Daniels, a drill tender at the site of the Peach Bottom atomic power plant in Delta, Pa.

Crook was working as a shovel operator for Glasgow, Inc., when a drill rig overturned, pinning Daniels beneath the boom. Crook ran to the scene, found Daniels without perceptible pulse or respiration, and called for an ambulance after helping free the injured man. Crook kept administering mouth-to-mouth rescuscitation until an ambulance crew arrived. Daniels is recovering in York, Pa., Hospital.

The Lancaster county chapter of the American Red Cross gave Crook a certificate of appreciation for extraordinary personal action. Later the Red Cross gave him its certificate of merit, an award not often given. Crook also was honored at the Dist. 4 meeting of his IUOE Local 542.

He was a member of the initial first aid training class sponsored by his local and underwent further instruction in a mandatory course for all Local 542 apprentices. Crook now is an instructor in the local's apprenticeship program.

Magic Chef Boycott Approved by Council

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has approved the request of the Stove Workers for a consumer boycott of stoves and other household appliances marketed by Magic Chef, Inc.

The union and the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. first put the corporation on the Do Not Patronize list for products made under unfair conditions at the Magic Chef Pan Pacific Division plant at Industry, Calif., but extended the boycott to all other company plants with the sanction of the Executive Council, granted at the council's September meeting in New York City.

Stove Workers' Pres. James M. Roberts and Sec.-Treas. Edwin F. Kaiser reported that Magic Chef management prolonged negotiations after the union won an election and was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for an employe unit at Industry. They charged that the company then conducted an antiunion campaign to discourage membership in it.

The officers said that Magic Chef management delayed contract negotiations over a 12-month period, whittled down the union's membership from 56 to half a dozen employes, and presented the weakened unit with a "final offer" which contained no significant benefits.

The company is a major U.S. manufacturer of gas and electric ranges using the brand name Magic Chef and Dixie. It also markets garbage disposal units, Dixie-Narco Inc. soft drink vending machines, and small refrigerators made in Turin, Italy, by a subsidiary—Magic Chef Italiana—and sold in the U.S., the union said.

Minnesota Convention Backs McCarthy Bill

St. Paul—Major improvements are needed in the 28-year-old federal-state unemployment system not only to give workers more protection but to strengthen the nation's entire economy, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) declared in an address to the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention.

McCarthy stressed the importance of legislation, introduced in Congress by himself and 12 other senators, to set federal standards for state benefits and extend their coverage.

The convention pledged support for McCarthy's effort, heard addresses from a number of government officials, and took actions to bolster the federation's organizing, legislative and political activities.

More than 800 delegates attended the convention, presided over by Pres. David K. Roe. The attendance was described by Sec.-Treas. Neil C. Sherburne as "the largest we have had for a non-election convention." The Minnesota AFL-CIO meets annually, elects its officers every two years.

McCarthy said his bill is "designed to strengthen the protection for workers in an area of serious hazard: unemployment."

Also, he added, the measure would be "effective in maintaining purchasing power and offsetting effects of a recession. . . . It would provide far more adequate protection for individual workers and serve as a better deterrent to economic recessions."

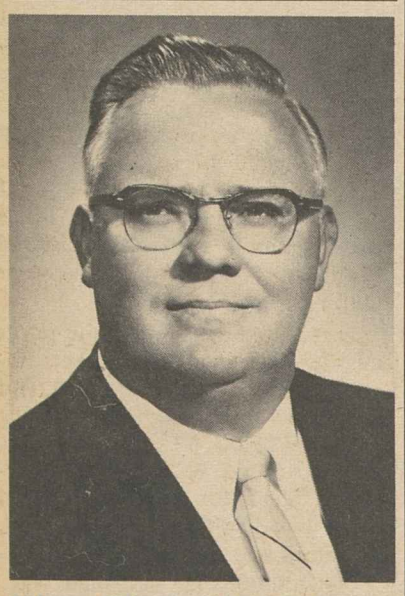
A highlight of the convention was a testimonial dinner honoring Robert Olsen, president-emeritus of the state AFL-CIO.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, principal speaker at the banquet, praised Olsen as a man who had accomplished his goals in nearly 30 years of labor leadership in Minnesota. Wirtz urged unions to continue their role as the "architect" of progress in America.

In a resolution attacking "unreasonably high rates" and "abuses" in private insurance, the convention called for a program of "federally financed and regulated insurance for lower income families."

Another resolution viewed "with great concern" the growing activities of the John Birch Society and other "radical right" groups. It called upon unionists in the state "to use all resources to expose and defeat this threat to democracy."

Other resolutions supported: home rule for the District of Columbia, "truth in lending" legislation now before Congress, an increase in state workmen's compensation to $75 a week, reduction in the size of the state legislature, and the closing of loopholes in the federal income tax law that "allow the very wealthy to escape from most if not all tax liability."



NEW CITY COUNCIL for Washington, D.C., includes J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council and business manager of Operating Engineers Local 77. Turner was one of nine civic leaders appointed by Pres. Johnson to legislate for the nation's capital.

New York State Convention:

Delegates Endorse LBJ's Viet Policy

New York—More than 1,800 delegates and alternates to the tenth convention of the New York State AFL-CIO pledged "unstinting support for all measures" Pres. Johnson considers needed "to halt communist aggression and secure lasting peace in Viet Nam."

The delegates also overwhelmingly endorsed the new proposed state constitution and plans to put it across at the November election on the ground that it contains many advances for workers and consumers. Its drafting had been completed a week earlier after a 6-month constitutional convention in Albany.

This action was coupled with equally strong backing of a $2.5 billion transportation bond issue and a four-fold increase in bond financing for the State Job Development Authority, also up for voter action next month.

An hour after the convention adjourned, the executive council set in motion detailed plans for a massive education and information campaign to obtain approval of the new constitution and the two bond issues, starting with the raising of $100,000 to finance the activity.

The convention reacted forcefully when on its third day a court here sentenced United Federation of Teachers Pres. Albert Shanker to 15 days in jail on conviction of criminal contempt for not obeying an anti-strike injunction, fined him $250 and imposed a $150,000 fine on the 49,000-member local of the American Federation of Teachers. **(Story, Page 1.)**

Repeal Urged

The delegates gave unanimous and vociferous approval to a resolution that the State AFL-CIO use its full resources to seek reversal of the convictions and remittance of the fines and take maximum measures for the repeal of the law that made the penalties possible. The law was enacted at the 1967 session of the legislature.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett told the delegates he had repeatedly insisted to the legislators and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller that such a law, prohibiting strike action by public employes, would not bring labor peace between government workers and employers but "just the opposite."

He said that if the New York City Board of Education had not relied on this law to force teachers to work against their will but had negotiated in good faith before, rather than after, the date for schools to open, there would have been no problem and no delay in starting school.

The delegates in a related action approved a resolution condemning the New York City human rights commissioner, William H. Booth, for public statements attacking teachers for belonging to a labor union and urging them instead to form a professional organization. The resolution called on Mayor John V. Lindsay to dismiss the commission chairman.

Labor Backs New Charter In New York

New York—Leaders of the New York State AFL-CIO have come out strongly for ratification of a proposed new state constitution which includes the same language as the U.S. Constitution on the separation of church and state.

Pres. Raymond R. Corbett, Sec.-Treas. Louis Hollander and 11 other union officials have formed a statewide committee to support ratification of the new constitution.

Besides repealing the so-called Blaine Amendment—a harsh prohibition against even indirect help to children in schools where religion is taught—the constitution contains a number of major reforms and improvements, Corbett said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany strongly endorsed elimination of the Blaine Amendment in a message to a Madison Square Garden rally of Citizens for Educational Freedom.

The safeguards incorporated in the federal constitution are fully adequate, Meany declared. "Surely there is no good reason to require the children of the people of the State of New York to suffer harsher restrictions or to deny them the degree of access to funds enjoyed by those of other states."

Meany said labor's concern is not "with the promotion of institutions but with the educational betterment of children—all children."

Illinois AFL-CIO Assails Legislature, Renews Drive for Key Measures

Peoria, Ill.—Failure of the Illinois General Assembly to pass laws to help working people was assailed by resolutions adopted at the 10th annual convention of the Illinois State AFL-CIO here.

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom charged that the political infighting in Springfield "created an antagonistic, rancid atmosphere which stifled the efforts to properly solve the minimum wage, taxes, housing and other problems vital to working people of Illinois."

"The Senate Republican majority leadership," he said, "was particularly obstinate, stumbling, bumbling and fantastically persistent in an effort to drive back and kill the spirit of humanity and equality in its opposition to the minimum wage and civil rights and other proposals."

The 2,400 delegates launched a unified labor drive to achieve legislative goals bypassed by the General Assembly. These include:

- Collective bargaining rights for public employes.
- A state minimum wage.
- Improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation.
- A ban on the importation of strikebreakers.
- A strong fair housing law.

The delegates also opposed wiretapping, asked for more spending in education by state and federal governments and urged passage of federal legislation to strengthen meat inspection laws and improve social security benefits.

Soderstrom, Executive Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson and Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson and the executive board were declared elected by the delegates since they had no opposition.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz brought a message of "simple humble thanks" from Pres. Johnson "for an understanding and support of what it takes to keep freedom in the world."

"I think the American labor movement is playing its role as far as meeting change is concerned. I hope never to be around when American labor is satisfied," Wirtz said.

Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner expressed disappointment over the failure of the General Assembly to improve job injury and unemployment insurance benefits.

Kerner's appeal for support of the proposed $1 billion bond issue to control air and water pollution, which will be on the ballot in November 1968, was followed by adoption of a resolution calling on all voters to back the bond issue.

The delegates voted support of a new organization, the Illinois Federation of Consumers, called for the creation of an Illinois State Labor History Society, and opposed anti-strike legislation.

The convention voiced strong support for farm workers striking in Delano, Calif., and elsewhere to improve their basic economic conditions.

High Jobless Rates Cited:

Labor Blasts Reagan Action Lending Convicts to Growers

San Francisco—Gov. Ronald Reagan's dispatch of convict labor to aid farm employers in harvesting crops and his likening labor leaders to "stupid dogs" has drawn the wrath of labor in California.

Reagan authorized the use of 400 prisoners, confined to state institutions, to work in fig and grape fields in Merced and San Bernardino counties. He said they were needed "to prevent substantial crop loss."

He also designated prisoners to work in Monterey county, but county officials objected on grounds the prisoners would only help "a single large employer"—the Salinas Strawberry Co. The prisoners weren't sent into the county.

The convict labor was being paid "prevailing wages," Reagan said, with part of the money going into the state treasury and the rest into a fund paid to prisoners upon release.

These developments followed:

● State AFL-CIO Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts charged Reagan with "appeasing special interests," short-changing domestic farm workers and a "gross perversion" of a law allowing convicts to work in private employ under certain conditions.

● Director Cesar Chavez of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers sent a wire to Reagan offering "to supply all the domestic farm labor" needed to harvest the grapes and figs "provided the growers enter into a collective bargaining agreement."

He also reminded Reagan that "neither your office or the growers have contacted us requesting workers." Chavez's offer was ignored by the Republican governor.

● Reagan held a press conference at which he was asked about the labor leaders' reaction. "Sometimes they remind one of a dog sitting on a sharp rock, howling with pain and too stupid to get up," he commented.

Reagan said that Pitts "wouldn't even be satisfied if I offered to go into the fields to harvest crops."

Pitts answered that it was the "agri-business" interests who could best be compared to "stupid, howling dogs" since they clamored for the convicts and "adamantly refused to offer wages sufficient to attract" farm workers.

As for Reagan's offer to go into the fields, Pitts said he'd take the governor up on that since it might help him to "appreciate" the toil of farm workers.

In asking for the convicts, the growers contended that there was a shortage of U.S. workers to harvest their crops. But Pitts challenged this, declaring that if such were the case the employers could have applied for imported workers. He said the Labor Dept. informed him no application had been made.

Pointing out that such application requires proof of an effort to hire American workers, Pitts said that it was clear that the growers "have not made any realistic attempt to recruit domestic labor by offering decent wages and working conditions."

What Reagan is doing, he charged, "is trying to aid growers who are determined to flout both the Congress and specific rules set up by the Labor Dept. and the Immigration Service to meet labor shortages without undercutting wages of domestic workers."

Accusing the governor of "gross perversion" of the state's work-furlough law, Pitts said the law specifies that prisoners may be used in private employment only when such employment is to have a rehabilitative aspect.

'Simply Ridiculous'

"It is simply ridiculous to pretend" that fig and grape picking "will contribute anything to the prisoners' rehabilitation," he said.

He called attention to a recent report from the state department of employment that showed Merced and San Bernardino counties had unemployment rates of 6.2 and 6.4 percent respectively. The report cited an "oversupply of unskilled workers" in both counties.

Pitts challenged the governor to spell out the "prevailing" wage being paid to the prisoners and their conditions of work. He asked if the convicts would receive the $1.60 an hour the Labor Dept. requires for imported workers.

He received no answer from the governor, but Ray Roth, chief of the California State Farm Labor Service, conceded that the convicts would not be given the $1.60 rate.

The people who will be "really hurt" by the governor's "appeasement of special interests," Pitts concluded, "are some of the lowest paid workers and the taxpayers who will have to foot additional welfare costs for domestic workers displaced by this action."

Meanwhile, in Austin, Tex., Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown proposed that the federal government pay the expenses of moving flooded-out farm workers to California to harvest crops if there is truly a shortage of domestic farm workers there.

DISCUSSING ASSIGNMENTS for union volunteers in delivering supplies during Hurricane Beulah are (left to right) Don Gray, business manager of Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 823, Harlingen, Tex., John Osborne, a pipefitter apprentice, and Lloyd J. Nerburn, Red Cross disaster director in the Harlingen area.

Texas Labor Pitches In For Hurricane 'Mop-Up'

Brownsville, Tex.—Organized labor took a major role as cities and towns across South Texas began a massive "mop-up" operation in the wake of Hurricane Beulah, the most devastating storm in the state's history.

At the height of Beulah's fury, more than 250,000 people were driven from their homes by wind damage and raging floods. Thousands of evacuees remained in Red Cross and Salvation Army shelters. Total damage was set at more than $1 billion.

Pres. Johnson flew into the devastated area, inspecting shelters and damage in Harlingen and Rio Grande City. After his tour, he declared 24 counties disaster areas and said $2.5 million in federal funds would be made immediately available to finance the repair and replacement of public facilities.

Henry Villarreal, a State AFL-CIO vice president, directed the clean-up operations for labor from his office here. He estimated that at least 1,000 unionists were involved in the rehabilitation effort along the Rio Grande Valley.

Hundreds of additional union members pitched in to aid the clean-up of homes and towns along the banks of three other rivers that overflowed their banks—the Arroyo Colorado, Neuces and San Antonio.

Much of the work, Villarreal said, centered on repairing, rebuilding and reclaiming homes. Shovels and water hoses were being used to clear away huge deposits of mud, silt and slime.

In Austin, Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown "almost hourly" reports to his office indicated "this was the most destructive hurricane in the history of Texas."

He recalled the harsh blow dealt the state by Hurricane Carla in 1961, but said Beulah was "even more cruel" in that it lashed along the Rio Grande Valley "where the poorest of the poor live."

He estimated that "at least half" of the more than 8,000 union members and their families living in the valley were forced out of their homes by floods.

"But the worst aspect of this hurricane," he said, "is that most of the people living in the valley are farm workers. These people are so poor they won't be able to recover from the loss of all their worldly possessions."

Brown reported that cash contributions to aid Beulah's victims are pouring into the State AFL-CIO office. The federation earlier proposed that affiliates give at least $1 per union member.

Tennessee Tax Reform Urged to Salvage Cities

Nashville, Tenn.—Local government and local taxes can no longer meet the pressing problems of Tennessee's cities, Pres. Matt Lynch reported to delegates at the State AFL-CIO convention here.

"There just is not any way for local government to meet even emergency needs without placing an unbearable hardship on already overtaxed citizens," he said.

At the same time the needs of the cities are expanding, the move of those with more money to the suburbs is cutting into the taxable resources, Lynch noted. "Thousands of people," he stressed, "drive into cities to earn their living and have one thought in mind—get in and out at the fastest pace."

Lynch told the convention delegates: "Many of these people are our members, but we must be honest and recognize that they are not concerned with air pollution, riots, overcrowded schools, slums, inadequate mass transit, substandard housing and other multiple problems facing our cities. Their paycheck will be spent in adjoining counties . . . beyond the taxing power of local government."

The recourse, he stressed, is to "look to state government to use its taxing powers to reach the available sources of revenue and, in turn, funnel these resources into programs to save our cities, where the need is so apparent."

This must be done, Lynch declared, through taxation based on ability to pay. "No longer can we permit more and more of this burden being placed on the people least able to pay through sales or other regressive taxes."

The convention called for both state and federal legislation to improve living and working conditions and protect consumers.

It urged the state legislature to pass a minimum wage law "at least equal to the federal law, covering all workers not covered by the federal law."

It called for improved education at all levels and more pay for teachers.

Delegates urged both federal and state action to obtain lower automobile insurance premiums and end abuses on cancellation of policies.

The convention reaffirmed its support for the Kingsport Press strikers, approved plans for a drive to get 100 percent affiliation of unions with state and local central bodies, and called for an expanded political education program.

Sec.-Treas. Lee Case reported a growth of 15,000 affiliated members in the two years since the last state convention.

He, Lynch and Vice Pres. Tommy Powell reported on successes in the last legislature, including improvements in the garnishment law and unemployment and workmen's compensation.

Major speakers during the convention included Gov. Buford Ellington, Sen. Albert Gore, and Representatives Richard H. Fulton and William R. Anderson.

The entire slate of incumbent officers was re-elected without opposition. Earlier delegates rejected —on recommendation of a convention committee—a proposal to increase the term of officers from two to four years.

General Board To Meet Dec. 9

A meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board has been called for Saturday, Dec. 9, at 9 a.m. in the Americana Hotel at Bal Harbour, Fla., during the AFL-CIO convention.

The General Board is composed of the principal officer of each affiliated union, trade and industrial department, plus the members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Up Front

Furniture Pact Sets 50c Hike In New York

New York — The Furniture Workers won raises totaling 50 cents an hour and protection against living-cost increases in a new three-year contract for 2,000 members in 28 shops here.

After a week of bargaining and a strike which began Sept. 1 when the old pact expired, UFWA Local 76 reached agreement on terms with members of the Upholstered Furniture Manufacturers Association, Inc.

Retroactive to Sept. 1, the terms include wage hikes of 20 cents immediately, 15 cents in 1968 and again in 1969; minimum hiring rates of $3.60 an hour for mechanics, $1.65 to $2.50 in four-month steps for apprentices, and $1.65 to $2.10 for shipping clerks, operators and general helpers.

Highlighting the settlement was a clause giving Local 76 the right to reopen negotiations for wage increases to offset a rise in living costs. It includes the right to arbitration if no agreement is reached in bargaining.

Local Sec.-Treas. Frank Marino said the new pact—"one of the best we ever negotiated" — was reached with the aid of UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer.

Partisan Obstruction

HOUSE REPUBLICANS have responded to the nation's complex and difficult domestic problems with a compellingly simple proposal—cut $5 billion from the President's budget and let the problems take care of themselves.

By unanimous party votes on two rollcalls GOP members in the House set a new mark for political irresponsibility by refusing to indicate where and how the budget should be reduced by the arbitrary $5 billion figure.

But the intent is clear. The senseless, slashing attack would cut every domestic program and proposal aimed at meeting the urban crisis. It would bring to a complete halt the progress that has been made to date in strengthening the nation's economic and social fabric and combatting poverty and injustice.

At the outset of the 90th Congress, House Republican leaders proclaimed that with their increased strength they would forego the negative and obstructionist role for "constructive alternatives" to Administration proposals.

The record to date, however, is one of destructive opposition, of restoring the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition to defeat progressive proposals such as rent supplements, model cities and even rat control—although public indignation forced a reversal on the latter.

The coalition, led by the GOP, forced through the $5 billion budget slash proposal on the first vote and only an intense effort by the Administration defeated the ploy the second time around.

The Republicans in the House have apparently decided that the immediate solution of critical national problems is of secondary importance to their goal of winning the 1968 elections.

If they are to win the election contests next year the House GOP would be well reminded that Americans place the national interest and the national welfare ahead of political partisan advantage.

Nailing the Digest

THE TOP congressional expert on the social security system, Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee which handles social security legislation, has nailed the Reader's Digest in its attack on the system.

Mills told the House: "I have read the article very carefully and find that it contains a number of half-truths that lead to misleading conclusions."

He backed his views on the Digest article by placing in the Congressional Record a detailed reply by Under Sec. of HEW Wilbur J. Cohen (excerpted on the opposite page) demolishing the charges raised by the magazine.

The congressman went on to say:

"The Committee on Ways & Means has recently completed a most exhaustive re-examination of the contributory wage-related social security program. This program is actuarially and financially sound."

Mills stressed the importance of "rebutting the erroneous implications" in the article, which is currently being promoted by the magazine with newspaper ads showing a torn—and by implication—useless social security card.

The Digest's phony charges must be exposed for what they are so that Americans will not be misled about the keystone social insurance program.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Charge!'

Changed Economy:

Crisis of Nation's Cities Linked To Massive Shift from Farms

The following is excerpted from an address by William J. Pachler, president of the Utility Workers Union, as an AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the recent British Trades Union Congress.

TODAY, WE ARE a nation of nearly 200 million people, and over 70 percent of the population lives in urbanized areas. It was not always this way; at the turn of the century, when the population totalled 75 million, the majority of our people lived in rural areas.

As a matter of fact, in 1900, about 40 percent of our workforce was employed in agriculture. Now, its only about 5 percent and that 5 percent is feeding a considerably larger population at home and many millions of people in various parts of the world.

In these figures you can readily see the impact of technology—not on industrial jobs alone, but on our whole economy, our entire society. It has forced the shifting of people in large numbers—off the farms and into the developing industrial and commercial areas.

First they crowded into the cities, and now they have moved into the suburbs, creating the almost-endless urban sprawl. And as the first groups moved to those suburbs, new waves of people off the farm moved into the cities to replace them. And many of those more-recent migrants to the cities have been Negroes.

While this has been a long and continuing trend, it has run in spurts, And to give you some idea of the magnitude of the problem, it is necessary only to point out that, since 1950 alone, employment in agriculture in America has declined by some 3.5 million.

During most of the 1950s unemployment was high and rising. And for America's Negroes—who because of discrimination suffer from a lack of education and training—the situation was much worse than for our white citizens. It still is.

Let me assure you, however, that substantial progress has been made. The stepped-up rate of economic growth that has been the direct result of the policies of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations has helped to cut deeply into this problem. Not, to be sure, as much as we in the AFL-CIO would like, but the evidence of progress is there nevertheless.

The key point I wish to make, however, is that the problem of America's Negroes today is, in very large part, a direct result of advancing technology. Moreover, that advance in technology makes the problem more visible. It is no longer spread throughout the rural areas. It is heavily concentrated in the cities.

I am convinced that the development of the civil rights revolution in the United States is due more to the advance of technology than to any combination of individuals, and that includes, above all, a young man named Stokely Carmichael, who carried his message of violence to your shores just a few months ago. He offers no solution, no remedy, and no programs, except one that preaches hate and advocates destruction.

Fortunately, despite the impression he tries to create, he represents few people, and he represents none at all who are sincerely concerned—as is the labor movement—with creating a society in which a man's position depends on his abilities and talent and not on his color.

WE NOW HAVE on the statute books legislation which guarantees equal opportunity in employment and equal access to public accommodations.

We now have on the statute books legislation aimed at abolishing poverty.

We now have on the statute books legislation which provides special federal financial aid to schools in poor neighborhoods.

We now have on the statute books legislation through which we hope eventually to eradicate slums and to greatly improve the social services in the neighborhoods.

We now have on our statute books legislation designed to provide skill training for the entire workforce but especially for the most disadvantaged.

I would go on and mention much more that has been done recently, but the point I wish to convey is that we have been moving ahead.

But we must do more. And in the view of the AFL-CIO that means stepping up public investment — to create more jobs, to improve our education systems, and to build more and better housing. In short, it means to create more economic security, to improve the quality of our human resources and to create a healthy environment for all Americans—regardless of their race, color or creed — because these problems—though I have presented them to you most specifically in terms of the needs of Negroes—are problems for all Americans, now and generations to come.

Cohen Charges:

Digest Attack on Social Security Misleads, Obfuscates, Confuses

The October issue of Reader's Digest carries an attack on the social security system characterized by Under Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen as totally misleading and confusing. Here are some excerpts from Cohen's analysis of the article.

CHARLES STEVENSON'S article on "How Secure is Your Social Security?" in the October issue of the Reader's Digest is misleading, and, in my opinion, creates anxiety and fear about the financing of our social system that are groundless.

I state categorically that: The social security system is soundly financed. Present and potential future beneficiaries of social security will get the benefits provided by the social security law.

The article says that the social security program puts a "squeeze on the young." This is not so. The fact is that even without taking into account that social security benefits have been and will continue to be increased from time to time as changes occur in wage levels and cost of living, young workers as a group will get social security protection worth 20 to 25 percent more than they will pay in social security contributions.

Young workers could not buy comparable insurance protection from private insurance companies at anywhere near the amount they pay for their social security protection.

The article takes no account of the fact that the benefits provided by the present social security law are very much lower than the benefits that will actually be paid when today's young workers reach retirement age. As wages rise—as they have throughout the history of the country—benefits can be increased without increasing the contribution rates.

As a matter of fact, if benefits were not increased as wage levels rise over the years, the contribution rates scheduled in present law would be too high, and they could be reduced. Whether benefits are increased or contribution rates are reduced the result would be the same, namely, more protection in relation to contributions than is shown by analyses that assume no change in wage levels and in benefits.

The calculations referred to in the article assume that the covered employe would have within his control an amount of contributions paid by his employers equal to the amount of his own social security contribution. This assumption rests on a misconception of the nature of the social insurance program and indeed the nature of private group insurance. If such an assumption were used, the whole fabric of private group life insurance, annuity insurance, and other forms of group insurance in this country would have to be regarded as inequitable.

As a general rule, under private group insurance plans the employer contribution is not allocated to each employe in an amount related to the employe's own contribution. On the contrary the employer contribution, as in the case of social security, is what makes it possible to pay larger benefits to workers and their survivors who are in the upper age brackets when the group insurance plan goes into effect than could be paid only on the basis of the worker's own contributions.

I believe it bears repeating that even without taking into account the fact that benefits will be increased in future years, even young workers covered under social security will get insurance protection worth 20 to 25 percent more than the value of their contributions. . . .

IN DECIDING whether younger people get their money's worth it must be kept in mind that social security provides not only retirement protection but also survivors and disability insurance protection. While Mr. Stevenson's figures do not take into consideration the fact that social security provides protection against loss of income due to death and disability and also provides hospital insurance protection at age 65, most of his discussion ignores the importance of these parts of the program.

That importance may be illustrated by an example: The value of the social security survivors insurance protection provided under the House-passed bill in the case of the worker whose earnings are about the median earnings of regularly employed men ($550 per month) who dies at age 35 leaving a wife aged 32 and two small children is about $56,000. Were this worker to become disabled at age 35, the value of the disability insurance protection to him and his family would be about $59,000.

Social security is a sound and equitable program for the young and the old.

The article attempts to show that social security is unsound by referring to "unfunded outstanding obligations" of $350 billion and stating that under the Administration bill this amount will rise to $417 billion. The $350 billion referred to is the amount that would be needed—if social security were a private, voluntary insurance program—to pay off all obligations on the assumption that there would be no new entrants into the system. The idea of there being a huge unfunded liability in the social security system is wholly meaningless and irrelevant for any practical purposes. There is no need in a government program such as social security for funding on the basis referred to in the article. It would not only be unnecessary but also unwise to build up such a huge accumulation of social security funds.

No life insurance expert nor social security expert, nor business nor labor organization, and no Advisory Council or Committee of the Congress has ever recommended such funding.

Mr. Stevenson has not clarified any fundamental issues. He has not pointed out the great unmet social needs. What he has done has been a great disservice to the millions of social security beneficiaries and the millions who are counting on social security benefits in the future. He has obfuscated and confused the major policy issues in social security. A critical and constructive review of social security would be welcome. A glib and superficial attack on a program so important to millions of Americans is not a contribution to the American people.

Key to Public Confidence:

Viet Government Must Spur Social Progress, Sullivan Says

SOUTH VIET NAM's new government must move quickly in social advancements to keep the confidence of the people, an official U.S. observer during the September elections said in a network radio interview.

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes said that in large measure, higher living standards, improved housing and education in Viet Nam will hinge on success of the pacification program. The AFL-CIO vice president appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Sullivan said the only instruction given the election observers was to keep "an open mind." He noted that aside from necessary precautions for their personal safety, the observers were free to move around, talk with the candidates and gather whatever information they felt necessary to evaluate the conduct of the elections. He said he was impressed with the interest and enthusiasm of the people in choosing their government officials.

"In my judgment," he said, "the elections were conducted in a proper manner, bearing in mind that here you have a people at war who were risking their lives" to vote.

SULLIVAN SAID the growing Vietnamese labor movement is determined to "play a prominent part in the government," but equally determined not to become "part of the political operation." They want to be free to "criticize the government when it is wrong," he said.

The Vietnamese people have "great hopes," he said, "that theirs will be a democratic nation that will play its part in the world, along with our country and other free countries."

Reporters questioning Sullivan were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Alexander Uhl of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT IS ESTIMATED that some 2,100 children who are or will become mentally retarded will be born every week in 1968.

Today, there are about six million Americans who are considered mentally retarded in some degree not necessarily helpless or lifeless, but limited in what they can do and understand, slow to learn.

Many of these Americans can be useful members of society—if they are given the education and training they need.

Nearly five years ago a panel of the nation's leading authorities on mental retardation appointed by Pres. Kennedy undertook a survey and made 95 recommendations.

The panel said the nation could make significant progress if:

- We as a nation confront mental retardation as a major national social, educational and health problem calling for legal and moral commitment at all levels.
- The problem does not continue to be considered the exclusive province of a closed, professional group but is exposed to the widest possible citizen awareness, interest, involvement and action.
- Mental retardation is treated as a problem in human resources, and as many retarded as possible are launched as self-sufficient contributing citizens.
- Adequate funds and manpower are provided to make real progress in such areas as research, planning, prevention and services.

Recently, the President's Committee on Mental Retardation reported to the President the progress made during the past five years along these lines. Surveys, field interviews and fact-finding meetings led it to the conclusion that "the last five years have seen an historic emergence of mental retardation and the mentally retarded from isolation and public indifference."

AS OF TODAY all 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have a written plan for providing comprehensive services for the retarded.

In marked contrast to conditions five years ago, trained mentally retarded workers now are slowly moving into the labor force. Industrial launderers, department stores, motels and electronic component assembly plants are reporting success with mentally retarded.

There has been action on the state level, steps to prevent or treat conditions that lead to retardation. Thirty-eight states now have passed legislation accepting the testing of infants at birth for phenglketonuria (PKU), a prime factor in retardation.

A total of 12 mental retardation research centers and 14 university-affiliated training facilities have been set up as a beginning network for basic research and training resources in mental retardation.

Special legislation enacted by Congress is aiding many of the 77,000 retarded children of members of the armed forces who previously were lost in limbo between national neglect and state residency laws.

The President's Committee noted that while these limited successes have been taking place there are new, long-term trends arising.

"Soon, for example, 90 percent of Americans will be city dwellers, their lives shaped daily by mass technologies. . . . Effective and meaningful living requires that the individual obtain more and more formal education. . . . The spiraling growth of the American population—some 70,000 babies are born each week—strains the already undermanned teaching and other social service professions to meet even the needs of the normal."

State and local mental retardation authorities are asking such questions as:

- What effect will automation have in the lives of the retarded: Will it take over those jobs which the retarded can now handle? Will it create new jobs for them?
- How can the schools develop and utilize special education techniques that will fit the retarded student for social adequacy and economic productivity in tomorrow's society?

Into many communities the retarded are still shunted aside to become a burden on society. But progress is being made.

SOUTH VIET NAM'S new government must move quickly in social advancements to keep the confidence of the Vietnamese people, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan (center) declared on Labor News Conference. Sullivan, a U.S. observer to the recent Viet Nam elections, was questioned by Alexander Uhl (left) of Press Associates, Inc., and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News on the AFL-CIO interview aired Tuesdays on the Mutual Radio Network.

How to Buy:

'Shocking' Price Parade Puts Sharp Squeeze on Workers

By Sidney Margolius

WITH COLD WEATHER you'll get a little respite from what has become your toughest financial problem: the high cost of food. Food prices will begin to level off this month although they will remain close to present record-high peaks.

Recent and still current meat prices especially have been shocking, with many of the more desired cuts of beef bearing tags of $1 to $1.50 a pound.

There is no valid reason for these excessive prices. Beef production is about 7 percent higher than last year, the U.S. Agriculture Dept. reports. Even poultry prices have been higher. Stores have been offering fewer specials despite wholesale prices so low that poultry farmers have been taking a serious financial beating.

Increasing supplies of both beef and pork will enable you to find some better buys this fall in these meats, and also will help push down poultry prices.

Not only are many of the price increases unnecessary, but they are putting a sharp squeeze on working families and compelling demands for higher wages to meet these higher living costs.

There are two ways you can try to cushion the impact on your family of the recent and pending price increases: (1) anticipate the price increases where possible on goods you know you will need; (2) plan your buying around sales and specials.

Here are some tips on buying in October:

CLOTHING: The annual Columbus Day sales offer the first price cuts of the season on women's and children's coats. There also will be more reductions in next month's Veteran Day Sales.

One of the few bright spots for your family is the relatively reasonable cost of no-iron clothing this year. This is due largely to the lower prices of polyester and cotton fibers. The preferred blend for no-iron shirts, blouses and slacks is roughly 50-50 or 65-30 polyester and cotton.

Corduroy coats for girls and small children also are popular and reasonably priced.

In boys' coats we nominate poplin shells of 50-50 polyester and cotton with zip-in linings for cold weather.

REFRIGERATORS: With prices rising, look for best values in the top-mounted models at prices from $200 to $300. The side-mounted refrigerators are still very expensive—$400 and up.

Frost-free or frostless models are a genuine convenience. Otherwise make sure you really need or want such expensive extra features as automatic icemakers which require additional installation costs.

FOOD: Most beef roasts are still very expensive, with the best supermarket specials usually on chuck and chopped beef. In pork, smoked hams and calis are relatively reasonable. Turkey is a good buy this fall with supplies in storage almost double those of a year ago. Eggs are unusually reasonable for this time of year, with mediums still a better buy, seasonally, than large eggs.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

'Absolutely Free' Offer Means Someone's Going to Get Stuck

By Jane Goodsell

THIS MORNING'S MAIL brought a certificate entitling me, as a member of the Curtis Publishing Co. family of readers, to receive "completely free of charge or commitment" the first volume of an encyclopedia of American history.

The accompanying brochure assured me that this handsome volume was mine absolutely free with no future obligations, and that I was also entitled to receive later volumes at a special discount price for a 10-day free examination with the privilege of notifying the company to discontinue shipments at any time.

Later in the afternoon I was dismayed to see my middle daughter inserting the special History Token into the "Yes, Please" pocket of the Reservation Certificate.

"Hey!" I said. "Do you realize what you're doing?"

Katy stared at me in surprise. "Why not?" she asked. "It doesn't cost anything so we might as well get it."

Katy is 19 years old and I—not to put too fine a point on it—am not. I think this explains why we both reacted as we did. She has the confident impulsiveness of youth and I the wary caution of age and experience.

When I brood, as I am wont to do, the complications of my life, it seems to me that I nearly always get myself entangled via Katy's deceptively logical argument that there's no particular reason not to. The dinner invitations I accept so casually. The committees I agree to serve on because—well, just because. Why not join the car pool, give to the charity, sign up for French lessons, try isometric exercises?

I plunge in, thinking (if I think about it at all) that I am committing myself to no future obligations. If, after a trial examination, things don't work out satisfactorily, I can opt out. And, theoretically, I can—and probably should. It is senseless to feel obligated to invite to dinner a couple who are—well, nice people but not much fun to be with, and who doubtless feel just as unenthusiastic about us. And yet, I do feel obligated.

Sure, I can resign from a committee, stop contributing to a charity, drop out of a car pool, return a book unread, quit French lessons and stop doing exercises. And yet, somehow, I feel committed—or, more accurately, stuck with it. However much of a trial a free examination may be (And it is sometimes trying enough to drive you smack out of your mind), it is never "absolutely free." If you elect to exercise your right to withdraw, you are left to square with yourself the charge that you are a quitter who copped out.

BUT I CAN'T PRETEND that it's conscience alone which prevents me from opting out. That's the flattering side of the picture. The other side, which isn't so admirable, is plain and simple inertia. It is more trouble to write a letter explaining why I'm resigning from a committee than it is to stay on it.

It requires less effort to stick with the doctor who isn't curing the bursitis in my shoulder than to go to the trouble of finding another doctor who might. At least this one knows my case history and my insurance card number.

But these are the meditations of a weary cynic, and they are not proper thoughts to communicate to an eager 19-year-old who, in her innocence, doesn't realize the odds against "absolutely free trial examinations," and figures she will luck out. Lord love her, I hope she's right. But just in case she doesn't get around to returning those later volumes (does she realize this involves wrapping, mailing and writing an accompanying letter instructing the publishers to discontinue shipments?) I am planning to give her for her birthday a 16-volume set of American history.

One Gift Works Many Wonders
THE UNITED WAY

But No Spree:

Consumer Spending Seen Rising Slightly

ANN ARBOR—Consumer spending on autos, appliances, leisure-time pursuits and the like—will be higher during the forthcoming Christmas season and early in 1968, but there are no indications of a spending spree, according to the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center.

The latest SRC quarterly survey, conducted in late August and early September, indicates an improvement of consumer attitudes for the third consecutive quarter. This optimistic trend, however, is tempered by a certain lack of consumer confidence in the long-range business outlook and personal financial prospects.

The center's Index of Consumer Sentiment (based on answers to five questions) rose from 94.9 to 96.5 in the last three months. Recovery during the last nine months has amounted to 8.2 percentage points, while the decline during 1966 had been 14.3 percentage points.

Economist George Katona, director of the nationwide economic surveys which have been conducted regularly since 1951, said that optimistic indications derived from the rise in the index during 1967 are tempered by the following considerations:

- Improvement in the various index components was not uniform. While people's evaluation of recent changes in their personal financial situation and of current buying conditions improved almost to high 1965 levels, expectations about business trends and personal financial prospects improved less and remain far below 1965 levels.
- The index calculated for upper-income families remained stable during the last three months, although during the preceding six months it had advanced more than the index for all families.

AMONG THE FACTORS contributing to the improvement of consumer sentiment are income developments and evaluation of the effects of the war in Viet Nam on domestic business. In the August survey the proportion of families who reported making more money than a year ago remained close to record levels, and a high proportion of respondents continued to think that Viet Nam stimulates the domestic economy.

"Most Americans believe that the prices of things they buy will go up and a fair proportion expect sizable price increases," the report states. "Among all respondents, 31 percent expect prices to go up by 5 percent or more during the next 12 month, 14 percent expect prices to rise by 3 or 4 percent, and 37 percent by 1 or 2 percent. Among many people the expected prices increases make for pessimism regarding personal prospects."

The opinion that next year will be a good time to buy has not improved in the last three months with regard to cars, but has improved for houses and major household goods.

Most respondents believe that there may be an income tax increase, but only half of them think it would have an effect on business conditions. The most commonly expected effect is a reduction in demand, while only a few respondents spoke on a dampening effect on inflation.

To Safeguard Jobs:

Woodworking Panel Sets ILO Guidelines

Geneva — Forward-looking guidelines to guarantee workers against any adverse impact from the introduction of technological changes in the woodworking industries were adopted here by a special Intl. Labor Organization conference.

Union, employer and government delegates of 27 countries agreed unanimously that "appropriate arrangements" must be made in advance to assure that workers who may be hit by such changes are:

- "Smoothly transferred" to other suitable jobs.
- Compensated for any time lost.

A "very fair compromise" was reached on the issue of the advance notice to be given by employers of impending technological innovations, according to Vice Pres. William Sidell of the Carpenters. He and Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers represented U. S. workers at the two-week session.

The conference's worker delegates had urged that at least three months' notice be given of any projected introduction of a technological development.

This was strongly opposed by the employers. They asserted that the conference should not stipulate any fixed period because too many variable factors were involved.

But the two sides agreed on a formula declaring that advance notice is "essential." It should be long enough, it was stated, to make certain that the recommended measures to guarantee the workers' future can be taken in time.

The compromise, Sidell observed, was typical of the "general atmosphere of cooperation and of concern for the future" that prevailed at the session.

Discussion Topics

The discussion covered safety, health and welfare conditions in the industry in addition to the problems raised by automation.

The conference drafted a series of conclusions all based on the principle that the "improvement of safety and health in the woodworking industries is of common interest to all."

"The urgency of any operation," it stressed, "must never result in safety and health measures being neglected."

The AFL-CIO delegates praised a unanimously adopted resolution calling on the ILO executive committee to make meetings dealing with the woodworking industries a regular feature.

In another resolution the conference recommended that a special effort be made to assist the woodworking industries in the underdeveloped countries.

The ILO, the resolution said, should work with other international organizations with the aim of helping the poorer lands develop their exports of semi-finished and finished wood products.

ILG Retirees Given Boost In Pensions

New York—A $5 increase in the monthly pension benefit for nearly 45,000 retired members of the Ladies' Garment Workers, effective next January, was agreed to by union and employer members of the ILGWU national retirement fund.

Honorary Pres. David Dubinsky presided at the meeting Sept. 27 at which fund trustees voted unanimously to increase the monthly benefit from $70 to $75 for New York cloakmakers and from $60 to $65 for all others.

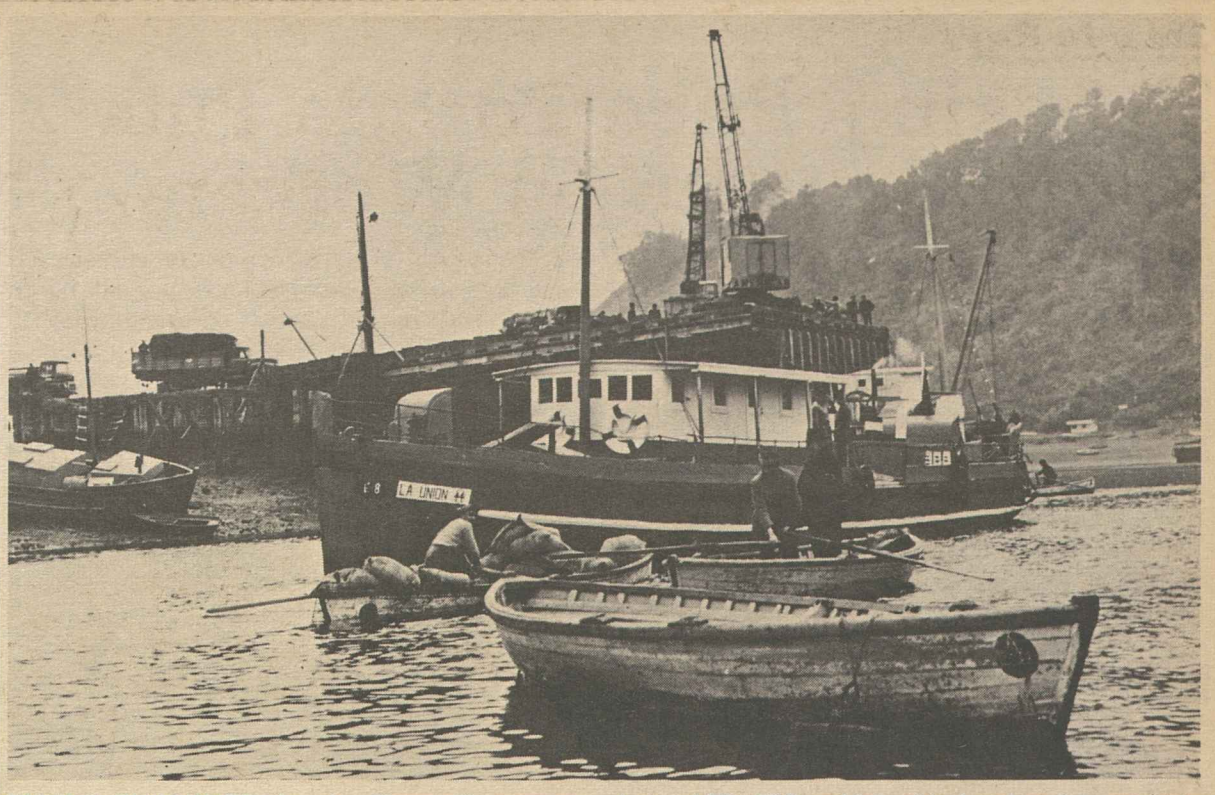
Present benefits have been in effect since January 1966, when the first increase in almost two decades was voted. The new rate will add some $3 million a year to the $32 million currently being paid out, ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg said.

The rise in rates followed a survey by George E. Immerwahr, fund actuary, and a report to fund Administrator Louis Rolnick.

The fund, into which employers contribute 2-6.5 percent of payroll, now has $253 million in reserves.

Stulberg complimented trustees for the spirit in which they had approved the union's request. Dubinsky, acting as director of the ILGWU Retiree Service Dept., expressed appreciation for the increase on behalf of retirees.

Besides raising the benefits, trustees liberalized eligibility rules for disabled applicants and those over 70.



FUNDS PROVIDED by the "impact" program of the AFL-CIO, which aids local action projects of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, helped purchase this launch to carry fishing catches for farmer-members of cooperatives in the Calbuco, Chile, area. Note the name "La Union" and the co-op "pine tree" symbol.

60,000 Rail Workers Awarded Out-of-Town Expense Allowance

Some 60,000 rail workers in five non-operating unions, whose jobs require them to travel, are to receive new payments for meals and lodging under an award issued by a voluntary arbitration board in Washington.

Effective Oct. 15, the award covers members of the Transportation-Communication Employes, Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railroad Signalmen and Hotel & Restaurant Employes on most U.S. railroads.

Employes will get meal allowances from $1 to $3 a day, depending on whether the railroad provides facilities and a cook. If lodging is not provided, the men will get up to $4 per day. Payment must also be made for travel time and expense where employes travel between work points.

The decision also requires that lodging facilities furnished by the railroad "shall be adequate for the purpose and maintained in a clean, healthful and sanitary condition," including bed, mattress, pillow, bed linen, blanket, towels, soap, washing and toilet facilities.

The board's decision was signed by all six members—two from the unions, two representing employers and two neutrals. The neutral members were Paul D. Hanlon, Portland, Ore., attorney, and David H. Stowe, a Washington, D.C., arbitrator.

Many of the employes involved are quartered in "camp cars"—remodeled box cars or passenger coaches; and Hanlon and Stowe asserted that "it seems beyond dispute that even under the best conditions, the living conditions in the camp cars are difficult and unsatisfactory."

They found present treatment of these employes contains "radical variations and contradictions" from railroad to railroad, for which "no logical rhyme or reason can be discerned."

Presidents G. E. Leighty of the Transportation - Communication Employes and Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes, the arbitration panel's labor members, described the award as "a good beginning toward a remedy for a long injustice."

They said it gives "these men a meaningful part of the money they have to pay out. It is a good beginning toward a remedy for this old injustice. It is a basis on which to build."

Leighty and Crotty stressed that even today some railroads' "camp cars" are "nothing more than rolling slums." They singled out the award's standards for living conditions as "a great gain."

The issue of away-from-home expenses was postponed for later negotiations last winter when the five unions and railroads settled on wages and vacations. After conferences failed early last summer, the parties agreed to voluntary arbitration. The board held hearings later in the summer.

A statement issued by the unions emphasized that the procedure was "voluntary arbitration, with no strike threat" in contrast to the recent "compulsory arbitration award under a special anti-strike law" in a dispute involving railroads and shopcraft unions.

Although they signed the award, the board's two employer members later expressed "disagreement" and "disappointment" with many of the terms. They estimated it would cost the carriers about $600 million a year. The unions' estimate was half that much.

High Court Urged to Reverse Ruling Barring Union Legal Service Plan

The AFL-CIO has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to reverse a 1966 Illinois Supreme Court decision denying the right of United Mine Workers' District 12 to maintain a legal service plan for its members.

The ruling contradicts Supreme Court decisions upholding the constitutionality of similar plans and if allowed to stand "will seriously undermine the efforts of working men to provide themselves with effective legal assistance," the AFL-CIO asserted.

The issue of an organization's right to maintain its own group legal service plan at members' expense has been attacked by various bar associations. But such plans have twice been upheld by the Supreme Court.

In 1963, the high court ruled that a plan established by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—supported by NAACP dues—was constitutional. That plan financed law cases aimed at ending segregation in schools.

In 1964, the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of a Railroad Trainmen's plan, which used union funds to maintain a legal aid department to assist members in accident litigation cases.

In both cases, the Supreme Court found that the plans were legal under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

The high court considered possible conflicts between the individual and the group and found them insufficient to outweigh the constitutional right "to associate together to help one another to preserve and enforce (their) rights."

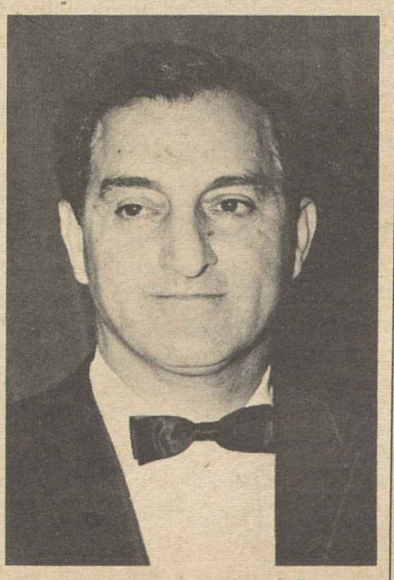
In a friend of the court brief, the AFL-CIO said the Mine Workers' plan, established in 1913 to provide legal services on workmen's compensation matters, should be upheld on the basis of these precedents.

The brief noted there was no evidence in the case to show "that the interests of a single member had ever been sacrificed under the plan" and that the complainant "significantly" was again the Bar Association (Illinois).

The brief charged that the Illinois Supreme Court's conclusion that the plan was a "threat to the attorney-client relationship" was "untenable" in line with the NAACP and Trainmen's decisions.

It pointed out the U.S. Supreme Court had declared it would require a showing of "substantive evils flowing" from group legal service plans before it would rule them illegal. "No such showing has been, or indeed can be, made here," the AFL-CIO said.

The Illinois court, it concluded, "deals only in passing with the serious consequences that the decision will have on workers' ability to secure truly adequate legal representation."



DANNY THOMAS

AGVA Elects Danny Thomas As President

New York—Danny Thomas, night club and television entertainer, was elected over three other candidates as president of the Variety Artists. He received 2,730 votes to 1,040 for his three opponents.

Jack Haley, who relinquished the presidency so Thomas could head a slate of candidates, was elected first vice president. Other winners on the slate: Penny Singleton, second vice president; Johnny Woods, third vice president; Roy Rogers, recording secretary, and Russell Swann, treasurer.

The officers were chosen for two-year terms, along with Paul Benson, elected to serve the remaining two years of an unexpired term on the national board. Three-year board terms were won by Frankie Avalon, Milton Berle, Blaze Fury, Harry Jordan, Billy Lee, Phil Maraquin, Jan Murray, Anne O'Connor, Romeo Perusse, Sally Rowe, Kathy Kurley Ryan, Lou Testa, Thomas, Haley and Miss Singleton, a past president.

Ballots in the election were tabulated by the American Arbitration Association. Names of some 60 candidates were on the ballot in the nation-wide contest.

House Rollcall Vote on Budget Slash

The House voted 202-182 for a motion intended to force Pres. Johnson to slash $5 billion from non-military federal programs. The Sept. 27th vote was "aimed at gutting the very domestic legislation the nation needs to meet the urban crisis," the AFL-CIO said.

Wrong votes (W) on the issue were cast by 168 Republicans and 34 Democrats. Right votes (R) against the attempt to compel the President to cut back programs voted by Congress were cast by 182 Democrats. Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) R
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) A

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) PW
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) PR
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Vacancy
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) PW
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) PR
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) PR
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) PW

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) PR

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) W

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Herlong (D) A
5. Gurney (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) PR
2. O'Neal (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckley (D) W
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) PW
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) PW
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) PW
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) PR
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Roudebush (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) PR

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) PW
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Cowger (R) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PR
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) PW
7. Edwards (D) R
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donahue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) PW
19. McDonald (R) PW

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) R
3. Williams (D) A
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Jones (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Cahill (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) R
AL Walker (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) PR
4. Wydler (R) PW
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) W
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. Button (R) PW
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) PW
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) W
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) PW
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) PR
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Kupferman (R) W
18. Powell (D) (Not seated)
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) PW
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Gardner (R) W
5. Galifianakis (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrew (R) W
2. Kleppe (R) W

OHIO
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) PR
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) PR
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) PW
24. Lukens (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Smith (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) PR
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) PR
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) PR
27. Fulton (R) W

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) PR

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) A
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) PW
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Everett (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Pool (D) W
4. Roberts (D) PR
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) R
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) A
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) A
15. de la Garza (D) A
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
Al Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Hardy (D) R
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) PW

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) PR

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) PR

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) PW
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) PR
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) PW

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

At 14th Convention:

Brick Union Hailed For Southern Drive

Chicago—Three-hundred delegates to the 14th convention of the Brick & Clay Workers here drew strong encouragement in their fight to organize in the South from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Organization Dir. William J. Kircher.

Schnitzler reported on the action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council supporting the strike of Brick & Clay Workers against Boren Clay Products in Greensboro, N. C. The council called on affiliates to back the union's boycott of the firm.

Kircher, who delivered the keynote address, said the union deserves much credit for launching an organization drive in the South and securing a beachhead.

Schnitzler reviewed legislative progress of the AFL-CIO and said the programs approved by Congress are reaching people. He noted that in 1964 job training was provided for 135,000 workers and that money has been appropriated to provide job training for 823,000 persons through 1968.

"We hear a lot about how we're getting fat and old," Schnitzler said, "but reports on our gains in membership show that somebody is working. We are not getting old. And we have a job to do."

Schnitzler said help will be needed to get legislation passed at the federal, state and local levels. One way an international union can participate, he suggested, is by making sure its local unions affiliate with their state and city central bodies.

The convention increased minimum dues from $4 to $5 a month, raised the monthly per capita payment by 50 cents, increased the international's share of initiation fees from $1.50 to $4 and boosted its share of the reinstatement fee by 50 cents.

Delegates kept a dues exemption for members who are on strike, laid off or sick, but otherwise revised the constitution to eliminate "double-bookkeeping" in levying dues.

Pres. Paul Pelfrey, Sec.-Treas. George A. Popovsky and eight union vice presidents were re-elected to new five-year terms by acclamation.

In a series of resolutions, delegates hit at the "dumping" of foreign ceramics and dinnerware on American markets, urged improvement in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, and called for a standard fee schedule for voluntary medical insurance under medicare.

The union is marking its 75th anniversary. It was formed by a group of brick and terra cotta workers in Chicago in 1887. The Chicago group and another from New Jersey met with Samuel Gompers at the first AFL convention in 1891 in Pittsburgh. Gompers suggested the groups form an international union and seek a charter in 1893.

ISRAEL LABOR LEADER Yerucham Meshel (center), visiting the U.S., called on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Washington. With them is Amos Eiran, labor attache to the Israeli embassy. Meshel is chairman of the trade union department and member of the executive bureau of Histradut, Israel's federation of labor.

Board Powers Upheld To Restrain Employers

The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver upheld a temporary injunction obtained by the National Labor Relations Board to restrain an employer from labor law violations while charges against him were being processed.

A three-judge panel ruled the Board did not abuse its authority in obtaining an injunction against the Kansas Refined Helium Co. Moreover, it rebuked the NLRB for delay in seeking the restraining order.

The board sought the order under Section 10(j) of the Taft-Hartley Act to keep things as they were while it weighed charges by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers that the company fired six workers and threatened others in 1966.

U.S. District Judge Wesley E. Brown of Wichita enjoined the firm from interfering with, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of their rights and ordered it to reinstate the six fired men.

The employer appealed, arguing that a 10(j) petition should be filed only in rare emergency situations, that the NLRB abused its discretion because no emergency existed or was likely to exist before the case was settled, and that it failed to show anything other than reasonable cause to believe that unfair labor practices had been committed.

The appeals judges ruled, however, that nothing in the law limits the board to act only in emergencies. The board, they said, may seek a 10(j) injunction if it has reason to believe an unfair labor practice has occurred and a "reasonable apprehension" that a board order will be ineffective or delayed.

An order to reinstate the discharged workers was "clearly called for" under the circumstances as the purpose of the act "could be defeated if some temporary relief were not granted," the judges said. They upheld the lower court ruling with minor changes but added:

"It would appear that much of the problem . . . arose from the delay by the board in seeking the remedy. The more time that elapses between the time the incidents occur, the less effective injunctive relief becomes, and it becomes increasingly difficult to show it to be a 'just and proper' remedy. This could . . . reach a point where relief should be denied on that ground alone."

The employer fired the six union supporters on Sept. 20, 1966, and gave the remaining workers a raise the same day. But three months elapsed before the NLRB regional director filed a petition for the temporary injunction.

After the appellate court ruling, NLRB Trial Examiner Sidney Goldberg issued a report concluding that the company had coerced its employes and recommending that it be ordered to stop interfering with union activities and reinstate the discharged men.

Farm Workers Given Voice On Braceros

San Jose, Calif.—California farm workers will have a voice in shaping policies for importing foreign farm labor — braceros — under a pact reached between California Rural Legal Assistance, an anti-poverty agency here, and the Labor Dept.

CRLA previously won a court restraining order blocking the admission of 8,100 braceros from Mexico. The Labor Dept. had authorized their entry to help harvest California's tomato crop. With the agreement, the suit is dropped.

Study Panel

The pact provides for an independent panel of seven members—three named by CRLA—to reevaluate present procedures for authorizing foreign workers and submit recommendations to Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

CRLA has designated as its three panel members Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee; Michael Peevey, a representative of the California State AFL-CIO, and Bert Corona, president of the Mexican-American Political Association.

The pact calls for the Labor Dept. to meet with U.S. farm workers representatives to draw up new request forms whereby growers must pledge to comply with all of the department's requirements pertaining to the import of braceros.

A grower who is certified and fails to abide by the regulations will immediately lose his certification. The Bureau of Employment Security's investigative staff will be enlarged in California to make sure that regulations are being met.

Representatives of farm workers will be given seven days notice to submit evidence of non-compliance before a grower is certified.

House Coalition Battles To Force Budget Slash

(Continued from Page 1)

House Democrats were called into an emergency caucus and Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon promised that his committee would start examining money already appropriated to see if some of the funds could be rescinded.

Even so, a new attempt to pass a resolution to allow the government to function for another few weeks barely succeeded. A Republican attempt to tack on the $5 billion budget slash was beaten by a scant 213-205. Again Republicans voted as a solid bloc, but 10 of the Democrats who had supported them on the first vote switched sides.

The recommittal of the Labor-HEW money bill to conference came about unexpectedly, since there was little controversy about the legislation.

'Economy' Warriors

Mahon, a fiscal conservative who supported the whittled down appropriations bill, took the floor to lash out sarcastically at House members who wanted to make the President cut spending but apparently couldn't find any fat to cut from money bills that came before them for approval. He criticized Republicans and Democrats by name and wondered aloud how "the economy warriors of yesterday" could vote for legislation that provided more money than was spent last year on similar programs.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) replied caustically that Mahon's "eloquence" had changed his mind about the bill. Then the Republican-Dixie coalition sent the bill back to conference with instructions to House conferees to seek another $20 million in cuts.

The money bill—mostly earmarked for programs supervised by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare—carries $138 million more than the House voted and $145 million less than the Senate voted. It includes $13.5 million for the Teacher Corps. The President had sought $33 million, the House had refused any funds, and the Senate had voted $18.1 million.

Johnson Launches Test Program To Spur Private Jobs in Ghettos

Pres. Johnson has announced a $40 million test program designed to spur a greater effort by private industry to create jobs in slum areas and train unemployed workers to fill them.

The program would reduce the risks for a business willing to build or expand in ghettos by providing several forms of government assistance. It also would supply additional funds to train unskilled workers.

In a letter to federal agencies involved, the President said "the heart of the new effort is to reach the forgotten and the neglected—those citizens handicapped by poor health, hampered by inadequate education, hindered by years of discrimination, and bypassed by conventional training programs."

To succeed, he added, the venture will "take more than promises of good intentions. It will require . . . the concerted action and involvement of the private sector, working closely with the federal government."

The test program, using funds already appropriated, will include these main devices:

- The Small Business Administration will guarantee leases on property, plant and equipment for a business willing to go into ghetto areas. If a new plant were burned out, for example, the rent would be paid.
- The Labor Dept. will designate ghetto and poverty areas in the test regions as labor surplus areas, enabling businesses there to bid on certain government contracts that are set aside for labor surplus regions.
- The government will pay all the cost of training unemployed workers for new jobs created under the test program.
- It also will finance technical aid provided by large firms to small ones setting up shops in slum areas, make funds available to transit companies that carry workers to ghetto plants, and pay for health services for employes.

Projects under the program will be launched in about five urban ghettos, as well as several rural poverty areas, the Administration said. Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston and San Antonio were listed as potential sites.

William E. Zisch, vice chairman of Aerojet-General Corp., was named by the President to head up an office in the Commerce Dept. that will direct the program.

At a press conference, Commerce Sec. Alexander B. Trowbridge and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz expressed hope the program could "get off the ground" immediately and be expanded if it proves successful.

Plan Scored To Subsidize Home Builders

Subsidies and tax gimmicks to enrich private builders are no substitute for an adequately-financed federal public housing program, the AFL-CIO declared in a statement to the Senate Finance Committee.

The federation endorsed the objective—but not the method—of a bill by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) to encourage more construction of low and middle-income housing.

But it said that "incentives" to guarantee builders profits of 13 to 15 percent with little risk would be squandering money urgently needed for existing programs, including rent subsidies and other non-profit operations.

The choice, the AFL-CIO said, is not between incentives to private industry and no program. It is between financing programs of proven value or diverting funds to "bribe" private capital into housing investments.

Although "well-intended," the effect of the incentive program would be to "divide the available resources of the nation," the federation stated.

Ben Robertson Named To Wage-Hour Post

Ben P. Robertson, a career federal employe, has been named deputy administrator of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts divisions of the Labor Dept. Robertson has worked on the programs during his 26 years of service with the department.

Job Plan Loses Narrowly:

Senate Votes Boost In Poverty Program

(Continued from Page 1)

voted for the plan; 29 Democrats and 18 Republicans opposed it.

The original Clark-Javits measure was then recommitted to the Labor Committee by a 54-28 vote.

On other key votes on the poverty bill, the Senate:

- Defeated, 51-36, an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) to cut $198 million—the amount by which the Senate bill exceeds the President's budget request.
- Rejected, 49-30, an attempt to abolish the Job Corps and use part of the money saved for more vocational education.
- Defeated, 54-35, a move to "spin-off" the Head Start program from OEO to the Office of Education.
- Rejected, 57-28, a labor-opposed plan to pay a form of wage subsidies to employers who hire disadvantaged workers.
- Turned down, 45-41, an amendment by Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.) to allow governors to veto OEO-financed programs to help migrant farm workers. As it emerged in the debate, the chief issue became one of allowing California's Gov. Ronald Reagan to block community programs which he says are helping farm workers' union organizing efforts.

The $2.26 billion authorization bill compares with last year's authorization of $1.75 billion for the poverty program. However only $1.5 billion was actually appropriated. Money voted by Congress almost always falls below the spending ceilings set by authorization bills.

While the budget battles were making the headlines, labor's effort to pass the on-site picketing bill met with a setback in the House.

The Rules Committee, acting at the request of Democratic leaders, voted to postpone action on the situs picketing bill approved by the House Labor Committee until after the Senate acts.

Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) asked for the postponement at the request of Democratic regional whips. They said soundings among members showed a reluctance to cast a vote that would stir up business opposition without assurance of Senate action. House members have been gun-shy on labor legislation since the House-passed repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) died last year in a Senate filibuster.

Labor Backs Gas Pipeline Merger Rule

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to protect consumers—as well as investors—when gas pipeline companies seek to merge.

A bill being considered by the Senate Commerce Committee would require the Federal Power Commission to certify that a proposed merger would be in the public interest.

The bill should be passed, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in a statement to the committee. He noted that the Securities & Exchange Commission sets up protections for investors when mergers are proposed, but "there is no existing federal law protecting consumers from the possible effects of such mergers on the rates they have to pay."

Biemiller noted that two major gas pipeline companies have been taken over recently and a third is being fought over by two holding companies.

"There is absolutely no review of such combinations as to their effect on the ultimate rate to consumers," Biemiller said.

He asked the committee, however, to drop one section of the bill which, under certain circumstances, would waive the Clayton Antitrust Act.

WIFELY ASSIST prepares Justice Thurgood Marshall to take his seat on the Supreme Court as it began its new term. Marshall, former U.S. solicitor general, is the first Negro appointed to the nation's highest court.

Bishop Orders Diocese To Take Lead on Pay

Beaumont, Tex.—Bishop Vincent M. Harris of the Catholic diocese has ordered the heads of all church institutions to put a minimum wage of $1.60 an hour into effect immediately for all employes, along with time-and-a-half for overtime.

The bishop, pointing out that the federal minimum wage law requires payment to newly covered workers of $1.60 in February 1971 and time-and-a-half after 40 hours in 1969, said in a letter to pastors and sister superiors "it is up to the church to lead, and not follow, in matters of social justice."

The new minimum of $64 for a 40-hour week may cause some hardships, the bishop wrote, but "every employe of the church must be paid a decent wage." Cases of special hardship "may be presented to me and I will help you figure out ways to save money in other areas" because no exceptions to the $1.60 minimum will be made, his directive asserted.

With living costs rising, "it is hard to see how anybody can live decently for less," said Bishop Harris. He added:

"I am sure . . . that all of you know of church employes working for starvation wages. May God forgive us. May He bless us as we turn over a new leaf."

Appeals Court Backs NLRB Address Rule

Richmond, Va.—The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a National Labor Relations Board order that a hosiery manufacturer must supply the Textile Workers Union of America with the names and addresses of employes in plants the union seeks to organize.

The ruling was the first by an appeals court in a series of cases growing out of the NLRB's "Excelsior" rule governing voter lists in elections. U.S. district courts have upheld the board's orders in six other cases, refused them in one.

Appeals Judges Albert V. Bryan and Clement L. Haynsworth reversed a refusal by the District Court in Greensboro, N. C., to compel Hanes Hosiery Division of the Hanes Corp. to give the TWUA an address list of employes in its plants near Winston-Salem, N. C.

"It seems to us," the judges said, "that the board could justifiably consider an early release of the qualified voters' names and addresses necessary to an intelligent election. An informed electorate is essential if the result of an election is to be accorded its intended significance and accomplish its aims."

Rejecting all the employer's arguments, the court concluded that disclosing employes' names and addresses to a union is not an interference with the employes' right to organize, guaranteed by the labor law, but "in truth it is an assist to this end."

Backpay Order

Meanwhile, the union announced in Charlotte, N. C., that Hanes management has agreed to abide by a board order that it must offer jobs and $45,000 in backpay to eight employes it fired illegally during a TWUA organizing campaign in 1966. Two of the workers have refused re-employment with Hanes, the union said.

The dispute reached the federal courts when the NLRB ordered Hanes management to produce an address list in advance of an election set for Aug. 17, 1966. The company refused to obey the board order or a subpoena and the election was postponed. When the NLRB asked the District Court to enforce its order, the court refused, saying the list demanded was not "evidence" under the law.

The appeals judges disagreed. They cited an NLRB ruling in the Excelsior Underwear case, where an almost identical order was issued Feb. 4, 1966. They concluded that the board cited "sound reasons" for its Excelsior rule with logic "too obvious to warrant reiteration." They concluded:

"Fairness in the election process demands here . . . as in public or corporate elections, the opportunity of contesting parties to communicate their respective positions to the electorate." This, they said, includes "such completeness of information, and timeliness of its dissemination, as will allow the voters to make a reasoned choice."

Board Shifts Unit Policy, Bars Stockholder's Son

The National Labor Relations Board has modified past policy to exclude from bargaining units the children and spouse of a person with "substantial" stock interests in a closely held corporation.

The ruling came in a case in which the board directed that a ballot cast by Neal Chaykin, son of the president of a Miami firm, remain unopened and uncounted and that Retail Clerks Local 1625 be certified as the bargaining agent for employes of Foam Rubber City #2, doing business as Scandia.

Chaykin works full time in the warehouse and stores of Scandia, a corporation whose stock is split 50-50 between his father Adolph and uncle David.

The NLRB regional director in Miami ruled that Neal Chaykin enjoyed no special privileges because of his relationship, and was neither a supervisor nor a managerial employe but a salesman like any other. He permitted him to vote in a representation election, but the ballot was not counted when the union filed an objection. Without the ballot, the vote was 4 for the RCIA, 3 against.

An NLRB panel overruled the regional director despite the fact that he was applying past board policy. The corporation is owned and managed, the panel reasoned, by two individuals who possess full bargaining authority in precisely the same way as if they were co-partners.

"In these circumstances," the board said, "Neal Chaykin is an individual employed by his parent. To hold otherwise . . . on the technical ground that he is an employe of the corporation would be not only unrealistic, but also wholly at odds with the principle we follow" in co-partnership cases.

In the past, the board noted, "we have excluded individuals whose interests are more closely identified with those of management. Consistent with this practice we would exclude the children of the principals of closely held corporations."

It is obvious, the board concluded, that such children, "because of their relationship with a substantial owner of this type of enterprise, have interests more closely identified with management than with their fellow employes."

California Sets $1.65 Floor Under Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

however, is exempt from the overtime pay requirements.

Domestic workers are one of the few groups excluded from coverage. But the commission voted to set up machinery to establish a minimum wage for domestics.

The special rate for students was raised from $1.05 and $1.10 to $1.35. Youngsters not in school working for a livelihood are covered by the $1.65 minimum.

Although the minimum wage does not apply specifically to men, both state and federal equal pay laws prohibit discrimination in pay among men and women doing the same work.

The federal minimum wage goes to $1.60 on Feb. 1 for persons presently covered by the $1.40 wage floor, but only to $1.15 for more than 8 million workers who were covered for the first time last year. Many other workers, in smaller establishments not in interstate commerce, are not protected by the federal wage-hour law and are dependent on state wage laws.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO said the state's labor movement will continue to press for a $2-an-hour minimum. But he said the Industrial Welfare Commission's action in moving the wage floor up to $1.65 and setting a 40-hour week "is without doubt the most meaningful step taken in recent years to improve the lot of millions of low-income workers in California."

California will be the only state other than Alaska, where living costs are traditionally high, to exceed the federal minimum wage.

10-7-67

Full Holiday Status Urged For Oct. 12

The AFL-CIO has expressed its support for a bill to make Columbus Day, Oct. 12, a federal legal holiday.

In a statement submitted to a House Judiciary subcommittee, the federation pointed out that the holiday is already observed in 44 states and provided for in a number of collective bargaining agreements.

"The date on which Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, marked an event that influenced the destiny of all humanity and the personal lives of all of us as immigrants and children of immigrants," the statement said.

"It is high time that the anniversary of Columbus's discovery . . . should receive the nation's recognition as a holiday."

The statement further noted that the AFL-CIO, through actions of conventions and the Executive Council, has been on record in support of making Columbus Day a holiday since 1963.

Nation's Jobless Rate Climbs to 4.1%

AFL-CIO News

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BLS Cites Huge Influx Of Women

By Robert B. Cooney

A huge influx of adult women jobseekers into the labor force pushed the nation's jobless rate to 4.1 percent in September while the employment situation remained strong, the Labor Dept. reported.

Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said the large increase in adult female jobseekers accounted "entirely" for the rise in the jobless rate from 3.8 percent in August. The rates for adult men and teenagers remained unchanged.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 4.1 percent is the highest since November 1965 and the increase is the largest in five years.

There were several possible explanations for what Ross described as the "rather fantastic" increase of 1.4 million adult female jobseekers in the four-month period from May to September. Adult women in the labor force increased by nearly 1 million between August and September alone—500,000 more than usual.

Ross observed that when jobs are scarce, women tend to drop out of the labor force; when jobs become more plentiful, they rush in. He pointed out that, during the slower pace of economic activity in the first half of this year, the labor force participation rate of adult females was retarded, followed by a period of rapid expansion.

Another factor which increased to some degree the number of adult women involved in the September totals relates to a 1967 change in unemployment definitions. The new definition counts persons seeking work in the previous four weeks while the old definition counted only those seeking jobs in the week before the survey.

As the Labor Dept. noted, the August to September period is when many adult women enter the labor force to seek jobs as their children enter school. Thus the survey net would rope in many more adult women at this particular time.

"The employment of women also moved up strongly (in September), but not enough to equal the substantial labor force jump," the report said, adding:

"As a result, the number of unemployed women increased by about 250,000 and their jobless rate rose from 3.9 to 4.9 percent."

(Continued on Page 8)

2 Million U.S. Workers Voted Pay Hike by House

JOB TRAINING program for the unemployed operated by the AFL-CIO Alameda, Calif. County Central Labor Council gets a surprise visitor. Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey, who stopped by while on a West Coast speaking engagement, talks to welder trainee Wayne Weyart.

Federal Employes Promised Catch-up

By David L. Perlman

The House voted a two-step 11 percent pay raise for more than 700,000 postal workers and a three-step formula to bring 1.2 million other federal employes at least up to private industry pay levels.

It narrowly defeated, 211-199, a Republican-sponsored move to limit the bill to the first-year increase of 6 percent for postal workers and 4.5 percent for the classified civil service.

The bill sent to the Senate provides these first-step increases retroactive to Oct. 1.

Next July, postal workers would receive an additional 5 percent hike. At the same time, classified employes would receive increases sufficient to close half the gap existing between their pay and private industry rates for comparable jobs. Employes would be guaranteed at least a 3 percent raise, but the average would be considerably higher. In April, 1969, they would move up to full comparability.

The government's hourly-paid blue collar workers, whose pay is based on prevailing wages in the areas where they work, are not affected by the salary legislation.

Packaged with the pay bill was a postage rate increase aimed at bringing in an additional $890 million in revenue, slightly more than the Administration had sought.

It would raise the rates for all classes of postage, effective next January. The cost of letter and postcard postage would go up one cent, air mail letters and greeting cards two cents. Third class business mailing, including so-called junk mail, would be raised 32 per-

(Continued on Page 8)

Southern States Lose School Plea

The Supreme Court has declined to review a sweeping school desegregation order affecting six southern states.

The high court rejected petitions by nine school boards in Louisiana and Alabama—two of the affected states—to review an order for top-to-bottom school desegregation issued by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The circuit court told the six states in its jurisdiction, including Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to stop stalling on the issue.

It found that so-called "freedom of choice" plans that theoretically allow Negroes to attend white schools had failed to break down patterns of separate schooling. It ordered school officials to take "affirmative action" to bring about an integrated system "in which there are no Negro schools and no white schools — just schools."

(Continued on Page 2)

$20 Million a Month:

Auto Workers Vote Boost in Strike Dues

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—The Auto Workers voted strong backing for 200,000 members on strike at Ford, Caterpillar and 28 other companies and beefed up the union strike fund to the tune of an additional $20 million a month as long as the need exists.

By emphatic majorities at an emergency convention here, nearly 2,500 delegates voted an immediate increase from $5 a month to $25 in plants where the average straight-time hourly rate is $3 or more, $15 where the plant average is less than $3.

The debate was long and sometimes heated but the vote on eight proposed changes in the UAW constitution was virtually unanimous, except for an unexpected proposal to change the dues formula permanently after the emergency ends. That passed, too, but the margin was not quite so overwhelming.

The UAW has had 160,000 members on strike since Sept. 6 against Ford Motor Co. plants in 25 states, and 26,000 out at Caterpillar Tractor Co. since Oct. 1. Both walkouts followed last-minute "take it or leave it" offers far below union proposals.

Indications of a possible new offer by Ford came Oct. 10 when management asked union negotiators to stand by for a meeting on short notice. Both sides then announced a news "blackout"—first for 24 hours, then for an indefinitely extended period. It was still in effect as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Such blackouts in past years have preceded a break in negotiations.

At the Oct. 8 convention, 2,430 delegates from 903 local unions in the U.S. and Canada voted to raise dues for the duration of the emergency and, after it ends, to put a

(Continued on Page 3)

Four Cities Selected for Arts Project

Four cities have been chosen for organized labor's pilot project aimed at stimulating union participation in community cultural affairs, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman Kenin has announced.

The year-long projects will be run in New York City, which is a major production area, and Buffalo, N.Y., Louisville, Ky., and Minneapolis, Minn. In all four cities, strong support for the program has already developed, Kenin noted.

The decision followed a day-long meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Board Election Results Show Sharp Surge by White Collar Unions

Dramatic growth in white collar unionism is revealed in a recent survey of National Labor Relations Board elections for the first half of 1967 and reports of major membership gains by three AFL-CIO unions.

The survey, by the Bureau of National Affairs, showed that white collar workers voted for union representation in nearly 64 percent of the 500 representation elections conducted by the NLRB among clerical, technical and retail sales workers.

Detailing the study in the publication White Collar Report, BNA said the statistics reflect a "rapidly accelerating increase" in white collar unionism.

The 500 elections were almost double the figure for last year's first half and close to the 580 elections held in all of 1966. This year's totals showed unions won 319 elections among 7,045 white collar employes — both figures close to 12-month totals for last year, according to BNA.

This is the first reporting period in which white collar union gains have exceeded 50 percent, it said.

Dir. William L. Kircher of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization said union membership growth among white collar employes has continued to make "dramatic strides" during 1966 and 1967.

He cited Bureau of Labor Statistics studies showing that unions added 300,000 such members in the 1962-64 period. While a final report is not yet available for the 1964-66 period, recent BLS studies indicate that three white collar unions alone accounted for a membership increase of 180,388 during the 1964-66 period.

This, Kircher noted, is "nearly two thirds of the total record rise for all white collar membership during the previous two-year period."

Citing BLS statistics, Kircher noted that membership in the Retail Clerks rose 15 percent from 1964 to 1966. In the State, County & Municipal Employes, the increase was 20 percent, and in the Government Employes, 44 percent.

Hawaii Labor Sets Program On Legislation

Honolulu—Strong support for labor's legislative objectives at both the state and national levels was the dominant theme of resolutions adopted by delegates to the Hawaii AFL-CIO convention here.

The three-day convention also heard addresses from a number of labor and government officials, changed the federation's constitution and by-laws and elected a new president, Francis J. Kennedy.

Kennedy, business manager of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local 1260, succeeds Carl J. Guntert of the Machinists. Kennedy was elected unanimously after Guntert and several others declined nominations.

Delegates adopted resolutions backing Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam policy and calling on Congress to enact pending legislation for truth-in-lending, fair packaging, pollution control, situs-picketing and liberalization of the Hatch Act.

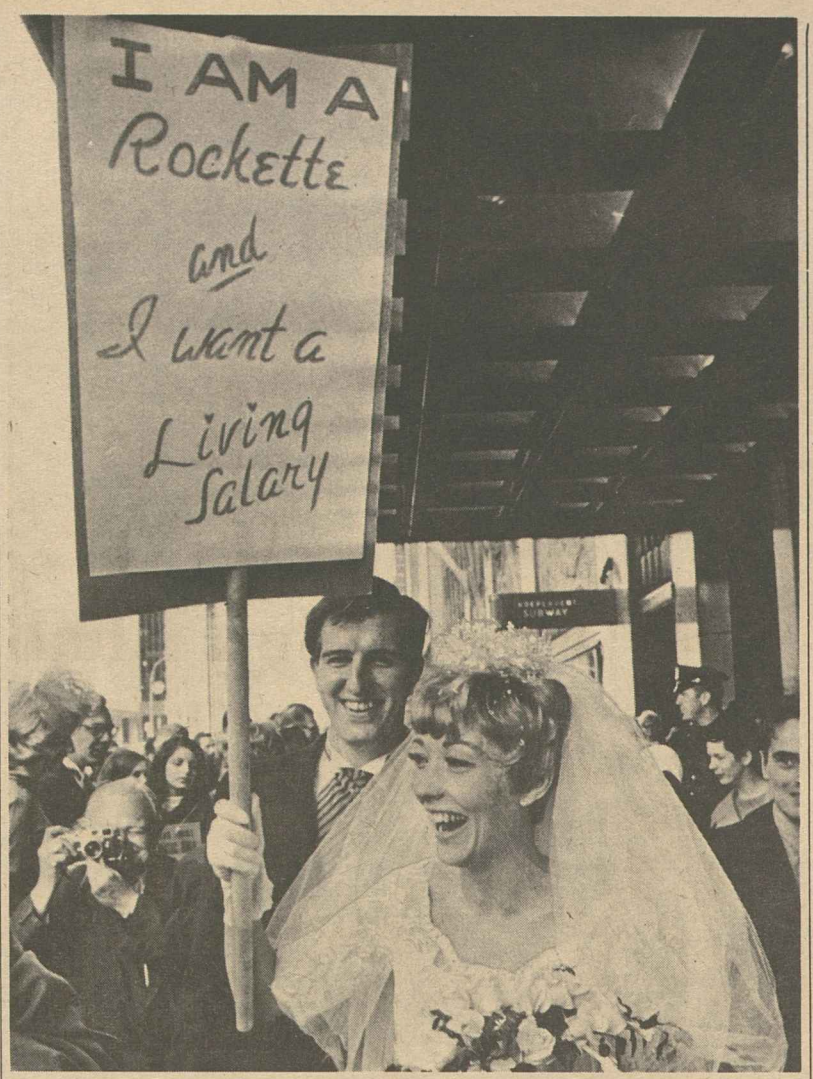
Legislation Urged

The convention also urged stronger industrial safety laws and more safety inspectors at the state level, supported an increase in the state's $1.25 an hour minimum wage law and asked the state legislature to probe the auto insurance business in Hawaii.

Another resolution urged Lt. Gov. Thomas P. Gill to take legal action seeking exemption of the island state from an oil import quota program that results in "overcharges" on oil and refinery products coming into the state.

Constitution and by-law amendments provide for a new five-member executive committee to guide day-to-day operations of the federation and boards for each of four island divisions—Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii.

Gill and Gov. John A. Burns were among featured speakers at the convention. Others included State Senate Pres. John T. Hulten, Speaker of the Hawaii House Tadao Beppu; Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies, and Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO.



TIME OUT to get married and back to the picket line for this Radio City Music Hall Rockette—and she brought her new husband with her. The former Mimi Schwensen, now Mrs. Sergio Suarez, was married in nearby St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rockettes are members of the American Guild of Variety Artists. They struck the Music Hall for a new contract with substantial increases in pay scales. The strike was subsequently settled.

Nebraska Labor Hits Sales Tax as 'Hoax'

Grand Island, Neb.—Tax reform—state and federal—was strongly urged by delegates to the Nebraska AFL-CIO convention.

The convention denounced as a "hoax" the state's substitution of a "regressive sales tax" for property taxes under the guise of "tax relief." The effect, a resolution charged, has been to increase the tax burden on lower income families.

Delegates pledged support for a genuine tax reform "based on ability to pay."

Another resolution called on Congress to close loopholes which have enabled wealthy individuals and corporations to escape a fair share of taxes, and urged raising the present $600 personal exemption to $1,000.

The convention re-elected Pres. Richard Nisley, Sec.-Treas. Nels Petersen and incumbent executive board members.

It also approved a two-cent increase in per capita payments—from 15 to 17 cents a month. The added funds were earmarked for legislative and educational programs.

Other resolutions included endorsement of a strong federal meat inspection law, covering the 15 percent of slaughtered meat and 25 percent of processed meat not subject to government inspection. Until such a law is passed, union members were urged to buy only meat with a U.S. inspection label.

The convention denounced compulsory arbitration, terming it "a cure that would kill the patient."

To Draft Standards:

World Parley Slated On Shipboard Jobs

Geneva—A two-week session of the Intl. Labor Organization's Joint Maritime Commission completed preparations for the drafting of new standards to assure a better life for the world's seamen.

The commission of 15 representatives of seamen's unions and 15 spokesmen for shipowners set 1970 as the target date for a full-dress ILO conference devoted exclusively to the maritime industry. The commission decided that the conference should be preceded in 1969 by a technical meeting of the principal maritime nations to sift the issues.

Vice Pres. Earl Shepard of the Seafarers told the commission he would ask the U. S. government to invite the ILO to hold the technical session in an American East Coast port.

Shepard's announcement was warmly endorsed by Ralph E. Casey, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute and U.S. shipowner member of the commission.

"We are working on a wide range of matters," Shepard reported after the session. "Although I am always impatient to see more get done, I am satisfied that we accomplished all that could be accomplished at this meeting."

Agenda Set

The 5-point agenda set for the 1970 conference, he said, "meets my idea of what the agenda should be. We will get something out of it."

The need to update the minimum international standards on crew accommodations, wages, hours of work and manning scales will be some of the key issues before the conference. Also to be examined are the crucial problems being raised for seamen by the technical innovations aboard the world's merchant ships.

Accident prevention, vocational training and welfare arrangements both at sea and in port are other matters to be dealt with at the 1970 conference.

Thomas J. Walker of the National Maritime Union, who attended the commission session as a deputy seaman member expressed satisfaction because "every item on this agenda is important and the seafarers' group worked hard for them."

"There was cooperation from all sides," Walker reported. "The meeting was a great success, even though many of the problems will take a long effort to solve because of continuing technological changes."

Another NMU representative, Harry A. Clark, attended the session as an adviser to the seafarers' group.

The seamen stressed in a document they presented that "far-sighted planning and effective cooperation" by all sides in the maritime industry are essential in these times of rapid technological innovations to assure a "smooth transition from the old to the new era."

It is important, they said, that competition among the various merchant fleets for cargo "should not be carried on to the detriment of seafarers."

"On the contrary," they continued, "their conditions should be maintained and further improved."

Advances in productivity, the seafarers insisted, should benefit the men who sail the ships in the form of "shorter hours of work, higher pay and generous and more frequent shore leave."

Ohio Doubles Per Cap, Spurs Political Action

Cleveland—A special one-day convention of the Ohio State AFL-CIO voted a major new political action program—and the money to finance it.

Delegates overwhelmingly approved doubling the state federation's per capita rate—from 5 to 10 cents a month for each member.

It will finance a computer data-processing system, in cooperation with the national AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, for use in registration and get-out-the-vote drives and in analyzing candidates' records. Also planned is a new publication to be sent to every affiliated union member in the state.

"Our goal is to establish a working year-round intensified political action program in every corner of this state," Ohio AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King declared.

National COPE Dir. Al Barkan told the 1,708 delegates that expanded political action is necessary to block anti-labor threats that "can't be stopped on the picket line or at the bargaining table," including campaigns being waged by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The only other resolution passed at the special off-year convention was a unanimous vote of support to the Auto Workers in the Ford strike.

Southern States Must Act To Desegregate Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

The Supreme Court's refusal to review the decision left it in effect.

In another case, however, the Supreme Court refused to consider the argument that school officials have an obligation to reduce racial imbalance caused by neighborhood residential patterns in the North. It let stand a Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that school officials in Cincinnati have no constitutional duty to reduce racial imbalance that can not be traced to discriminatory actions by public officials.

The court also let stand decisions that:

- Upheld the right of the National Labor Relations Board to issue cease-and-desist orders to halt racial discrimination by unions.
- Upheld the constitutionality of a Pennsylvania law permitting state funds to be used to transport children to parochial schools. The issue is a significant one in New York State, where the present state constitution specifically bars such expenditures and the proposed new constitution substitutes instead the less-restrictive language of the federal constitution.

The high court refused to reconsider a recent 5-4 decision which upheld the contempt of court conviction of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and seven other Negro ministers. They led a civil rights march in Birmingham in 1963 in defiance of a state court injunction they branded unconstitutional.

The AFL-CIO had joined in urging the Supreme Court to reconsider the case, contending that it could lead to punishment of unions for ignoring obviously illegal injunctions designed to break strikes or block an organizing campaign.

Lower court decisions which the Supreme Court did agree to review include cases involving the rate-setting authority of the Musicians on band engagements and the question of whether insurance company debit agents are employes—as the NLRB and the Insurance Workers maintain—or independent contractors.

The court also agreed to decide if a federal district court in Mississippi should have enjoined enforcement of a state law forbidding the picketing of public buildings. The law was aimed at Negro demonstrators and was used the day after its enactment for mass arrests of Negroes picketing the county courthouse in Hattiesburg.

A PORTRAIT of Samuel Gompers now hangs in the ward room of the USS Samuel Gompers, destroyer tender named in honor of the founder of the modern U.S. labor movement. Presentation to the ship's captain, Harry Risch, was made by Pres. Paul C. Warner of the Bremerton, Wash., Metal Trades Council, whose 16 affiliated unions and their members built the ship.

IBEW Local Gets Training Contract

The Labor Dept. announced that Local 49 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will serve as subcontractor in the Portland, Ore., area for a $30,000 apprentice training program.

The union will develop subcontracts with appliance firms which agree to place 24 trainees as apprentices, 12 in radio-television repair work and 12 as appliance repair servicemen.

All trainees will take two weeks of pre-job training at Mt. Hood Community College in Gresham, Ore., before starting on-the-job training—36 weeks for appliance servicemen, 50 weeks for the others.

$20 Million a Month:

Auto Union Votes Strike Fund Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

new and permanent dues formula into effect.

Delegates spoke for and against the proposed changes in a six-hour debate, then voted by heavy majorities to amend the UAW constitution as follows:

- For the period Oct. 8-31 this year, and each month thereafter during the emergency, dues will rise from a minimum of $5 a month by $10 or $20 a month, depending on average earnings figured plantwide.
- Where dues are higher than $5, dues will rise automatically by the amount of the voted increase, to stay at the new level unless a change is voted by the local membership.
- The new schedule remains in effect until the strike fund reaches $25 million and UAW board members declare the emergency ended. Then the dues will be the equivalent of two hours straight-time pay per month, based on each individual's actual earnings. That will mean average dues of $7 a month, the union estimated.

The convention authorized the UAW executive board to make exceptions when justified; specified how the dues income is to be divided, and how dues delinquents may be reinstated; and referred to the May 1968 UAW convention a proposal to increase strike benefits, now $20 to $30 a week, keyed to family status.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther reported "this is the toughest strike" ever because the auto companies and major farm implement makers have "conspired together." He said the union may ask Congress to investigate the conspiracy charge and declared the Ford strike may last longer than the 113-day strike against General Motors in 1945-46 "unless Ford starts this week to negotiate in good faith."

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey reported that strike fund expenditures this year through Oct. 7 were $21.7 million, and the fund balance on that date was $51.6 million.

The new dues schedule should raise about $20 million a month, Mazey said, for the 200,000 members on strike against Ford, Caterpillar, and 28 other firms. Caterpillar strike benefits will take $750,000 a week. A Chrysler strike would cost an additional $3.25 million a week, and a GM strike $12 million.

"Nobody can tell with any degree of certainty when this Ford strike will end," he said, noting that "it could be over in two weeks" if management would "listen to this convention." Mazey added: "Unless GM agrees to some changes in grievance procedure and representation language, we're going to have a GM strike as well."

PILOT PROGRAMS in four cities to stimulate labor's participation in the arts were discussed at a meeting in Washington by representatives of the central labor bodies of the cities with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman Kenin and representatives of the Dept. of Community Services and SPACE.

Four Cities Selected for Arts Project

(Continued from Page 1)

with the presidents and Community Services Committee leaders of the four cities. Heading the operation for the AFL-CIO are Leo Perlis, director of Community Services, and Jack Golodner, executive director of SPACE, the AFL-CIO's new Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employees.

Initial programs are already being mapped for the promotion and development of the arts in each of these areas, Kenin said. Under consideration are the sponsorship or cosponsorship of concerts, theatrical and other stage performances, art shows and other events.

Since this is a demonstration project, Perlis and Golodner pointed out, different proposals will be undertaken in each of the areas, so that the final report to the Executive Council will be based on broad experimentation.

Labor Challenges Use Of California Convicts

San Francisco—Gov. Ronald Reagan's use of convict labor to aid farm employers in harvesting fig and grape crops in Merced and San Bernardino counties has been challenged in a court action initiated by the California AFL-CIO.

A federation suit asked Superior Court Judge Charles S. Perry to find that the use of prison labor violates the state's constitution and to issue a restraining order halting it. Judge Perry scheduled a "show cause" hearing for Oct. 16.

The suit charged that Reagan violated a provision of the constitution permitting the legislature to authorize convicts' labor "for the benefit of the state" and stipulating that prisoners may not be let out "by contract to any person, copartnership, company or corporation."

Further, the suit stressed that the labor was authorized at lower standards than those provided in a settlement agreement negotiated by the Labor Dept. to apply when the use of foreign farm workers is authorized in California.

The state was a party to that agreement through its department of employment, the AFL-CIO suit pointed out.

Commenting on the suit, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts declared, "Everyone from Gov. Reagan on down must recognize that if there are crops rotting in any fields worth saving, they must be worth the payment of decent wages to save them."

"Any other view," he added, "places the profits of a few growers above the plight of the people who harvest our crops, some of the most unfairly recompensed people in our state."

When Reagan sent convicts into the fields he said they were being paid "prevailing wages." However, Pitts countered that they were not, that domestic labor was available and that the use of the prisoners was "gross perversion" of a law allowing the use of convicts for "rehabilitative" purposes.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said that California's farm employers have failed to use about 2,000 imported workers available to them — employing only 6,175 of the 8,100 braceros authorized by the Labor Dept.

In response to a report from Rep. John J. McFall (D-Calif.) on the state's estimated shortage of domestic farm workers, Wirtz said "we have some difficulty comprehending" shortages on the basis of these figures.

RCIA Gets Union Shop In San Francisco Pacts

San Francisco—The Retail Clerks here achieved a 30-year objective—union security—in new contracts covering more than 4,000 employes of 16 downtown and surburban store firms.

Identical agreements with the San Francisco Retailers Council were ratified by members of RCIA Locals 1100 and 410, representing department store employes and retail shoe and textile salesmen. Settlement was reached after members voted for strike authorization.

The new five-year pacts provide wage boosts of 25 cents an hour with a contract reopening on wages possible after three years, increased pensions, longer vacations, additional health and welfare benefits and increased holiday pay.

A modified union shop requires union membership as a condition of employment for all employes hired after Jan. 31, 1968, all present members and those who attain regular employe status by Jan. 31.

Union representatives said they expect the security clause will bring virtually 100 percent union membership to the stores within three years.

Retailers Council stores are The Emporium, Gump's, H. Liebes, Livingston Bros., Macy's, Joseph Magnin, Bullock & Jones, Sherman Clay, Patrick & Co., Foreman & Clark, Hastings, Moore Ltd., Frank More Shoes, Pauson & Co., Roos-Atkins and Bally's Shoes.

3-Step Raise

Under the settlement, sales employes get a 10-cent hourly increase retroactive to June 1, and additional 7.5-cent hourly raises June 1, 1968 and 1969—a raise the unions said would mean $1,092 for each full-time employe over three years.

"Big ticket" employes — those who sell furniture, appliances, men's clothing and shoes — will receive 10-cent raises in each of the three years for a total of $1,248.

Effective Sept. 1, pension benefits were raised to $100 a month for those with 35 years of service, with graduated increases for those with shorter service. An orthodontia benefit was added to health-welfare coverage, and a fourth week of vacation for 20-year employes will be effective next Jan. 1.

The agreements will be open for talks on more wages, eye care benefits and pension improvements in 1970, said Secretaries Walter Johnson of Local 1100 and William Silverstein of Local 410.

Jean-Paul Plante Joins CLC Research Staff

Ottawa, Ont. — Appointment of Jean-Paul Plante as assistant research director of the Canadian Labor Congress was announced by Acting CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald. Plante has worked for three research organizations and holds a master's degree in economics from Laval University.

'Knowledge Gap' Seen On Construction Jobs

Pacific Grove, Calif.—A "knowledge gap" is complicating the problem of providing construction jobs for Negroes, William E. Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights told a conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The conference brought together some 400 delegates representing NAACP chapters in 13 western states, including Hawaii and Alaska.

Pollard cited a widespread misconception that the construction industry offers more job opportunities than actually exist. Automation in construction, he pointed out, has eliminated, and is continuing to eliminate "thousands of semi-skilled and unskilled jobs." He noted, also, that most jobs in the industry now require skills that can only be obtained through apprenticeship programs.

On the other hand, Pollard noted, some union officials "fail to recognize the lack of knowledge of apprenticeship in the minority community" and are not aware of the problem Negro youths have in getting job training.

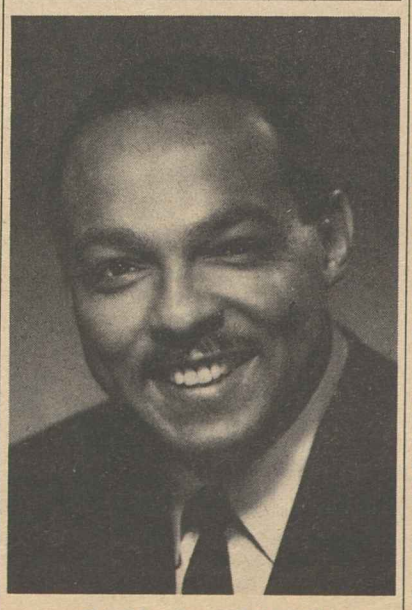
He said the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights has recognized this "gap" and is advancing programs that "should result in an increasing number of minority group apprentices throughout the nation."

The department, he noted, is cooperating with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, the Labor Dept. and other agencies to "bring knowledge of apprenticeship and its problems" to civil rights groups.

He described AFL-CIO activities in "working with a number of civil rights organizations to expand the intake of minority group youth in apprenticeship training programs."

As an example, Pollard pointed to the program jointly operated by the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund to recruit minority youngsters for apprenticeship opportunities.

He also cited programs in New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Newark, Baltimore, Detroit, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Denver and Dayton where building trades unions are cooperating with government and private programs to train Negro apprentices.



CARL B. STOKES

Stokes Backed For Mayor Of Cleveland

Cleveland—The Cleveland AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has endorsed State Rep. Carl B. Stokes for mayor with the declaration that he "offers Cleveland the greatest opportunity for leadership at City Hall."

Stokes, a Negro, defeated incumbent Mayor Ralph S. Locher in the Oct. 2 Democratic primary. He now faces the Republican nominee, Seth C. Taft, in the Nov. 7 general election.

Action Ratified

An endorsement statement, adopted earlier by a COPE scanning committee, was overwhelmingly approved at a meeting of 175 representatives of AFL-CIO unions in the city.

Noting that Cleveland must solve problems of securing more housing, clearing slums and creating jobs, the statement described Stokes as the candidate "with the greatest ability to provide the leadership it will take to get the entire community working together."

It said Stokes' record as a state representative clearly indicates that he understands and supports the basic objectives of organized labor."

An attorney, Stokes worked his way through both the University of Minnesota and the Cleveland-Marshall Law School. In 1962, he became the first Negro Democrat ever elected to the Ohio legislature. Before that he was an assistant city prosecutor for four years. In 1965, running for mayor as an independent, he was defeated by Locher by 2,143 votes of 237,000 cast.

Sullivan Named to Health Facilities Study

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to a newly-established National Advisory Commission on Health Facilities.

The 14-member group will undertake a year-long study of the changing needs for hospital construction and modernization, and the financing of health facilities.

The Doctor Gouge

THE MEDICARE PROGRAM completed its first year with tributes to its successful beginnings in bringing hospital and doctors' care to the nation's elderly.

The basic legislative defects that labor had pointed up at the time of congressional passage were still there—co-insurance, deductibles and exclusions. But now a new factor has surfaced, the increasing costs of the program triggered by rising hospital costs and a sky-rocketing of doctors' fees.

As a result, the government is seriously considering an increase in the monthly cost to the elderly of the supplemental medical insurance program—an increase that could range as high as 33⅓ percent.

The unprecedented rise in doctors' fees is the major factor in the proposed increase in cost to the elderly. For the year ending June 1967 the boost in physicians' fees was nearly three times the rise in the overall Consumer Price Index.

Their incomes, estimated to be averaging in the $35,000-$40,000 a year bracket, have gone up even more sharply as they receive full fees from many medicare and medicaid patients who previously were treated at reduced rates.

For the year 1966 doctors' fees jumped 7.8 percent; for the 12 months ending August 1967 they spurted up at a rate of 8.9 percent.

Part of the spectacular increase is tied to the demand for doctors' services and the number of doctors available. The demand for services is expected to increase by one-third by 1975 while the supply of doctors is expected to increase only 17 percent—and most of these will be specialists. With demand running ahead of supply, fees are being geared to a tight market.

If the medicare program is to continue to operate effectively and efficiently, physicians must bring their fees into line and drop a system tied to whatever the traffic will bear. The alternative is a control system to protect the public interest.

Another Face of Poverty

GRINDING POVERTY and deprivation has many faces including the quarter of a million children who lead the rootless life of migrant farm workers.

They are members of migratory families that follow the picking season across the nation. They leave school in the spring when seasonal farm labor is on the rise and do not return until two or three months after the regular school term has begun.

The result, according to the Dept. of Agriculture, is "a lower educational attainment than any other group of American children."

Half of all migratory workers were in families with an income below $3,000 a year. The short work year and low wages spell deadend for these mostly white workers.

In the overwhelming concern for solutions to the urban crisis, the migratory farm workers must not be forgotten. Their poverty and the fate of their children call for the same attention as that given those in the slums and ghettos of the cities.

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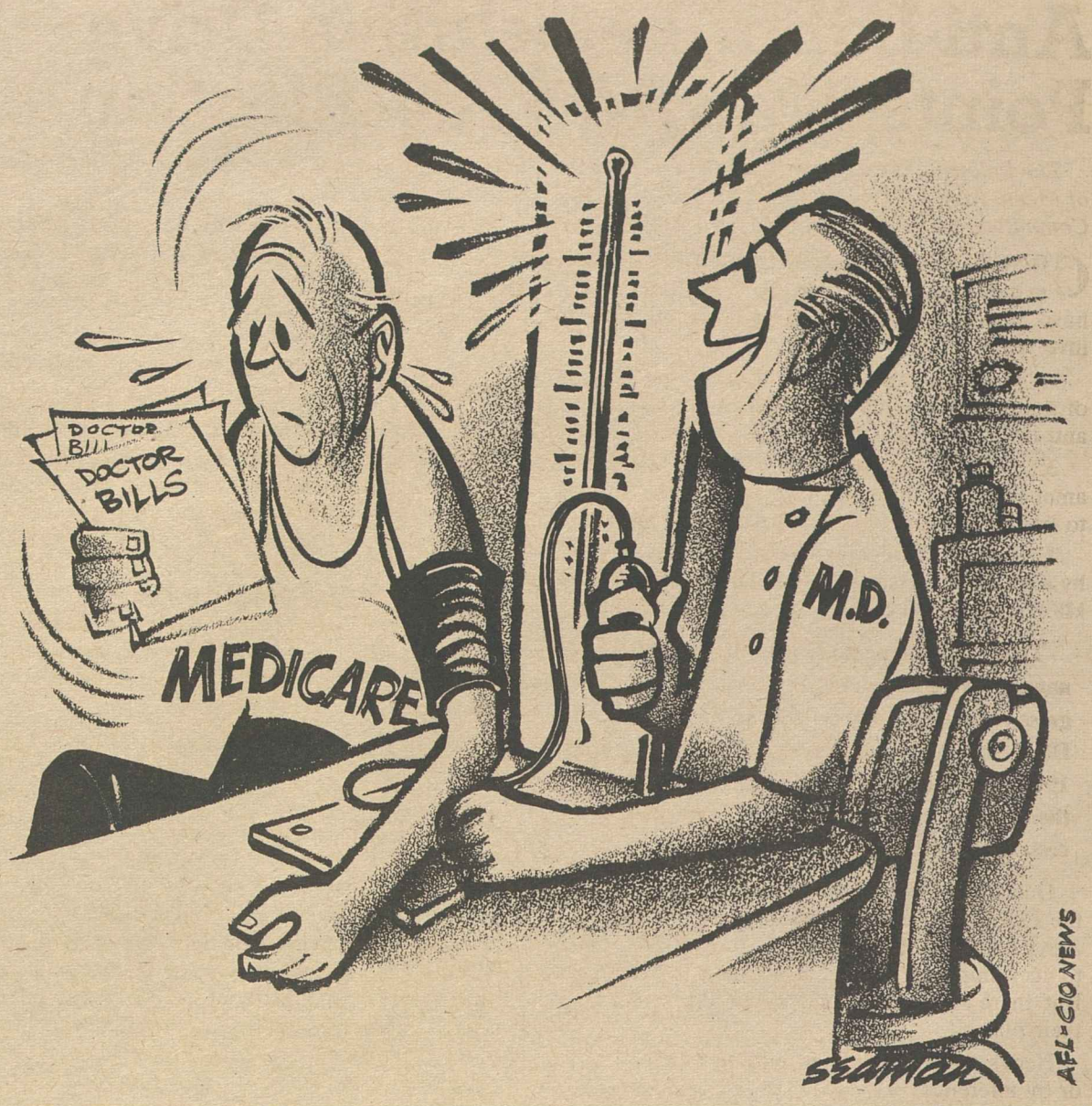


Public and Private:

Variety of Programs in Effect To Prevent, Cure Disability

The following is excerpted from "Disability and Dependency" by Terence E. Carroll, director of the National Institute on Rehabilitation & Health Services, appearing in the October 1967 issue of the Federationist.

CHRONIC ILLNESS AND DISABILITY have become major health problems of our country. While there has been considerable quibbling over the statistical accuracy of the estimates of our handicapped population, based on both survey procedures and definitions, there are at least 22 million people whose mobility is restricted and over 4 million whose conditions prevent them from working, going to school or keeping house.

The economic costs and losses resulting from disability are impossible to measure precisely, but they represent an economic burden of staggering proportions. These are nevertheless a lesser factor to be considered than the personal loss; the inability of an individual human being to realize himself as a person.

Who then is disabled? We recognize with little difficulty the disability of a mentally ill individual in a state mental hospital, the aged stroke victim in the nursing home, the paraplegic confined to a wheel chair as a result of a rock fall in a mine. But what of the Puerto Rican immigrant who is illiterate in English, the language of the new culture in which he is immersed? What of the semi-literate former share cropper displaced by the cotton picking machine? What of the widowed or abandoned young mother with three small children to care for and little or no vocational skills? Are not these individuals also disabled? Practically speaking any unemployed person of employable age is disabled in the sense that he cannot function in an activity in which he is expected to participate, even if his unemployment results merely from his lack of social or vocational skills . . .

Disability can in most instances be both prevented and "cured." We can prevent disability by providing an adequate measure of health services, educational services, housing, diet and the other components which every individual is entitled to in our society. It can be cured by much the same approach by providing the individual who is disabled with the services which are required by him . . .

We have developed a variety of programs to provide both cash income and medical, social, vocational and educational services to aid the disabled in our society. Among those programs which provide income replacement to the disabled are public programs such as disability benefits under social security, workmen's compensation, veterans' pensions and such privately funded programs as the collectively bargained disability insurance programs and those which are individually purchased.

An area of disability insurance within the private sector which receives little attention, but which has over the last three decades expanded rapidly and promises to continue to expand, is that of total and permanent disability riders on mortgage and short term loan balances. Although the individually underwritten insurance in this area has been so ridden with abuse as to make a congressional investigation extremely likely in the near future, group creditors' insurance and particularly that provided by the credit unions, has provided remarkably inexpensive benefits.

Although public welfare is not in concept an income replacement mechanism it is nevertheless a source of cash benefits to many of the disabled, and considering the inadequacy of the benefits of all of the foregoing mentioned programs and the limitations on the duration of benefits of some of them, it has frequently become a final, albeit inadequate, source of income replacement for many of the disabled.

Any discussion of the adequacy of any of these programs in meeting the real income needs of the disabled is a depressing one. Workmen's compensation, which is our oldest social insurance program providing income replacement, falls far short of the mark of providing even the target goal of two-thirds of the earnings lost.

A DISABLED PERSON requires more than merely cash income; he also requires a wide variety of medical, social and vocational services in order to once more equip him as a functioning member of society.

Some of the major public programs providing services to the disabled are state-federal programs of Vocational Rehabilitation, Medicare and Medicaid, employment services programs (including MDTA), public health programs (primarily preventive in their scope of activities, although increasingly becoming involved in direct service medical care programs), public school programs (an increasing number of public school systems are becoming involved in training programs which are relevant to the handicapped), OEO sponsored health centers and workmen's compensation.

NAM, Chamber Aim for a Kill:

Anti-Labor Legislative Drive Points Toward 1968 Election

The following is excerpted from the Oct. 2 issue of Memo from COPE, published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

CONGRESSIONAL CONSERVATIVES and major elements of the business community have launched a twin thrust at labor's throat. It involves:

1. A softening-up process in Congress by way of a gradual build-up of sentiment for a series of anti-labor proposals; and

2. A massive grass-roots propaganda effort among memberships of powerful business groups to line up support for the big push in Congress.

The conservatives' jugular instinct was whetted by election successes in 1966. Their hopes for the kill rest on the outcome of the elections in 1968.

Their campaign, thus, is entirely political in nature. It relies wholly on election of a Congress willing to enact anti-union legislation. Deny the conservatives a political victory in 1968 and their whole strategy crumbles. Give them a political victory in 1968, and their success is assured.

Outside of Congress, the drive is spearheaded by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. Each mildly refers to its campaign as one for "labor law reform." But there is nothing mild about the specifics of their plan.

Here's what they are proposing either outright or by inference:

- Antitrust law coverage for trade unions.
- Dismantling of the National Labor Relations Board and establishment of a so-called "Labor Court" in its stead.
- A prohibition against coordinated, multi-union bargaining.

The Chamber already has sent out its road show to 12 cities where "Labor Law Reform Workshops" have been conducted by teams of management labor relations men. Purpose of the workshops, according to one Chamber publication, was "to alert the business community to the long-overdue need for (labor) reform legislation."

The NAM is following up with a series of 11 workshops. The clinics will be conducted by Charles A. Kothe, author of an NAM-distributed book, "Industrial Freedom in the Non-Union Plant."

The propaganda barrage picking up tempo in the NAM and Chamber coincides with conservative efforts in Congress to build support gradually for specific legislation tailored to the programs of the giant and powerful business associations.

This year, on the heels of conservative election victories in 1966, trial balloons were launched in Congress for a spate of anti-union proposals. Any one of these would be damaging to the trade union movement. Taken together, they are dynamite. Here are just some of the bills that have been proposed:

- H.R. 333, introduced by Rep. Dave Martin (R-Neb.)—This would destroy industry-wide bargaining by clamping anti-trust laws on unions. It would revive the discredited "conspiracy" theory that dogged unions a century ago. It would leave local unions completely at the mercy of industrial giants.
- S. 1353, introduced by Sen. Robert Griffin (R-Mich.), co-sponsored by a cluster of conservative GOP senators and one Democrat, Sen. Frank Lausche (Ohio)—This would abolish the National Labor Relations Board and replace it with a so-called "Labor Court" comprised of 15 judges serving 20-year terms. Nominations for the "Labor Court" would be passed on by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which now is, and for the foreseeable future will remain, under Dixiecrat-conservative GOP leadership.
- S. 1744, introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.)—This would outlaw multi-union bargaining by a group of unions with the same employer at the same time such as occurred with Westinghouse last year. Joint bargaining arose in the first place as a necessary union response to the growth of conglomerate industrial giants.
- S. 1880, introduced by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.)—This would undermine labor's political efforts by preventing national COPE or any international union from collecting voluntary contributions from union members to give financial aid to endorsed candidates. It was proposed as an amendment to the campaign financial reform bill and was defeated in the Senate in September. It will come up again if the climate changes as a result of 1968 elections.
- S. 22, introduced by Sen. Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.) and co-sponsored by four conservative Republicans and southern Democrat Sen. Sam Ervin (N.C.)—This would prohibit "card checks" and other informal methods of determining whether a union is the choice of a majority of employes in a bargaining unit.

WHERE DOES the joint anti-union drive of business interests and conservative legislators stand today?

In one sense, it is standing still. There is little prospect that the present 90th Congress—despite its more conservative nature than the 89th—will enact legislation to stifle trade unions.

Yet, in another sense the campaign is moving ahead. Conservatives in Congress and the Chamber and NAM are using time to build support. Congressmen are sounding out and softening up their constituents. The NAM and Chamber are beating the propaganda drums, rallying their own memberships behind the thrust for anti-labor legislation.

The congressional conservatives and the Chamber and NAM don't deceive themselves. They know their campaign will rise or fall on the basis of 1968 election results.

Dead at 55:

Woody Guthrie Put Union Story to Music

New York — Woodrow Wilson Guthrie — "call me Woody" — great folksinging composer of a thousand songs of labor and the downtrodden is dead at 55.

For the last few years he had been immobilized by a blood disease, unable to read, speak or use his hands.

From the hard-bitten days of the depression and the Dust Bowl, Woody Guthrie's rasping, nasal voice and talented fingers on a beat-up guitar gave meaning and feeling to the aspirations of the poor and outcast.

He carried their message from any platform available—box cars, saloons or Carnegie Hall, as he wandered the length and breadth of America.

He came out of the Dust Bowl of Oklahoma and as a youngster knew starvation and oppression and they were his enemies.

Woody early took up the cause of the working people and their fight for unions. He was horrified when he saw, first hand, the "beating and sluggings and the cheatings and the killings that workers go through when they said they were going to form them a working man's union."

He wrote such songs as "On the Picket Line," "Union Maid," "Sit Down," "Write Me Out My Union Card," "Hard Traveling" and hundreds more.

One verse in "Union Train" went:

There's a Union Train a comin'
Down that Union track—
Ain't no scabs ride this train
Or hold that Union back.

In the spirit of Joe Hill, he pleaded with workers to organize: "So write us out our union card. Organize, we'll all fight hard. Time to fight those hunger blues away."

Woody Guthrie

As he roamed about the country Woody Guthrie went to North Carolina in 1929, to Marion where courageous workers and their families held out against hunger and evictions for nine weeks in a strike.

They went back with great promises from management but when none were delivered they walked out again and six strikers were killed by the sheriff and his deputies. In his song of the Marion Massacre, Woody Guthrie put into words and music the anguish and suffering of these people and their fight merely to exist.

He captured the same deep emotions in Detroit during the sitdown strikes and in the coal mines of Kentucky and in the dust storms of his native Oklahoma and in the "grapes of wrath" of California.

"I ain't no writer," he once wrote. "I want that understood. I'm just a little one-cylinder guitar picker. But I don't get no kick out of these here songs that are imitation and made up by guys that's paid by the week to write 'em up. . . ."

He said that he wanted songs that "will echo that song of starvation till the world looks level—till the world is level—and there ain't no rich men, and there ain't no poor men, and every man on earth is at work and his family is living as human beings instead of like a nest of rats."

Probably his best known song was "This Land is Your Land" in which he sang of the wonders of the mountains and wheat fields and redwoods and Gulfstream waters of our land.

But the songs that apparently meant the most to him were about working people—or as the title of his book with Pete Seeger and Alan Lomax spelled it out—"Hard Hitting Songs for Hard-Hit People." **(PAI)**

Digest Attack 'Unfounded':

Study Shows Social Security Actuarially, Financially Sound

CHARGES IN an October Reader's Digest article that the social security system is in danger of going broke are "completely unfounded," the AFL-CIO's top social insurance expert declared.

Actually, the Social Security Trust Fund "right now" could finance a 7 percent increase in benefits without raising contributions, said AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman. He made the statements on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

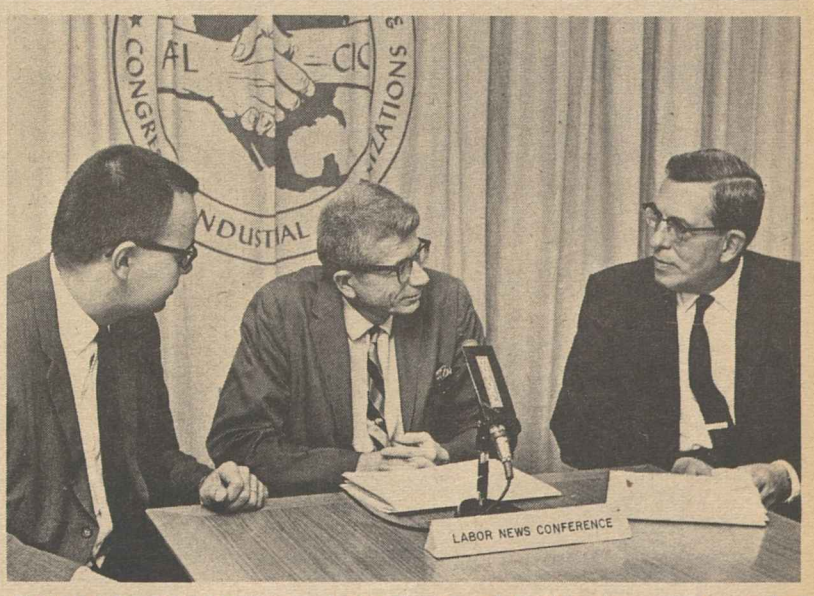
The allegation that social security is in shaky condition is "an old chestnut that keeps coming up from time to time," Seidman said. But, he declared, "there isn't the slightest danger that people who pay into the fund will not be able to get benefits out of it."

He pointed out that House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), "who probably knows as much about the social security system as any man in America," took issue with the Reader's Digest article, noting that the committee's recently-completed "exhaustive re-examination" of social security found the program "actuarially and financially sound."

SEIDMAN NOTED that there is little likelihood the Reader's Digest will give anyone an opportunity to answer the "unfounded charges" against social security made in the article.

The Reader's Digest has never permitted anyone to reply to an article that states only one side of an issue, he said, pointing out that the magazine doesn't even have a letters to the editor column.

Questioning Seidman were Cecil Holland of the Washington Evening Star and Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl.



CHARGES MADE in Reader's Digest article that the social security system is in danger of going broke were branded "completely unfounded" by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman (center) on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda (left) of United Press Intl. and Cecil Holland of the Washington Evening Star on the Mutual Radio Network interview.

NEWLY APPOINTED mayor of the District of Columbia, Walter Washington, greeted Musicians' leaders at an initial meeting of two merged union locals in the city. Left to right, Pres. Sam Jack Kaufman of Local 161-710; Washington; James C. Petrillo, head of the union's civil rights department; AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin, Local Administrative Vice Pres. Louis Aikens and Local Sec.-Treas. J. Martin (Marty) Emerson.

Medicare Plan B Sign-Up Extended

The open enrollment period for Part B of medicare — the voluntary insurance covering doctor bills and other supplementary benefits —has been extended by law through Mar. 31.

The Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare now has until January to determine what increase if any will be required in the current $3-a-month premium. Persons over 65 will then have three months to decide whether to sign up if they are not already participating in the voluntary insurance program, or to drop out if they wish. The new rates will take effect next April.

The federal government matches the premium paid by individuals so that the cost to participants is considerably lower than any privately-purchased health insurance with the same benefits.

Philharmonic Weekly Pay Raised $40

New York — The New York Philharmonic and Local 802 of the Musicians have agreed on a three-year contract that will make orchestra members the highest paid symphonic group in the nation.

The new contract, announced by Local Pres. Max Arons, is retroactive to Sept. 21. It gives each member a salary increase of $40 a week, with another $20 a week in the third year, raising the basic minimum pay to $250 this year and next, and to $270 in 1969.

Among features of the agreement, ratified by a 90-to-7 vote, is a recording guarantee of $1,000 a member each year.

Paid vacations will increase from four weeks to five weeks this season and to six weeks for the next two years. Rates for extra rehearsals are increased from the present $7 an hour to $8 this year, $9 next season, and $10 in the final year of the contract.

The existing pension plan will now be under joint labor and management supervision, administered by two members of the orchestra and two representatives of management. In addition, the Philharmonic will contribute $175,000 a year for the next two years, over and above its normal payments to build up the pension fund.

Special abilities will be recognized and paid for, resulting in increases of up to $20 a week for certain players.

Merger of D.C. Locals Highlights AFM Drive

Two separate Washington, D.C., locals of the American Federation of Musicians became one in real show biz fashion. The once separated Negro and white Locals 161 and 710 merged at a meeting attended by such notables as Washington's new "mayor" and the current and former heads of their international union.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin hailed the merger in the nation's capital and noted that five more voluntary mergers will come before the end of the year. At present there are 18 cities that still have separate locals, including large northern centers like Boston, Bridgeport, Conn., Buffalo, and Philadelphia.

"After Jan. 1, 1968," said Kenin, there will an "executive order" issued by the international to end any remaining separation.

The 2.5-year-old program to combine locals that were set up separately early in the history of the union has been headed by former AFM Pres. James C. Petrillo who now heads the union's Civil Rights Dept. Petrillo told a press conference that the progress made to date in merging some 20 once-separate locals was done by "persuasion that it's the right thing to do."

Kenin told the first membership meeting of the new Local 161-710 that the end to all separate musicians' locals "cannot come too soon for us."

"We do not want dual locals in the American Federation of Musicians," he declared. "This is a situation which we in the federation inherited. We want to be disinherited as quickly as it is humanly possible to do so."

Also present at the merger meeting was A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Sleeping Car Porters. Randolph congratulated the new local officers and called the mergers "trade union victories." It will strengthen the union, he noted.

Walter Washington, the District of Columbia's newly-appointed mayor, greeted the union officials warmly and related some of his experiences working in New York City's ghettoes last summer.

"Hundreds and thousands of kids looked up at Negro and white musicians and it made no difference to them what color they were. All they said was, 'I like it, because I dig it, because he plays good stuff.'" Washington referred to the Jazzmobile concerts that toured New York City sponsored in part by the Musicians. He asked the new local for its help in establishing a similar program in Washington. "We need to jazz this city up," he said, "I'm going to ask you for your assistance."

Officers of the new local will be Pres. Sam Jack Kaufman, Sec. J. Martin (Marty) Emerson, Administrative Vice Pres. Louis H. Aikens, former president of Local 710.

GUESTS arriving at the opening of the Center for Inter-American Relations in New York were greeted by the center's president, William Rogers, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The center, to which the AFL-CIO contributed, will host meetings of trade union groups from Latin America.

Key Senate Rollcalls On Poverty Program

On labor's scoreboard, the 42 senators who voted to add an emergency job program to the existing anti-poverty effort cast Right votes on Oct. 4. Wrong votes against the program were cast by 47 senators.

The bottom rollcall, on Oct. 5, shows the 50 senators who voted Right against cutting the anti-poverty spending ceiling the Senate Labor Committee had recommended. Wrong votes for the cut were cast by 36 senators.

FOR EMERGENCY JOBS

Democrats 26

Brewster (Md.	Long (Mo.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Clark (Pa.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McGee (Wyo.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Harris (Okla.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Tydings (Md.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Williams (N.J.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Morse (Ore.)	Young (Ohio)
Kennedy (N.Y.)	Muskie (Me.)	

Republicans 16

Aiken (Vt.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Morton (Ky.)
Boggs (Del.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Percy (Ill.)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Scott (Pa.)
Dirksen (Ill.)		

Paired For: Baker (R-Tenn.), Bartlett (D-Alaska), Inouye (D-Hawaii).

AGAINST EMERGENCY JOBS

Democrats 29

Anderson (N.M.)	Hartke (Ind.)	McIntyre (N.H.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hill (Ala.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Long (La.)	Symington (Mo.)
Ellender (La.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McClellan (Ark.)	

Republicans 18

Allott (Colo.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Smith (Me.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Williams (Del.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Miller (Iowa)	Young (N.D.)

Paired Against: Ervin (D-N.C.), Russell (D-Ga.), Tower (R-Tex.).
Not paired but announced against: Montoya (D-N.M.), Pastore (D-R.I.).

FOR CUTTING ANTI-POVERTY BILL

Democrats 18

Bible (Nev.)	Ervin (N.C.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Long (La.)	Spong (Va.)
Ellender (La.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)

Republicans 18

Allott (Colo.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Smith (Me.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Boggs (Del.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Miller (Iowa)	Williams (Del.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Mundt (S.D.)	Young (N.D.)

Paired for cuts: Dirksen (R-Ill.), Hill (D-Ala.), Hruska (R-Neb.), Lausche (D-Ohio) Russell (D-Ga.), Talmadge (D-Ga.).

AGAINST CUTTING ANTI-POVERTY BILL

Democrats 37

Anderson (N.M.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Brewster (Md.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pell (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	Kennedy (N.Y.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Clark (Pa.)	Long (Mo.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Symington (Mo.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Tydings (Md.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Williams (N.J.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McGovern (S.D.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Harris (Okla.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	

Republicans 13

Aiken (Vt.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Case (N.J.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Percy (Ill.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Scott (Pa.)
Fong (Hawaii)		

Paired Against: Brooke (R-Mass.), Mansfield (D-Mont.), Montoya (D-N.M.), Morton (R-Ky.), Moss (D-Utah), Young (D-Ohio).
Not paired but announced against: Pastore (D-R.I.).

Nelson Addresses AIW:

Step-Up Pressed In Consumer Fight

Cincinnati—Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) urged organized labor to press forward in its battle against businesses that operate in the "anti-consumer" field.

Nelson, addressing delegates to the Allied Industrial Workers convention here, leveled a heavy attack on sellers of credit and drug manufacturers, both of whom he charged with accumulating "unconscionable" profits while duping the public. At the opening sessions, the convention's 500 delegates, representing 100,000 AIW members, also heard reports on the state of the union from Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog and Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell.

Both top AIW officers were re-elected without opposition, along with executive board member-at-large Frank Evans. Their terms run for four years.

In an attack on revolving credit plans, Nelson pointed out that buyers are paying much greater interest than they are aware of—as much as $270 on a $500 purchase over 36 months. He also cited other examples of exorbitant interest.

He directed his strongest fire at the drug industry, calling on labor to push the fight against this "monopoly." Nelson is a member of a Senate subcommittee currently probing drug pricing practices.

He declared that older people on small retirement incomes are being burdened in their declining years with "unconscionable" drug prices. At the same time, he noted, the industry spends $800 million a year to influence physicians in their prescription of drugs.

Nelson cited an example of one drug, under patent to a reputable company, which sells for $17.90 a hundred to pharmacists under its brand name and as low as 50 cents a hundred under its generic name.

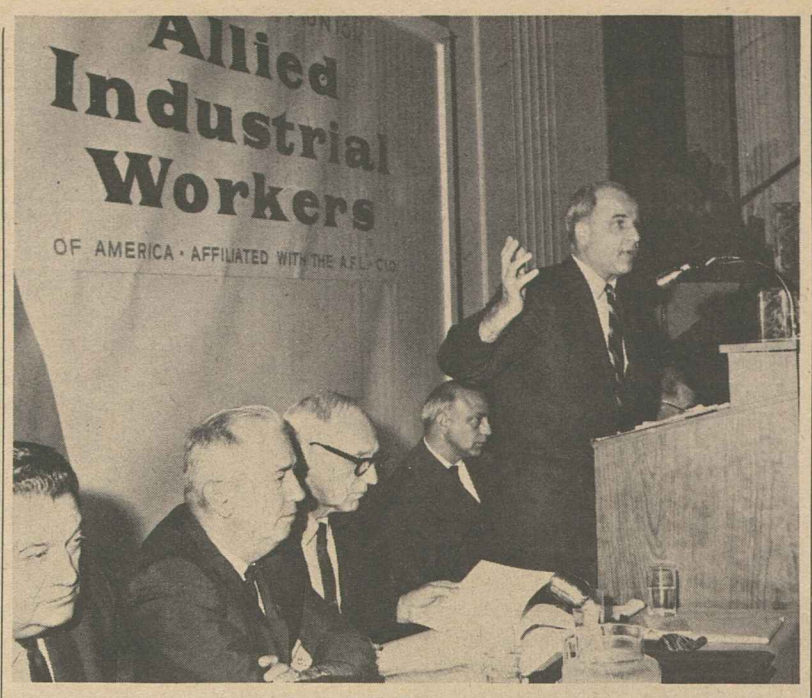
The brand name company, Nelson reported, supplied the drug at $12 a thousand to New York on a bid basis, sold it in Rome for $21.30, Rio de Janeiro for $5.30 and Switzerland for $4.27. Thus, he pointed out, Americans were forced to pay more for the product of a U.S. manufacturer than consumers in other countries.

He told how buyers might pay as much as $50 for a drug under its brand name when they could purchase it for as little as $2 or $3 under its generic name.

Nelson attributed the disparity in drug prices to the lack of true competition in the industry and to doctors who readily accept manufacturers' pressures to prescribe by brand name.

He charged that drug manufacturers are now engaged in advertising campaigns to make "a dirty word of generic." They are being aided, he said, by editorials in magazines and newspapers that seem to be out to protect the industry's high profits.

Nelson urged the delegates and all union members to join the drive against high drug prices. "In this battle, the consumer will only get a fair deal once he exerts his power," he declared.



EXORBITANT DRUG PRICES came under sharp attack from Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) before the Allied Industrial Workers' convention in Cincinnati. AIW officers, seated from the left, are Region 3 Dir. Carl Smigel, Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell, Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog and Region 4 Dir. Dominick D'Ambrosio.

New NBC Pact Approved by NABET Unit

New York — Engineers at five television and radio stations owned by the National Broadcasting Co. voted 604-378 to ratify a three-year agreement containing terms that were improved after a previous turndown by the Broadcast Employes' unit.

The new pact provides wage increases of $42 a week for experienced technicians over a three-year term; a work-week reduction from the present 40 hours to 37.5 on Nov. 1, 1968; retroactivity to Mar. 31, and other gains. The current top rate is $218 for engineers.

Struck ABC

NABET members who had voted to reject an earlier NBC offer stayed on the job while other members struck Sept. 22 at American Broadcasting Co. locations in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

The union said ABC management traditionally follows the pattern set by NBC. Negotiations assisted by two members of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service were recessed for the NBC vote but are expected to resume shortly.

The union represents some 2,500 technicians and 500 newswriters, maintenance personnel and other non-technical employes of NBC and ABC in the five cities. Contracts on both networks were due to expire Mar. 31 but NABET extended them five months while it successfully thwarted an attempted raid by an affiliate of the expelled Teamsters.

Members of other broadcast unions have been honoring NABET picket lines during the ABC strike. The stations stayed on the air with the aid of management personnel and the use of reruns.

Bipartisan Pledges Bar 'Work' Law in Colorado

Vail, Col.—Leaders of both political parties bid for labor's support at a special convention of the Colorado State AFL-CIO. The Republican state chairman joined with Democratic spokesmen in opposing any new effort to make "right-to-work" an issue in Colorado.

GOP State Chairman Howard Propst said Colorado voters had spoken loudly and clearly in 1958, when they overwhelmingly rejected a union shop ban. Propst said his party considers the decision final.

Democratic members of the state legislature stressed that they not only oppose a "right-to-work" law but are also pledged to repeal of a 1943 state law requiring a 75 percent vote of workers in a bargaining unit before a union shop can be negotiated.

Both the Republican governor—John Love—and the Democratic lieutenant governor—Mark Hogan—found themselves in agreement on another issue. They urged support of a 1968 ballot proposal to place the two offices on a single ticket vote so that "political party responsibility may be maintained."

The special convention, held in the new union-built resort village of Vail, near Leadville, approved a number of structural changes recommended by the state federation.

Conventions Shifted

Biennial conventions were shifted to off-numbered years, with state COPE conventions to be held in even-numbered election years. Delegates voted unanimously to extend until the 1969 convention the terms of Pres. Herrick S. Roth, Executive Vice Pres. R. C. Anderson, Sec.-Treas. A. Toffoli and the 27 vice presidents.

A single per capita tax structure was adopted, with a 20-cent-per-member monthly rate replacing the former 15-cent regular per capita and separate "COPE nickel." The constitution was amended to require that at least one-fourth of the per capita income be allocated for "labor education and political education programs."

A proposal from the executive board for an additional 2-cent per capita payment next July and a further 3-cent increase a year later narrowly failed of adoption.

Delegates heard reports on two major national programs — from John Evans, former secretary-treasurer of the Arizona State AFL-CIO and now an assistant to Housing & Urban Development Sec. Robert C. Weaver and Robert Perrin of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

North Dakota AFL-CIO Votes Per Capita Hike

Grand Forks, N.D.—The North Dakota AFL-CIO cleared the way for an expanded activities program in the year ahead by raising the per capita fee to provide more income and by launching a drive for all-out affiliation by the full memberships of all city central bodies and local unions.

Delegates from 80 of the state's 100 AFL-CIO unions attended the 10th annual convention, which officers called the "most productive" since merger. They voted to increase the per capita payment from 20 cents per month to 30 cents to pay operating expenses and provide expanded services.

Pres. Wallace J. Dockter reported that since the last convention, the state body successfully sponsored the first union leadership training institute in cooperation with the State University of North Dakota, the first state-wide conference for central body officers and delegates, and the first printed newsletter, issued every month.

The convention agreed to continue these activities and to survey all unorganized business establishments as one step in a cooperative organizing campaign like those carried out recently in Iowa and other states.

In other actions, the delegates urged more involvement by members of central bodies in health care services, and directed the executive board to give further study to a proposed reorganization plan under which counties in the state would be reduced from 53 to eight.

Re-elected without opposition were Dockter, Sec.-Treas. Robert Donegan, and Vice Presidents Jayson L. Graba of the Laborers, Grand Forks; Isadore Wetzel of the Carpenters, Grand Forks, and Roy Shuler of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Jamestown, in the newly created fifth district.

Newly elected officers are Vice Presidents Douglas Cusick of the Plumbers, Fargo; Warren McNamar of the IBEW, Bismarck, and John Gefroh of the Bricklayers, Minot.

A portion of the program was devoted to a eulogy of W. W. Murray, state president from 1935 to 1963, who died recently at Fargo.

Theo Glenn Dies, Green's Secretary

Miss Theo Glenn, long-time personal secretary to the late Pres. William Green of the former AFL, died in a Washington area hospital after an illness of several months and was to be buried Oct. 17 in Coshocton, O. She was in her seventies.

Miss Glenn was Green's secretary in Indianapolis, Ind., when he was secretary-treasurer of the Mine Workers, and moved to Washington when he became AFL president in 1924. She went on leave after Green's death in 1952 and retired shortly afterward.

Miss Glenn was a graduate of Bliss Business College, Columbus, O., and in 1937 earned a law degree from Columbus School of Law, now a part of the Catholic University of America. She was a member of the Office & Professional Employes, Washington, D.C.

Survivors include two sisters—Mrs. Annabelle Glenn Lawyer of Washington, formerly on the staff of the American Federationist; and Mrs. C. D. St. Clair of Hartsdale, N.Y.

Textile Workers Urge Carpet Tariff Extension

Atlantic City, N. J. — Jobs of thousands of carpet weavers and spinners depend on a continued high tariff on imports of wilton and velvet carpets, the Textile Workers Union of America declared.

The TWUA Executive Council urged Pres. Johnson to extend tariffs on these products which otherwise would expire Oct. 11. The council said the higher duty, in effect since 1952, "saved the industry from extinction."

Under tariff law, the higher rate will be discontinued unless the President acts.

TWUA Wins Debate —And Election, Too

Carlisle, Pa.—Workers at a big carpet plant here listened to a debate between their employer and the Textile Workers Union of America, then voted for union representation, 419-304, in an election held three days later.

Three years ago the TWUA lost at the same plant—the C. H. Masland Carpet & Rug Co.—in a National Labor Relations Board vote. The changed result was due, the union believes, to the reasoned atmosphere on the debate and also the help of a newly organized TWUA union at the Magee Carpet Co. in Bloomsburg, Pa., area central bodies, and the AFL-CIO.

Impartial Chairman

Prof. Benjamin James of Dickinson College was chairman of the debate at Carlisle High School. The debaters were Pres. Frank E. Masland of the carpet firm and TWUA Regional Dir. Sol Stetin.

Stetin said Masland stuck to the issues and treated union representatives in gentlemanly fashion. Other employers, including J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., could well do the same, he said. The Stevens firm has repeatedly been found guilty of violating employe rights to organize a union, but so far has managed to delay enforcement of board orders pending court appeals.

TWUA launched its new organizing campaign about eight months ago. During the drive, Magee Carpet workers drove 60 miles through the mountains to lend their encouragement. The victory was the third in the last 16 months in the area. The others were Magee and the Montgomery Mills in Montgomery, Pa.

Clerks Ratify White Front Settlement

Hollywood, Calif.—Members of five Retail Clerks' locals have ratified a new 5-year contract that ends a six-week strike of 2,000 workers against 13 White Front Stores, Inc., in Southern California.

The settlement, reached with the aid of federal mediators, was described by the union as comparable to pacts negotiated previously with other major discount store operators in California.

The contract includes wage increases amounting to 62.5 cents per hour over the five years, with 22.5 cents in the first year; a cost of living clause; and improvements in sick leave, health and welfare, holiday, vacation and pension benefits.

White Front employes struck the company after a one-month extension of their previous contract and all negotiating efforts failed to bring an agreement.

Involved in the strike and covered by the settlement are members of RCIA Local 324, Buena Park; Local 770, Los Angeles; Local 905, Harbor City; Local 1167, San Bernadino and Riverside; and Local 1428, Pomona, Calif.

OEO Excluded:

House Votes Raises For Federal Service

(Continued from Page 1)

cent. Newspapers and magazines would also have to pay substantially more postage.

The House approved a motion by Florida Republican Edward J. Gurney to deny any salary increases to employes of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the key anti-poverty agency. Gurney charged that OEO employes were overpaid and that the agency had a higher ratio of top-paid officials than other departments.

Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes denounced the OEO exclusion as "outrageous and disgraceful" and pledged a fight in the Senate to reverse the action.

OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver commented angrily: "The poor have always gotten the dirty end of the stick. . . . Now, even those working hardest to help the poor have gotten the same treatment."

Higher Price Tag

The pay bill—particularly as it affects postal workers—carried a higher price tag than Pres. Johnson had recommended. The Administration had asked a 4.5 percent raise for both postal and classified employes, with a two-step comparability catch-up to close half the gap in October of 1968 and the balance one year later.

Postal employe unions pressed vigorously for a reclassification to a higher grade as well as a pay raise, declaring that postal clerks and letter carriers spend their entire careers in a single grade without the opportunity for promotion and reclassification available to classified employes.

The House Post Office committee narrowly rejected an upgrading proposal and compromised on a higher first-step raise for postal workers.

When the bill reached the House floor, two fringe benefit amendments urged by the AFGE were adopted. One provided travel pay for employes who now receive no pay when traveling on weekends or after hours. The other raised the maximum 15 percent premium pay for law enforcement personnel and other groups working uncontrolled overtime to 20 percent.

The legislation also would set up a new system of setting pay for members of Congress, the judiciary and top government executives. A non-partisan commission would propose pay adjustments every four years, which the President would transmit to Congress, starting in 1970. The new rates would automatically take effect after 30 days unless rejected during that time by either the House or Senate.

The powerful House economy bloc suffered a rare defeat on the motion to limit the pay bill to the first-year increases. The motion was made by Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) and strongly supported by both House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), influential chairman of the Ways & Means Committee.

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), floor manager for the pay bill, countered the Ford-Mills coalition with a double-barreled argument.

Back in 1962, he stressed, Congress had written into law the principle that federal salaries should be comparable to private industry pay scales. To eliminate the comparability catch-up, he charged, would be "to welsh and renege on promises we've made over the last five years."

And besides, he warned the economy bloc, next year will be an election year and the likelihood is that Congress would vote for an even higher increase for government workers.

Voting to limit the pay raises to the first-year step were 135 Republicans and 64 Democrats. Voting to keep the entire increase in the bill were 166 Democrats and 45 Republicans.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers hears Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii) during a two-day program keyed to the theme: "Status of the IUE Woman: Her Responsibilities, Contributions and Goals."

Huge Influx of Women Jobseekers Boosts Unemployment Rate to 4.1%

(Continued from Page 1)

In contrast, the report continued, the jobless rates for all adult men and married men, 2.3 and 1.8 percent, respectively, remained near their record lows. The teenage rate, at 13.8 percent, was virtually unchanged.

It also was reported that the jobless rate for Negro men dropped to 3.5 percent, "the lowest rate since the series began in 1954 and below the rate for all workers for the first time."

Queried on this, Ross said it reflects the impact of special government programs like retraining, as well as general economic and fiscal policies.

The 3.5 percent jobless rate for Negro men 20 years of age and older was down from 4.3 percent in September a year ago. The rate for this group in the third quarter of 1967 was 3.9 percent, the lowest for any quarter, Ross stressed, adding that the rate for the year probably will be a 13-year low as well.

The overall jobless rate for Negroes, which had declined to 7.2 percent in July and 6.9 percent in August, swung back up to 7.9 percent in September—more than double the 3.6 percent jobless rate for whites. The jump in the Negro rate was attributed primarily to a substantial rise in unemployment among the Negro women.

Total unemployment stood at 2.9 million in September, up 200,000 from August. The Labor Dept. report said unemployment failed to show its usual seasonal drop due to the 250,000 rise in jobless adult women.

On the employment side of the picture, the Labor Dept. reported that non-farm payroll employment rose by 275,000 in September despite strike-caused layoffs.

About 235,000 more people were on strike in September than in August due to the Ford walkout (about 160,000) and Detroit and New York City teacher strikes during the survey week.

Strikers are counted as having jobs in the Census Bureau's survey of households, but they are not counted in the active payroll statistics reported by employers to the Labor Dept. For this reason, the Labor Dept. explained, seasonally adjusted payroll employment fell by about 100,000.

Ross said there were about 10,000 secondary layoffs among parts suppliers due to the auto strike.

The nation's total employment dropped by 93,000, seasonally adjusted, to 74.6 million because of a sharp drop of 300,000 in agricultural employment, the report said.

Ross summed up the job picture as one of "moderate expansion in employment since about May after a slow period in the first half of the year."

Putting the job figures in the context of such other economic indicators as industrial production, retail sales and a decline in initial jobless pay claims, Ross concluded that "we are in the midst of a moderate but sustained expansion."

The Labor Dept. report also showed the average hourly earnings of rank-and-file workers on private non-farm payrolls at $2.70 in September. This was up by 10 cents or 3.8 percent from a year ago. The workweek averaged 38.3 hours, down by 0.5 hour or 30 minutes from September 1966.

Average weekly hours of factory production workers were unchanged from August at 40.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. This was down 0.7 hour over the year.

10-14-67

Injunction Upheld to Bar Anti-Union Ordinances

Richmond, Va.—A federal appellate court has ruled that a union organizer doesn't have to get himself arrested in order to challenge "patently unconstitutional" city ordinances designed to hamper union activity.

The Steelworkers had asked a U.S. District Court to forbid the City of Statesville, N.C., from enforcing local laws requiring a special license to solicit union membership and special permission from both the chief of police and the city council to pass out union handbills.

The injunction request was refused by the district court, on the ground that there would be no "irreparable" damage if the injunction were not issued because union organizers could test the constitutionality of the ordinances if and when they were arrested for violating them.

A unanimous three-judge panel of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals directed the district judge to grant the injunction sought by the union. It said the union's organizers are entitled to protection "against the enforcement of these unconstitutional ordinances."

The appellate judges added that a 1965 U.S. Supreme Court decision makes it clear that the threat of enforcement of a clearly unconstitutional law is grounds for injunctive relief.

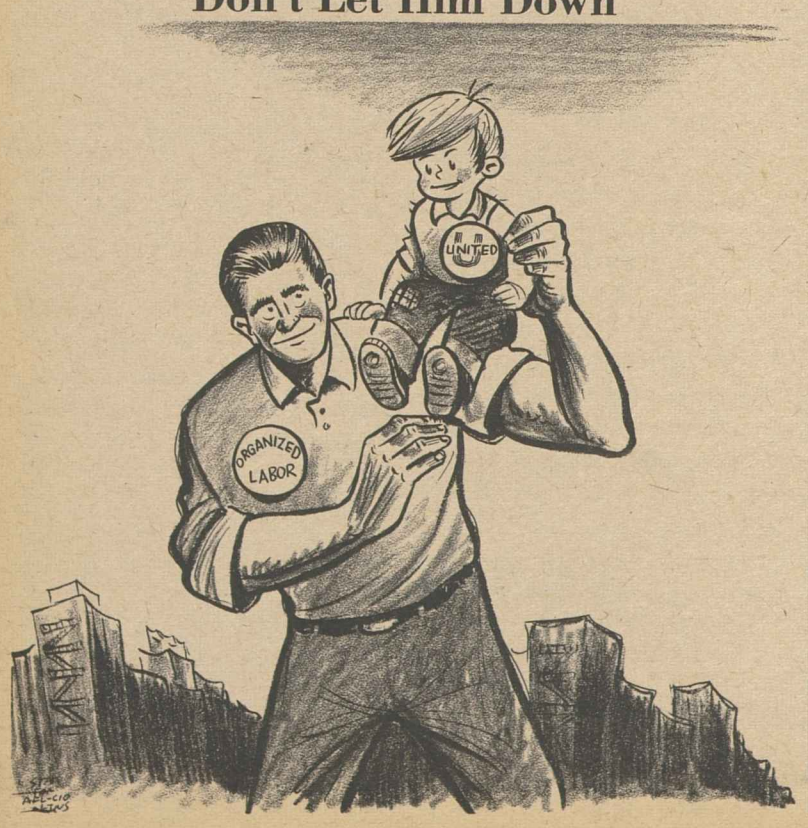
The licensing ordinance requires each union organizer to obtain a license in order to solicit members. Applicants for a license must present character testimonials from two residents of the county and certify that they have never been a member of "any organization of communistic nature." Each day of noncompliance is treated as a separate offense, subject to 30 days in prison or a $50 fine.

Whether or not the ordinance is enforced, the appellate court said, "the threat of enforcement is strongly calculated to have a restraining effect."

It does not matter, the court held, that the Steelworker organizer did not apply for a license. "He was not required to comply with the ordinance in order to attack its unconstitutionality."

The opinion made it clear that "distribution of union literature and solicitation of members for the union . . . is within the First Amendment's protection of freedom of speech and of association. The 14th Amendment restrains the city of Statesville from enforcing ordinances which prevent or substantially restrict exercise of those rights."

Don't Let Him Down



Laundry Sued In Firing Over Wage Violation

Miami—The Labor Dept. filed suit here to compel Loucas A. Loucas, doing business as Shorecrest Cleaners & Laundry, to reinstate and give back pay to an employe unlawfully fired after receiving back wages of $143.55 in minimum wage underpayments.

The suit was the first since laundry employes were covered by the federal wage-hour law last Feb. 1. Filed in U.S. District Court, it asks the court to restrain Loucas from violating the discriminatory discharge provisions of the law.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the employe was fired as the result of a wage-hour investigation conducted by the Labor Dept. under the new amendments. He asked that Loucas be ordered to rehire the employe under wage rates and conditions as favorable as those existing before his discharge.

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House GOP-Led Coalition Hacks Key Program Funds

First Pact Negotiated In Copper

Tucson, Ariz.—A joint union bargaining committee won a 75-cent package of increased benefits from a copper firm here in the first contract settlement since a strike of 42,000 workers started July 15 against eight other nonferrous companies.

Five unions signed a memorandum of agreement with the Pima Mining Co. covering 650 workers. The pact, achieved without a strike, is subject to membership ratification.

The three-year wage-pension package offer will put Pima employes "well ahead of existing wages and fringe benefits in the industry," the unions said in a strike bulletin. They added that it "far exceeds anything offered to unions by the larger and much more prosperous companies" which have resisted all settlement efforts by mediators and the governors of Far West copper-producing states.

USWA heads a 20-union coalition which since March has been seeking to bring the contracts of the Big Four copper companies, and four smaller firms, closer to modern levels. No major company has "shown any real willingness to move off its original unrealistic offer," the unions said as the strike entered its fourth month.

No real bargaining took place, the unions reported, at recent meetings with four of the eight struck

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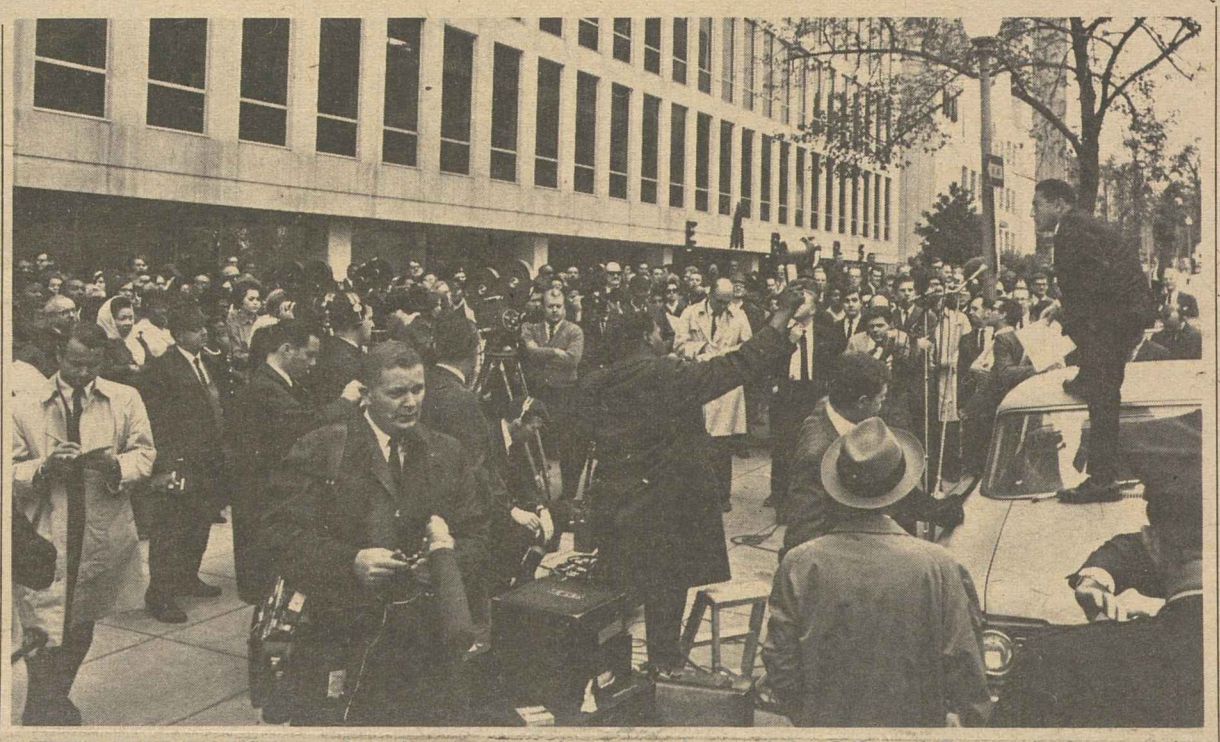

AFTER THE HOUSE voted to deny a pay raise to employes of the Office of Economic Opportunity, headquarters workers at Washington used their lunch period for a protest rally called by the American Federation of Government Employes. Dominic Garafolo, president of the local, addresses the rally from the top of a parked car in front of the OEO offices.

Budget Cut Fight Shifts To Senate

By John M. Barry

House Republicans and Southern Democrats won a new battle to force drastic slashes in the federal budget as the House voted to order Pres. Johnson to cut nonmilitary expenditures to last year's level.

The directive, proposed by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.), would compel agency-by-agency cutbacks of $7 billion to $10 billion from the amounts budgeted for such Great Society programs as Model Cities, rent supplements, the Teacher Corps and school aid.

To nail down the cuts, Republicans succeeded in attaching an amendment by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-O.) setting an overall spending ceiling of $131.5 billion as against the latest Administration estimate of $144.2 billion.

Included in the measure are specific limitations of $1.2 billion for the war on poverty and $2 billion for foreign aid.

The 238-to-164 vote on the Whitten-Bow proposal found 171 Republicans and 67 Democrats voting for the budget slash, with 155 Democrats and 9 Republicans voting against it.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called the House action "a demonstration of absolute irresponsibility."

"The members of the conservative coalition think they have gained a partisan advantage," Biemiller said. "They are completely wrong. The American people want their representatives to demonstrate lead-

(Continued on Page 8)

Progress On Fringes:

Auto Talks Narrow Issues in Dispute

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—The Auto Workers have moved closer to settlement with the Ford Motor Co. on non-economic issues like pensions, insurance and income security. But no "meaningful" progress has been made on wages, cost of living provisions and other major economic issues.

That was the report of union negotiators to 59 UAW local unions representing 160,000 Ford strikers in 25 states. It was sent after a week of almost continuous negotiations on contract terms the union wants to end the walkout launched Sept. 6 at all Ford plants in the United States and Canada.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, talks were continuing after a brief recess in long sessions ranging up to 13 hours in length. During the break, UAW leaders wired Ford locals "to clarify speculative stories":

"Some meaningful progress has been made in areas of pensions, insurance and income security during periods of layoff, and technical details on these matters are being worked on by various subcommittees.

"No meaningful progress has been made on wages, cost of living provisions and other important economic matters."

In recent days, the message said, most of the bargaining effort has been devoted to major non-economic issues including working conditions, production standards, relief time, lines of demarcation among skilled workers, outside contracting and similar contract areas.

"Your negotiating committee will continue to press forward on these and other matters," the message advised, "to secure that measure of

(Continued on Page 3)

House Passes Independent Maritime Bill

A labor-backed bill to transform the Maritime Administration into an independent federal agency as a means of bolstering the sagging U.S. merchant fleet passed the House with strong bipartisan support. The vote was 324 to 44.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, is a prime legislative objective of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. The principle of an independent agency was supported by the 1965 AFL-CIO convention and has since been reaffirmed by the federation executive council.

Last year, the Administration sought to have the Maritime Administration, now under the Commerce Dept., made part of the new Transportation Dept. The move was opposed by labor and the House excluded it from legislation setting up the department.

Although the Senate later approved a Transportation Dept. bill including the Maritime Administration, a Senate-House conference committee took it out of the legislation as it was ultimately approved by Congress.

The House-passed bill, earlier voted out of the Merchant Marine Committee, 34 to 2, is titled the Federal Maritime Act of 1967.

It would create the new agency with a federal administrator at its head. He would be appointed by the President for a term of four years, with the appointment subject to Senate approval.

The bill would establish within the agency a maritime board, which

(Continued on Page 3)

'Sweetheart Union' Bows To NLRB Agreement

Los Angeles—A paper "union" signed a National Labor Relations Board stipulation that it will go out of business forever, and a non-union employers' unit agreed to end its recognition—and its domination—of the counterfeit union.

The NLRB said Coye Jensen of the Brotherhood of Independent Workers signed a stipulation agreeing to disestablish the so-called union.

Interstate Employers, Inc., agreed at the same time to cease dominating and interfering with the BIW or any other union of its employes; to cease recognizing the BIW as a bargaining representative, and to stop enforcing the BIW agreement.

The Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO, filed unfair labor practice charges a year ago, asserting that the brotherhood emerged from the ashes of Mine Workers' District 50 to attempt to organize the construction industry in Southern California.

The attempt seriously jeopardized the wages and working conditions of building tradesmen, the council said, because BIW entered into a "sweetheart" agreement with Interstate.

The contract appeared to be a legitimate labor agreement but in reality never was enforced. It was maintained only to guarantee that Interstate employers could operate under non-union conditions and so thwart the organizing attempts of

(Continued on Page 8)

Hemisphere Air Unions Stress Unity

Mexico City—Representatives of unions in 19 nations took a major step here toward building international solidarity among the more than 800,000 airline employes in the Western hemisphere.

They convened the first Inter-American Air Transport Workers Conference, sponsored by the Intl. Transport Workers Federation (ITF), to bring together air transport unions in North, Central and South America.

The purpose of the five-day meeting was to develop plans whereby the unions can mutually assist each other in organizing, bargaining, training workers, setting safety

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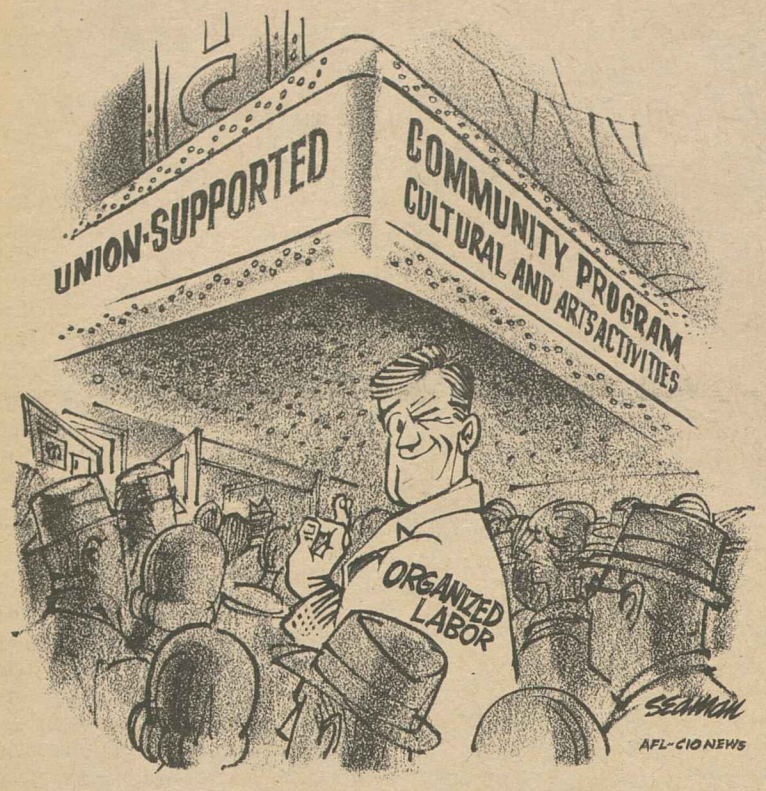
Patron of the Arts



New Budget Proposal Short of Reform Goal

A new approach to figuring the federal budget proposed by a special presidential commission would help in measuring the budget's impact on the economy but falls short of needed reform.

That's the view of AFL-CIO Research Director Nathaniel Goldfinger to recommendations to replace three different sets of figures now used in presenting the federal budget with a single estimate involving new definitions.

Goldfinger noted that the recommendations in general "represent a step forward toward making the federal budget a meaningful document for economic analysis." He added:

"However, these recommendations fail to provide a business-like, separate accounting of federal investments, except for government-guaranteed and insured loans.

"The AFL-CIO has long held the view that we need a capital budget, with clearly separate accounting of government investments—including public buildings, parks, hospitals and other facilities as well as the extension and repayment of loans."

The commission's report strongly recommended against a capital budget which would provide separate financing of capital or investment expenditures. But it said there was "considerable merit" in the continued publication and improvement of tabulations of capital items as part of the budget document.

Presently the budget sent to Congress by the President is presented from three different approaches—the administrative budget, the cash budget and the national income accounts budget. They exclude or include various trust funds, receipts and expenditures, loans and other transactions.

Using somewhat different accounting techniques, the commission recommended a single budget presentation that would be more complete and make it easier to evaluate the impact of government activities on the economy and make it easier for Congress to evaluate the consequences of its votes on government programs.

Long Campaign Brings IUE Victory

Springfield, Mass.—Several years of organizing effort by employes of Ren Electronics produced a National Labor Relations Board election victory for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 159-107, with 35 votes challenged. It was the third election at the plant in nearby South Hadley since 1965.

The first election was set aside by the NLRB because of unlawful interference. IUE lost the second vote by a narrower margin, but union supporters in the plant continued building the union with the assistance of IUE and AFL-CIO staff members.

The plant was listed as among the first objectives in the Hamden County cooperative campaign launched by AFL-CIO unions several years ago.

NLRB Revises Requirement To Admit Guilt

The National Labor Relations Board has agreed to tone down the language of a previous order requiring an employer to admit he violated the law when he conducted a private poll of employes to see if they favored a union.

The original order, issued last June 18, directed Harry F. Berggren & Sons, Inc., of Scottsbluff, Neb., to post a notice to employes of his street paving firm saying "we violated the law when we had you vote on the union"—Laborers Local 880.

The notice, which the employer protested, had other sections saying "we will not do this again" and "we will not fire anyone over the union again." The new notice substitutes this language:

"We will not hold unlawful elections to see if you want a union.

"We will not fire you because you join a union or favor a union."

The original language was written to eliminate all legalistic terms and make the meaning clearer. Since then, the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals told the NLRB to modify an order affecting J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., giant textile firm found guilty in four union-smashing drives.

The appeals judges said of an order requiring company officials to read a board notice to assembled employes of 43 Stevens plants in North and South Carolina: the order "has an element not of obeisance, as the company claims, but of some humiliation."

It ordered Stevens to stop breaking the law but permitted the notice-reading by NLRB officials, if management would be too embarrassed, at 20 plants where the NLRB found unfair company practices instead of all 43 Carolina plants.

New Frontiers in Culture:

Labor, Industry Encourage Merger of Art, Technology

New York—A program to team artists and engineers on specific cultural projects related to the world's advancing technology was announced here with the joint support of labor and management.

Allied in the program are the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, Inc., and Experiments in Arts & Technology, Inc. Both groups are non-profit organizations broadly representative of industry and labor.

The foundation, whose co-chairmen are Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists and Vice Pres. Frank Gallucci of Essex Wire Corp., was set up in 1962 with the goal of encouraging the use of automation while seeking solutions to the employment problems it creates.

EAT, headed by Dr. William Kluver, an electronics engineer specializing in laser research at the Bell Laboratories, was recently established "to catalyze the interaction of industry, technology and the arts" by encouraging and helping artists and scientists to collaborate on specific projects. It has already received more than 300 applications for such aid.

Pres. Herman Kenin of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes is a member of the EAT executive board, as is New York Arbitrator Theodore W. Kheel, president of the foundation. Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO is on the EAT advisory committee.

Alliance Announced

Kheel and Dr. Kluver, announcing the alliance of the two groups at a press conference here, said both organizations have similar objectives in that they "seek to enhance the contribution the new technology can make in providing individuals in our society today with new opportunities for self-fulfillment."

The foundation, they noted, addresses itself primarily to the business or industrial worker, whereas EAT is concerned about "the separation of the artist and the engineer when both have much to contribute to each other."

Kenin, who is president of the Musicians and an AFL-CIO vice president, said union members represented by the SPACE council are concerned "as practitioners in the arts and sciences . . . about the growing chasm between the disciplines . . . the growing impersonalization of their work" and "the frustrations they face in attempting to employ their knowledge and talents in making . . . a valid contribution to our civilization."

He stressed, too, the role of union members as consumers and audiences concerned with "the quality of the society to which they are asked to contribute their knowledge and talents."

EAT Vice Pres. Robert Rauschenberg, one of the nation's foremost artists who has made extensive use of machinery and electronics in sculptural assemblies, said he views the alliance of art with technology as "an exciting challenge."

"Nobody knows the kind of art that will be created if two or three men in diverse fields become collaborators," he observed.

Artists already have sought EAT's aid in solving problems involving synthetic fabrics, pigments, enamel finishes, translucent spheres, micro-organisms, electromagnetics, and "the range of sensory perception."

Works displayed at the press conference included a large drawing of a nude produced by a computer from information gathered from a photo transparency by a scanning device and stored on magnetic tape.

EAT will make its headquarters in the foundation's new building at 49 East 68th St., to be known as Automation House. An immediate objective is collaboration between the two groups to make Automation House a showcase for the merger of the arts and technology.

The announcement said Rauschenberg will head a team of artists working with the foundation's architect, Richard D. Kaplan, in designing the building as a center of communications employing the latest electronic equipment and building materials in functional art forms.

EAT Designed

Member engineers from EAT will help design the electronic and technical installations, which will be used by both EAT and the foundation-sponsored Institute of Collective Bargaining and Center for Job Training Information. Automation House also will be used to display art work produced by artist-engineer teams.

In addition, the foundation will aid EAT in fund-raising and administration. Kheel and Dr. Kluver said EAT will have an annual budget of $100,000 financed by annual dues from individuals, corporations and labor organizations. Specific projects involving artists and engineers will be underwritten by contributions from industry and foundations, the announcement said..

School Needs Stressed At Florida Convention

Hollywood, Fla.—Delegates to the Florida AFL-CIO convention here voiced strong concern over inadequacies in the state's public school system and appealed to the legislature for action to correct them.

The legislature will meet in a special session in November to deal with a school crisis. Thousands of teachers have submitted resignations to be effective if lawmakers do not provide more money for schools and teachers' salaries.

One resolution sent to each member of the state House and Senate called for legislation to provide additional funds for teachers salaries, new schools and expanded classrooms and improved transportation for students.

Another, calling for Florida unionists to join the fight for better schools, warned, "If we do not awaken to the needs of our educational system and make our demands for improvements known to our legislators and governor, the progress of this and future generations will be imperiled."

In another resolution, the convention urged Congress to enact pending appropriations for jobs, housing and education programs "so necessary to alleviate the impoverished conditions of millions of Americans."

In other actions, the 394 delegates supported legislation to give federal employes a pay increase, asked Congress to probe the "shocking" increase in hospital and medical care costs and called for new safeguards against wiretapping, eavesdropping and other invasions of privacy.

In reports from the federation's three executive officers, Pres. Charles Harris stressed the importance of labor's legislative programs, First Vice Pres. Art Hallgren emphasized political action and Sec.-Treas. William E. Allen gave a detailed financial report.

Their terms were not up for election this year but the delegates did elect a full slate of 12 district vice presidents and three vice presidents at large.

Main speakers included Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.); State Treas. Broward Williams; Walter Lightsey, labor member, Florida Industrial Commission; Esther Murray, Eastern Area Dir. of Women's Activities for COPE; Daniel Powell, COPE area director; and Joseph Chenault, Labor Dept. regional director.

Disputes Plan Sanctions Lifted from Rail Firemen

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has removed sanctions imposed against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen under Article XXI of the federation's constitution and has restored full rights to the union following its fulfillment of constitutional requirements relating to the removal of such sanctions.

The sanctions had been imposed effective last June 6 after a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council found the union to be in non-compliance with the decision of an impartial umpire under the federation's internal disputes procedures.

The subcommittee's findings followed the refusal of the union to "withdraw its petition before the National Labor Relations Board as complained of by the United Steelworkers of America, involving the Kennecott Copper Corp., Utah Copper Division."

The NLRB election subsequently was held and was won by the Steelworkers. The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen later appealed for removal of the sanctions and Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel assented.

Meany removed the sanctions following receipt from the union of the statement required under Section 16 of Article XXI that it intends to comply henceforth with the provisions of the article.

Unions still remaining in non-compliance and subject to sanctions are the Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union, Brother of Railroad Signalmen of America, Journeymen Stonecutters of North America, Switchmen's Union of North America and the Intl. Typographical Union.

House Acts 324 to 44:

Independent Status Voted for Maritime

(Continued from Page 1)

would be composed of the administrator and two additional members also appointed by the President.

The agency would have all the functions, powers and duties of the Sec. of Commerce and other offices in the department under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 transferred to and vested in the administrator and the board.

In debate preceding House passage, many Democrats and Republicans alike pointed to deterioration in the nation's merchant marine and contended that its revival depends upon the concentration of an independent agency.

Strong Support

Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), floor manager of the bill, cited the fact that 104 members of the House had previously introduced bills to accomplish the purpose of the measure being considered.

"This is a clear indication of the strong sentiment in the House in favor of this legislation," he declared.

He recalled that following World War I the nation's merchant marine steadily deteriorated until 1936 when Congress "stepped into the breach" to pass the Merchant Marine Act which established an independent maritime commission.

The commission, he continued, built up the merchant marine over the next 14 years, only to be "downgraded" in 1950 when it was absorbed as a Commerce Dept. agency, a status it has remained in for the past 17 years.

Noting that the merchant marine "is currently suffering its lowest ebb in more than 30 years," Garmatz added:

"I submit it is not coincidence that the decline . . . developed and accelerated ever since the commission was robbed of its independence and submerged and emasculated by a larger agency—the Dept. of Commerce."

As for shifting maritime activities to the Transportation Dept., that would do no good since it would be merely transferring the same organizational structure "which has been so ineffective over the past 17 years," Garmatz added.

"What we need," he concluded, "is an independent agency with an administrator who thinks, talks and acts exclusively for the efficient administration of our maritime policy."

The House, by its vote, showed its overwhelming agreement.

KANSAS CITY Mayor Ilus Davis signs Communications Workers petition calling on Congress to provide jobs, housing and education to eliminate causes of rioting. Standing, from left, are Byrl Lehman, CWA staff representative; Bertha Van Sittert, president of the Kansas City CWA council and of Local 6323, and Walter J. Taylor, CWA staff representative. The union is conducting a nationwide signature campaign.

Arizona Firm Signs First Copper Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

firms—Kennecott Copper Corp., Anaconda Co., Phelps Dodge Corp. and Miami Copper Co. The others are the American Smelting & Refining Co., Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. and the U.S. Metals Co.

The companies made one wage offer, ranging in value from 30-35 cents an hour, before the walkout. Recently the unions offered to settle with Kennecott for 99 cents over three years.

New Gains Made

The Pima agreement includes successive increases of 12 cents an hour on Sept. 1, 1967, 1968 and 1969; a minimum rate for top-rated jobs of $2.98 an hour by Sept. 1, 1969; major pension plan improvements; an additional paid holiday—Dec. 24; improved medical coverage, and full company payment of all group life insurance costs.

Pension improvements called unique by the unions will provide a monthly benefit of $5 times years of service for both active and currently retired employes; full pensions after 30 years regardless of age; coverage for the widows of both active and retired employes; a monthly supplement of $130 for disabled employes; and improved coverage for those on early retirement, forced retirement or retirement before social security entitlement.

The Pima settlement involves members of the Steelworkers, Operating Engineers, Laborers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Teamsters.

Other unions with members in the copper industry are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Molders, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Blacksmiths, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen and the Office & Professional Employes.

Intensive Auto Talks Narrow Issues Gap

(Continued from Page 1)

equity and justice to which Ford workers are entitled. We shall make every effort to reach a sound and equitable agreement at the earliest possible date."

The wire went out after conflicting reports of progress were made by the two major news services—one that the two sides were close to agreement, the other that settlement appears "still not close."

The negotiating pace quickened after Ford strikers had walked picket lines for more than a month. Management asked for new talks two days after 2,400 delegates from all UAW local unions met here in special convention and voted a dues increase that will put $20 million more a month into the union strike fund for the duration of the contract crisis.

The union's strike fund stood at $51.6 million on Oct. 8 with Ford strike benefit payments reducing it by more than $4 million a week, rising to $5 million a week when insurance and health plan payments are added.

When the Ford strike is settled, the union will turn its attention to General Motors and Chrysler Corp., where 475,000 union members remain working without a contract. After that comes American Motors, where 25,000 members work under an extended pact.

Also on strike are 26,000 workers at Caterpillar Tractor Co. plants in five states. Out since Oct. 1, they were reported moving closer to settlement in contract talks at Peoria, Ill.

Delayed Offer

The Big 3 auto manufacturers waited until Aug. 29 to make their first contract offers to the UAW in separate talks that got under way July 10. They proposed new three-year agreements with benefits they estimated at nearly 4 percent a year, but union statisticians said the identical offers would give workers only 1 cent an hour or less in "new" money this year.

Locals representing all Big 3 workers voted overwhelmingly for strike sanction unless management's offer was improved. When the contract deadline arrived without any further offer, UAW members struck Ford but stayed on the job at Chrysler and GM plants until further notice.

Union objectives, outlined earlier by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, include a substantial wage increase for every worker, improved job security, shorter work time, pension improvements including early retirement, wage parity for Canadian auto workers and skilled tradesmen, and replacement of the "degrading" hourly wage system with an annual income guarantee like that given office employes and company executives.

While the Ford strike continued, more than 60,000 union members enrolled in labor education classes reviewing issues lying at the heart of the strike, the state of the U.S. and Canadian economies, the need for vigorous political action, and other problems.

Strikers who attend class for two hours every week are given credits equivalent to those they could have earned by taking a turn on the picket line. Visual aids include a four-page brochure titled "You—and Your Share of Ford Progress;" charts, films and handbills.

More than 100 UAW staff members and volunteers are conducting classes under a program worked out by UAW Education Dir. Carroll Hutton and UAW Ford Dir. Ken Bannon.

AFL-CIO Brief Backs Job Rights of Strikers

The AFL-CIO has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to find that Fleetwood Trailer Co., Riverside, Calif., violated the National Labor Relations Act in ignoring reinstatement applications from employes who had been on strike.

The question, the AFL-CIO said in a "friend of the court" brief, is whether an employer violates the law "when he refuses to honor continuing applications for reinstatement as jobs open up and at the first available opportunity."

It pointed out that the Supreme Court in a case involving Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., had previously decided that an employer violates the law when he refuses reinstatement to workers who apply for jobs that are available.

The same principle is involved in the Fleetwood case, federation attorneys declared.

In August, 1964, the Carpenters struck Fleetwood in a contract dispute. The strike lasted only two weeks. Some workers got their jobs back when it was ended. However, others submitted job applications that were passed over during a period in which the firm hired new employes.

Six strikers, who saw the trailer manufacturer hire new workers while their applications were pending, took their grievance to the National Labor Relations Board.

In 1965, the board found that Fleetwood had violated the Act. Although the six workers were later rehired by the firm, the NLRB said they must be reimbursed in pay and given seniority rights for the period in which they were passed over.

Fleetwood appealed the board's ruling and in 1966 the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California reversed the board in a 2-to-1 decision. The NLRB now has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Compelling Reason

The AFL-CIO brief cited a "simple and compelling" reason to support a conclusion that an employer cannot prefer new job seekers to strikers applying for reinstatement, even where the strikers must wait for future openings:

"Congress specifically provided," it asserted, "that strikers do not lose their status as employes, unless they forfeit it." Another section of the labor law contains "a firm, clear guarantee against employer action to destroy that status."

In another aspect to the case, the board qualified its ruling against Fleetwood with an assumption there was no violation if the striker's job was considered permanently abolished or filled by a permanent replacement at the time the striker has made application for his reinstatement.

However, the AFL-CIO said "we believe this qualification is incorrect." It called upon the Supreme Court to decide that "an employer must honor a striker's continuing application for reinstatement" without regard to any permanency standard.

Company Ads Boast Of Union Contract

Ithaca, N.Y. — The Morse Chain, a division of Borg-Warner, got a fringe benefit of its own from its new two-year contract with Machinists Local 1607 here.

The contract gave IAM members annual raises of 5 to 6.5 percent, increased hospitalization and surgical insurance, longer vacations and other benefit improvements.

It gave management ammunition for its help-wanted ads in the Ithaca Journal, which now boast that new hires can "share in the increased benefits resulting from recent successful contract negotiations."

Mental Health Program Developed by ACWA

New York—Union business agents and psychiatrists have worked together to help more than 400 members of the Clothing Workers overcome mental health problems which affected their job performance.

The techniques they used were discussed at a Labor-Mental Health Conference, sponsored by the ACWA New York Joint Board and its Sidney Hillman Health Center. The 120 participants included officers and staff members of a number of unions and representatives of community health centers.

The ACWA's mental health program is co-sponsored by the New York Clothing Manufacturers Association and financed in large part by federal grants.

Union business agents told the conference of their experiences in finding and dealing with workers who could benefit from the project.

D. Robert Navarre, a psychiatrist who served as clinical director of the project, said a significant factor in the success of the program was the patient's "sense of belonging" and his knowledge that the union was interested in his welfare.

He said this trust in the union's desire to help him made the patient more willing to accept advice.

Dr. Hyman J. Weiner, project director, said the program "didn't try to cure the causes of the workers' problems, but simply to overcome the symptoms. Our goal was to find those clothing workers with personal mental health problems that interfered with their work, and help them overcome these problems to return to the job or get another job."

He reported that about half the workers treated responded successfully within four sessions, and the maximum time spent by any of the group was six months.

Dr. Weiner said the study also disproved the view that blue collar workers would not respond well to treatment. In a number of cases, he said, they responded more quickly than would be expected of white collar workers with similar problems.

Dr. Norris Brand, director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center and conference chairman, said the project developed as a follow-up to physical rehabilitation program the union had undertaken.

The approach to workers' mental health problems was demonstrated when two members of the project staff acted out a typical first interview session between a patient and a psychiatrist.

Rats, Hunger and the GOP

THE CALLOUS DISREGARD for human misery and suffering by the GOP-led coalition in the House has surfaced again in the rejection by the House Agriculture Committee of a bill calling for $75 million to be spent over two years for emergency food and medical services to prevent human suffering or death.

The measure had sped through the Senate on a voice vote over two months ago as a result of disclosures that in Mississippi and elsewhere children and adults were on the verge of starvation and unable to obtain badly needed medical care. The measure carried the imprint of the conservative senators from Mississippi—a state where conditions were most shocking.

But the House Agriculture Committee, by a 22 to 7 vote, tabled the bill and adopted instead a resolution calling for a study to determine the extent and location of serious hunger, with an interim report requested in six months. The Senate bill had called for a six-month study in addition to the $75 million.

The action by the GOP-led group in the committee—the seven opposing tabling were all Democrats—comes after the incredible action of the House in rejecting a rat control bill under the direction of the same coalition. The outcry was so intense and widespread that the House later reversed its action and voted the funds.

The Republicans apparently learned nothing from the rat control fiasco, although some of the more liberal GOP House members are now trying to revive the tabled hunger bill as an amendment to the poverty legislation.

But the damage has been done. Two months have elapsed since the Senate action and the hunger and health crisis is still present in Mississippi and elsewhere.

The Republican-led coalition has a second chance to face up to the need to act in modern, humane terms to the suffering of fellow Americans. Perhaps a rereading of the rat control controversy will help them remember that Americans are compassionate and will not tolerate hunger and malnutrition.

Using Our Wealth

THE SINGLE overriding fact about the nation's economy is that by the end of 1967 the total value of all goods and services produced will be at the $800 billion level and that this once undreamed of figure is the result of 80 months of almost consecutive economic growth.

According to the Commerce Department's latest report, the gross national product has increased $156 billion since 1964. Allowing for price increases, the real value of the GNP has increased about $100 billion—a tremendous sum reflecting the wealth and economic strength of the nation.

In face of this continuing, solid growth, the sheer hypocrisy of those who would cut back on anti-poverty programs, of those who would deny critically needed aid to the cities and the urban areas takes on a particularly hollow ring.

To a nation with an $800 billion economy the question is no longer "can we afford this" but how and where can we use our resources to continue our growth and bring justice and equity to all Americans.

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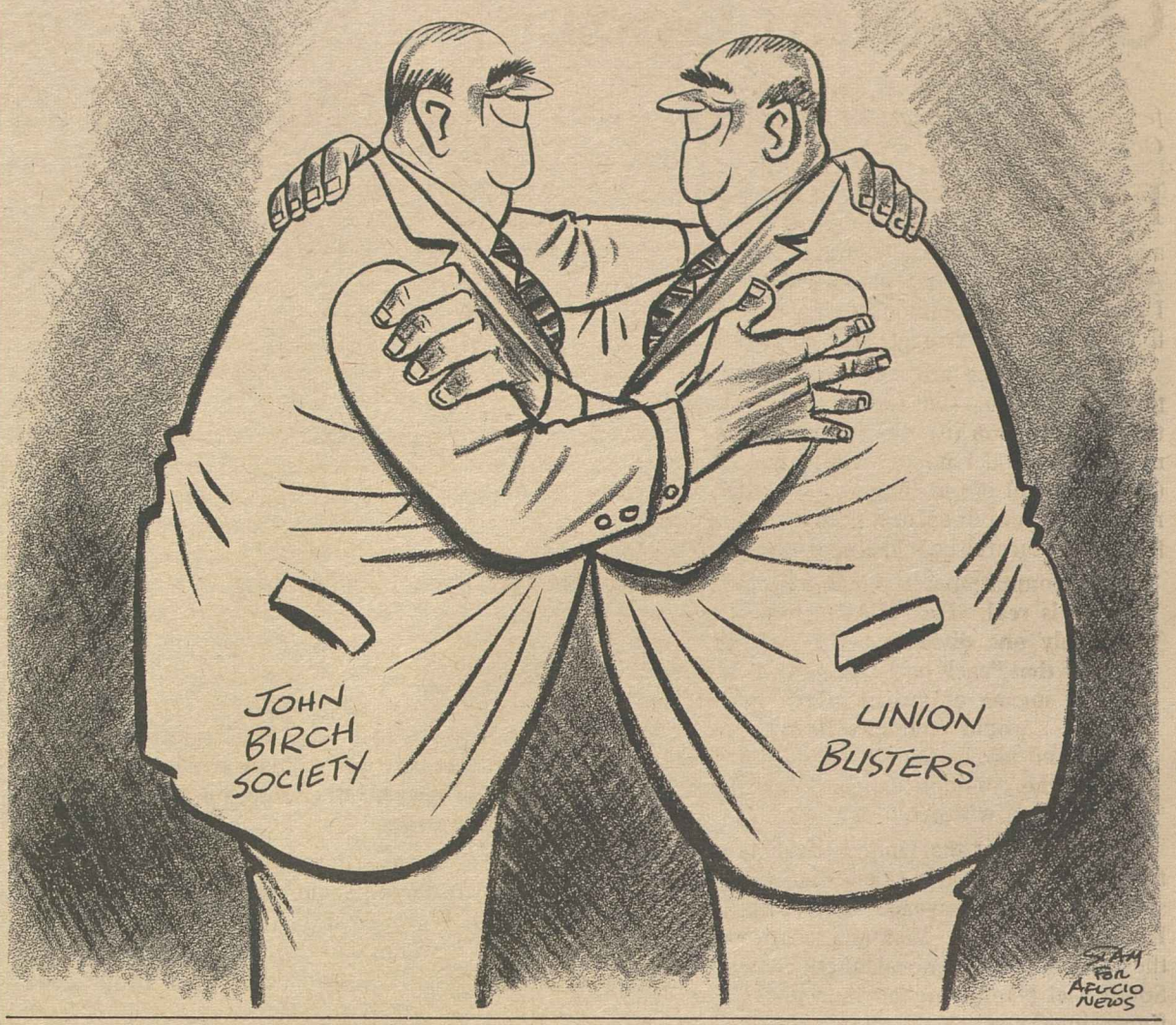

'Iron-Willed Industrialists':

Union-Haters Hold Key Posts In Birch Society Leadership

TRADE UNIONS are prime opponents for the top policy makers of the John Birch Society, according to a survey just released by the Institute for American Democracy (IAD).

Industrialists with long records of fighting unions dominate the policy-setting Birch Council, the survey shows.

A militant and highly effective union foe is the No. 2 man in the Birch Society—William Grede, chairman of the Birch Society's executive committee, and a past president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Last July 4, he told a cheering Birch audience in Boston that citizens "should cross the street to cross picket lines."

"The big Birchers' deeds speak even louder than their words," Charles R. Baker, IAD's executive director, asserts in the institute's newsletter, Homefront.

Grede, for example, twice took 6-month-long strikes, would not sign a contract with worker representatives in either plant. He has largely ignored four NLRB union victories and even a court order to bargain. He has managed to keep unions out of eight of his nine foundries. Workers in the ninth (Marshall, Mich.) foundry were represented by the UAW when he acquired it.

Fourteen of the 24 members of the Birch Council are presently operating companies under non-union conditions, the study shows.

"We did not find a single company dominated by a Birch Council member which has a normal collective bargaining relationship with AFL-CIO unions," Baker asserted.

Several big Birchers head companies which have been long-time targets for union organizing efforts. Baker concludes the Birch Council members "have been remarkably successful in keeping their own companies free of the union taint."

SCOFFING AT press caricatures of the Birch Society, Baker asserted both the 24-man JBS Council and 5-man executive committee "are dominated by iron-willed industrialists."

He said that despite all the propaganda the society produced characterizing itself as a "patriotic organization," policy makers direct the bulk of the Birch thrust against those who "interfere with their way of doing business."

"They are annoyed with government, and they constantly seek to discredit the democratic process," he notes. "Since trade unions generally provide effective opposition to the Birch stance on all these matters, the trade union movement is generally viewed as a hostile force," he adds.

The Birch Executive Committee is composed of Grede, a Milwaukee resident; Robert W. Stoddard, of Worcester, Mass., president of Wyman-Gordon; A. G. Heinsohn, Jr., president of Spindale Mills in North Carolina and Cherokee Textile Mills in Tennessee; Col. Laurence E. Bunker (ret.), former personal aide to the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur; and attorney Robert H. Montgomery.

Stoddard's Wyman-Gordon Co. (2,000 employes—machine tools) has repulsed several organizing efforts. Stoddard is also chairman of the board of the Worcester Telegram, which once rebuffed the American Newspaper Guild.

Heinsohn's textile mills likewise have turned back several organizing drives, and the Heinsohn interests contribute to many right-wing causes including the radio-TV "forum" of long-time labor foe, Dean Clarence Manion.

Robert Love (Love Box Co.) and Fred Koch (president of Rock Island Oil & Refining) gained prominence in far right circles with their work in getting Kansas voters to pass a right-to-work law. Workers at Love Box and Rock Island Oil still have no union representation. Recently, NLRB found Love Box guilty of unfair labor practices.

Another noted anti-labor member of the Birch Council is F. Gano Chance, president of the A. B. Chance Co. This company's domination of Centralia, Mo., has become a classic in sociological studies. It is the subject of a National Educational Television half-hour documentary called, "The Right Takes Over."

Other union-opposing employers on the Birch Council are John T. Brown, vice president of Milwaukee's Falk Corp. (2,600 employes, gear and shaft couplings); Tom Anderson, biggest U.S. publisher of agricultural and ranch magazines; Arizona banker Frank Cullen Brophy, who also heads Libbey Fruit Packing Co.; and N. Floyd McGowin, president of the W. T. Smith Lumber Co., in Chapman, Ala.

The biggest Birch advertising source appears to be the Allen-Bradley Co., a Milwaukee firm once headed by a JBS endorser, the late Harry L. Bradley. It takes a full-page color ad on the back of each issue of the Birch Society's monthly magazine, American Opinion.

While helping the Far Right in this fashion, Allen-Bradley does have contractual relations with a union. The United Electrical Workers, expelled from the CIO in 1949 for Communist domination, represents A-B's 5,400 employes.

Rusk Answers Critics:

Lasting Peace, Security Termed Overriding Goal of U.S. in Asia

The following is excerpted from a news conference held by Secretary of State Dean Rusk on Oct. 13, 1967.

I **FIND** no significant body of American opinion which would have us withdraw from Viet Nam and abandon Southeast Asia to the fate which Asian communism has planned for it. Similarly, I find no serious opinion among us which wishes to transform this struggle into a general war.

We Americans are, therefore, debating variations on a theme—but the theme is a central position resting upon (a) the need to meet our commitments and defend our vital national interests; (b) the pursuit of our limited objectives by limited means, and (c) our earnest desire to bring this conflict to a peaceful conclusion as soon as possible.

Our commitment is clear and our national interest is real. The SEATO treaty, approved with only one dissenting vote by our Senate, declares that "each party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area . . . would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger." The treaty says "each party" will act.

The fidelity of the United States is not subject to the veto of some other signatory—and five signatories have engaged their forces alongside Korean and South Vietnamese troops. Indeed, the proportion of non-United States forces in South Viet Nam is greater than non-United States forces in Korea.

Our several alliances in the Pacific reflect our profound interest in peace in the Pacific, no less vital to us as a nation than is peace in our own hemisphere or in the NATO area.

I have heard the word "credibility" injected into our domestic debate. Let me say, as solemnly as I can, that those who would place in question the credibility of the pledged word of the United States under our mutual security treaties would subject this nation to mortal danger.

If any who would be our adversary should suppose that our treaties are a bluff, or will be abandoned if the going gets tough, the result could be catastrophe for all mankind.

It is not easy for our people to wage a struggle by limited means for limited objectives. We Americans are an impatient people—a quality which has helped to build a great nation. The present impatience about Viet Nam is thoroughly understandable—and is shared by those who carry official responsibility. But our overriding object is—and must be—the establishment of a reliable peace.

It is easy to rush into total catastrophe. It requires courage and determination to act with both firmness and restraint in the interest of peace. An examination of all the crises in which we have been involved since 1945 will show, I think, the supremacy of the objective of a reliable peace.

* * *

WITHIN THE NEXT decade or two, there will be a billion Chinese on the mainland, armed with nuclear weapons, with no certainty about what their attitude toward the rest of Asia will be.

Now the free nations of Asia will make up at least a billion people. They don't want China to overrun them on the basis of a doctrine of the world revolution.

The militancy of China has isolated China, even within the Communist world, but they have not drawn back from it. They have reaffirmed it, as recently as their reception of their great and good friend, Albania.

Now we believe that the free nations of Asia must brace themselves, get themselves set with secure, progressive, stable institutions of their own, with cooperation among the free nations of Asia —stretching from Korea and Japan right around to the subcontinent—if there is to be peace in Asia over the next 10 or 20 years.

We would hope that in China there would emerge a generation of leadership that would think seriously about what is called "peaceful coexistence," that would recognize the pragmatic necessity for human beings to live together in peace, rather than on a basis of continuing warfare.

Now these are vitally important matters to us, who are both a Pacific and an Atlantic power. After all, World War II hit us from the Pacific, and Asia is where two-thirds of the world's people live. So we have a tremendous stake in the ability of the free nations of Asia to live in peace; and to turn the interests of people in mainland China to the pragmatic requirements of their own people, and away from a doctrinaire and ideological adventurism abroad.

* * *

IF CHINA PUSHES OUT against those with whom we have alliances, then we have a problem, but so does China. If China pushes out against the Soviet Union, both China and the Soviet Union have a problem.

We are not picking out Peking as some sort of special enemy. Peking has nominated itself by proclaiming a militant doctrine of the world revolution, and doing something about it. This is not a theoretical debate; they are doing something about it.

Now we can live at peace—we have not had a war with the Soviet Union, in 50 years of coexistence, since their revolution. We are not ourselves embarked upon an ideological campaign to destroy anybody who calls themselves Communist. But we are interested in the kind of world structure sketched in Articles I and II of the United Nations Charter, in which all nations, large and small, have a right to live in peace.

And the aggressors nominate themselves—we don't choose them—the aggressors nominate themselves by what they say and do. And when they do, then those who are genuinely interested in peace have a problem on their hands, and sometimes we are tested, and we find out what kind of people we are.

Tighter Enforcement Asked:

Chavez Raps Border Service Laxity on Strikebreaker Ban

A **TOP** AFL-CIO farm official charged that the U.S. Immigration Service was not enforcing the law on the Mexican border.

"A ready supply of strikebreakers" daily crosses the border into Texas and California, Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, said on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Despite a federal government ban on Mexican nationals working as strikebreakers, Chavez said the Immigration Service "has not done its job."

He recalled one instance when the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee asked for an investigation into suspected violations in the Bakersfield, Calif., area. "We were told, point-blank," that the Service wouldn't investigate because "they would incur the wrath of the growers," he asserted.

"This is the kind of attitude we are confronted with," Chavez said, calling for tighter enforcement of the law that applies to the 44,000 Mexican nationals who cross the border every day to work at farm, service and industrial jobs in the United States.

HE SAID he was "very encouraged by the response" to his recent testimony before a Senate subcommittee looking into the situation. Interest in and awareness of the problem are growing, he said, and that will be the key to solving it.

Chavez renewed labor's call for extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers, pointing out that without coverage of the law, "you can go to a farm and sign up 100 percent of the workers" and still have to strike in order to get recognition of the union.

Reporters questioning Chavez on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Neil Gilbride, Washington correspondent for the Associated Press, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

"HOLDER IN DUE COURSE," is one of those fancy legal phrases behind which a good many thousands of Americans have been financially ruined and a good many highly respectable banks have made a lot of money.

It is a phrase that has cropped up prominently in recent newspaper revelations of how poor people—mostly Negroes—have been victimized by unscrupulous builders or storekeepers who sell them their services at extortionate prices, sell the installment notes they sign to banks or other financial institutions and leave the victims holding the bag when the new roof leaks or the furniture collapses.

In a number of cases, the victims have signed second mortgages on their homes without knowing what they were doing and now find themselves threatened with the loss of their homes. In many of these cases, the victim finds that he no longer owes the money to the man or company with which he originally did business, but to a complete stranger—the "holder in due course"—who rejects any of the obligations assumed by the company which did the original business.

What happens repeatedly is this: A fly-by-night company sells a poor, frequently ignorant family on a deal to fix the roof. The price is jacked up as the deal goes along until suddenly the customer finds himself owing several thousands of dollars. He signs a note to pay the debt off in installments with exorbitant, but hidden interest rates. In some cases the "note" turns out to be a second mortgage.

The company then rushes off—frequently within a matter of hours—and discounts the note either with a bank or some other financial institution that specializes in such transactions. The "discount" is generally enormous—as high as 40 percent has been reported in some instances.

The sloppy roof job starts to leak and the customer complains but can get no satisfaction. He says "O.K., I won't pay any more on the job." But the end of the month comes and he gets a bill—not from the company with which he dealt, but from a third party—the "holder in due course," who rejects any responsibility for the repairs or anything else.

Yet, the note can be collected and the second mortgage can be foreclosed. Both things happen repeatedly.

THE WHOLE RUN-AROUND is perfectly legal under today's laws unless clear fraud on the part of the buyer of the note can be proved. The assumption is that the note was discounted or the second mortgage transferred in "good faith." For the poor victim, already burdened down with debt, proving fraud is extremely difficult. And he is doubly in a poor position when he finds that he owes the money to some bank or financial institution which may very well be in cahoots with the original exploiter to begin with.

Members of Congress are getting interested in the "despicable racket," as one of them put it. Among reform proposals are legislation that would outlaw deceptive sales practices; that would give homeowners time to think about the contract and pull out of it before it is too late; that would limit financing charges that are tacked on unexpectedly at the last minute; that would give home owners greater protection on mortgage foreclosures, and that would set up a "consumer protection office" to step in and help the victims of fraud.

One of the most important of the suggestions is elimination of the present legal protection given to "holders in due course."

In a recent New Jersey case a judge decided that the "holder in due course" made a business of buying up notes and mortgages from companies that had records of shady transactions. He took away the "holder in due course" protection.

What is clear is that courts are beginning to look behind what obviously has become a fiction in many cases—the "innocence" of the "holder in due course" and the role that he plays in the fleecing of more than equally innocent people. Congress might well do the same.

LAX LAW ENFORCEMENT by the U.S. Immigration Service permits "a ready supply of strikebreakers" to cross daily from Mexico into Texas and California, Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Neil Gilbride (left), of the Associated Press and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., on the public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT over Mutual Radio.

LABOR HISTORY, collective bargaining and National Labor Relations Board procedures are the subjects being studied by members of District of Columbia unions in three 8-week courses jointly sponsored by American University's Labor Studies Center and the Washington Central Labor Council. Center Dir. John R. Mackenzie lectures to an opening session.

In 75th Anniversary Year:

Transit Union Marks Major Wage Gains

New Orleans—"Exceptional" progress in the drive to establish a $4 an hour minimum rate for bus operators was reported by Pres. John M. Elliott to the Amalgamated Transit Union's 39th convention here.

Elliott told the more than 400 delegates that 45 local divisions of the union have established pay rates for bus operators in excess of $3 an hour.

Leading the drive, he noted, is ATU Div. 1179, New York City, at $3.80 an hour for Green Bus Line operators with another 5 cents due next Jan. 1 and a contract guarantee of a matching increase if the New York Transit Authority establishes an hourly rate of $4 or more before the expiration of the division's contract.

Elliott called these rates "tops for urban transit workers anyplace in the world." And, he reported, another target of the union — a $5-an-hour minimum rate for mechanics — has been exceeded by Div. 1181 for lead mechanics on Varsity Bus, Inc. in New York City.

The ATU president's report also cited progress under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. The Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, he noted, already has approved 163 projects, representing $335 million in grants. More than $100 million in additional grants are being held up, he said, until the communities and transit systems involved comply fully with the act by entering labor agreements protecting their employes.

Pres. Johnson, in a message to the delegates, congratulated the ATU on its 75th anniversary year and on its "constructive role in our national effort to develop the comprehensive mass-transit systems so essential to our rapidly expanding cities."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, principal speaker on the opening day of the convention, noted that urban mass transit is a critical element in revitalizing the nation's cities and urged ATU members to "make your opinions and expert knowledge in this area known."

Traffic and transit problems—problems of getting to and from the job—add hours to daily working time in metropolitan areas, Schnitzler pointed out.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller gave the delegates a detailed assessment of the issues facing Congress and declared that "this is, frankly, a very bad Congress." He cited the defeat of 41 liberal House members in the 1966 election and observed: "When you lose 41 good friends in one election, you are in trouble."

What is at stake in Congress now, Biemiller declared, is the concept that "the government of the United States shall be used to promote the welfare of the United States."

He took issue with contentions of the budget-cutters in the House that the government "is doing too much."

"We not only don't think the government is doing too much," he said, "we don't think it is doing enough.

The 'Screamers'

The very people in Congress who are "screaming the loudest" for budget cuts of $5 billion to $8 billion, he observed, "block out" about $115 billion of the $140 billion total they say is "untouchable."

"But the $25 billion which they want to touch," he said, "is the money for education, for welfare, for manpower training, for salaries of government officials—that kind of money, the money in which you and I have probably the greatest interest of all."

Biemiller urged the delegates: "For heaven's sake, get in touch with your congressmen and senators" to let them know how "the people back home" feel about these issues.

Earlier, the convention heard national COPE Dir. Al Barkan appeal for a vast educational effort at the local union level so that union members will not "get sidetracked" by "phony issues" before the 1968 election as they were in 1966.

Because of liberal losses in 1966, Barkan said, union rights are now under sharp attack by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce. He noted that bills have been introduced in Congress to abolish the National Labor Relations Board and establish a system of "labor courts," to outlaw industry-wide and multi-plant bargaining, to prohibit union political action, to pass a national "right-to-work" law.

"That is the goal," Barkan declared. "Weaken unions, weaken contracts, cut wages, destroy decent working conditions."

He urged the delegates to do "the educational job that must be done between now and next November, using every form of communication there is . . ."

Officers Elected

The convention re-elected Elliott, Executive Vice Pres. Edward W. Oliver and Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo and all but one executive board member and one vice president as Board Member John W. Connally of San Antonio, Tex., and Vice Pres. James McGinnity of Detroit announced their retirement.

Vice Pres. C. M. Shaw of Shreveport, La., was elected to the board, and three new vice presidents were named, George Link of New York City, Charles W. Hunter of Dallas, Tex., and Donald Hutchinson of Toledo, O.

Delaware AFL-CIO Sets Up Scholarships

Rehoboth Beach, Del.—An address by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and actions setting up a scholarship program and pressing for expansion of junior colleges in the state highlighted sessions of the Delaware AFL-CIO convention here.

The convention's 297 delegates—a record high attendance—adopted resolutions supporting the war on poverty, Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam policy, expanded apprenticeship training, strengthened community services by unions and improved workmen's compensation.

The convention, which meets annually, also elected members of the 27-member federation executive board and a new vice president, John A. Campanelli, to fill the unexpired term of Harold Janvier, who resigned in April.

The state AFL-CIO's three principal officers—president, secretary-treasurer and vice president—are elected every three years. Present terms expire in 1969. The other top officers are Pres. Clement J. Lemon and Sec.-Treas. Charles X. Ryan.

Nelson urged labor to continue and expand its "dedicated efforts" on behalf of the American consumer—particularly in the area of increasing safety, clarifying credit procedures and bringing down "unconscionable, unjustifiably high" drug prices.

A member of a Senate Monopoly subcommittee that is investigating drug prices, Nelson said that hearings to date show that the "American consumer pays a higher price for drugs than any other consumer in the world, even though most of these drugs come from the same U.S. manufacturers."

Another speaker, Pres. John A. Bivens of Delaware Technical & Community College in Georgetown—the state's first junior college, established early this year—praised Delaware labor as a "decisive force" in getting junior colleges established in the state.

Unions Led Drive

Unions pushed for a junior college program for more than 10 years and the legislature authorized it in 1965. Plans call for two more junior colleges, one in New Castle, the other in Kent. Gov. Charles L. Terry Jr. has appointed Lemon to the board of trustees of the college in Georgetown.

Terry, former Rep. Harris B. McDowell (D) and AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis were among other speakers.

Delegates approved a new college scholarship program through which the federation will provide three annual $500 scholarships to sons and daughters of union members in the state, beginning next year.

Political Goals Stressed in Massachusetts

Boston — Vigorous political action to achieve labor's legislative goals at state and national levels was urged in speeches, reports and resolutions at the 10th convention of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO.

Officers of the state labor council, in their report to the convention, noted that the sharp loss of liberal strength had killed any chance in the 90th Congress of winning repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the "right-to-work" proviso—and had blocked, curtailed or stalled many progressive bills.

A strong COPE resolution adopted by the delegates stressed the urgency of the COPE voluntary dollar drive and voter registration campaigns. It called for wide distribution among union members of the voting records of their congressmen and state representatives.

The convention adopted a legislative program for the coming year keyed principally to improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws. Its major planks include:

- Payment of sickness disability benefits to workers made jobless as a result of illness.
- Payment of unemployment benefits to workers made jobless as a result of a labor dispute.
- Elimination of many of the exemptions from the overtime payment requirements of the state labor standards law.
- A shorter waiting period and higher benefits under the workmen's compensation law and a variable maximum for unemployment insurance benefits based on two-thirds of the average industrial wage in the state.

The convention re-elected the state AFL-CIO's top officers, headed by Pres. Salvatore Camelio, Sec.-Treas. James P. Loughlin, and Executive Vice Presidents Daniel F. Murray and Joseph A. Sullivan.

ILO Begins Planning Golden Anniversary

Geneva, Switzerland—Dir. Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization has named Kalmen Kaplansky as coordinator of ILO's 50th anniversary celebration in 1969. Kaplansky will continue to serve as director of ILO's Canadian office in Ottawa and as special adviser to Morse.

Ships' Doctors On Grace Line Vote for NMU

New York — Physicians aboard Grace Line vessels made medical history when they voted 6-3 in favor of representation by the National Maritime Union in an election conducted by Theodore Kheel, arbiter.

The doctors serve passengers and crewmen on Grace passenger and passenger-cargo ships sailing to foreign ports. They are said to be the first group of privately employed physicians to join a union.

NMU Vice Pres. James J. Martin said the doctors work under "deplorable" conditions and themselves initiated the first move toward union representation.

Contract proposals were drafted by the union in consultation with the doctors and negotiations are "proceeding smoothly," Martin said. The proposals cover wages, working conditions, pension and welfare coverage and professional status.

The NMU is sure, he said, that it will win contract terms that "assure the doctors of standards meeting their needs and befitting their professional status."

Stone Workers Adopt Organizing Program

Louisville, Ky.—The Stone Workers voted to step up the union's organizing pace by providing more funds for local and national drives and by encouraging more members to volunteer their services in local membership campaigns.

Approving the recommendations of Pres. Sam H. Scott and Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson, delegates to the 12th triennial convention agreed in a rollcall vote to add $1 a month to the minimum dues to finance a more vigorous activities program. The margin in the convention's only rollcall was 5 to 1.

Effective next Jan. 1, the union's 130 locals were authorized to begin putting an additional 40 cents a month in the strike benefit fund, an additional 35 cents in the general fund and to keep another 25 cents for local union expenses.

Lawson reported that, while the union won nearly 55 percent of the National Labor Relations Board elections in which it was on the ballot—29 wins, 24 losses since July 1964—membership has gained only slightly since the last convention.

The officers noted that, while some employers have gone out of business because of increased competition from mechanized and automated plants, others are flourishing. The union granted new charters to 23 local unions, established eight directly-affiliated locals and revoked seven charters—four because of plant closings.

Successful organizing campaigns are now in progress, they said, in almost every union district—initiated by workers in potash, marble, brick, granite, sandstone, limestone and miscellaneous industries.

The union recently won bargaining rights at the Kermac Potash Co. in Hobbs, N. M., a new mining operation with some 275 employes. The US&APW was certified after waiting from April to August for the NLRB to rule on challenges—an experience that Lawson called "long, costly and frustrating."

Convention speakers stressed the need for more effective political education activity. They included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan, Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept. and Assistant Labor Sec. Thomas R. Donahue.

The delegates defeated two proposals to lengthen the terms in office of executive board members and top officers. Elections are scheduled for 1968 by referendum.

Hemisphere Air Unions Pledge Unity

Mutual Aid Stressed At 19-Nation Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

rules and standardizing wages and working conditions.

In a colorful opening ceremony, the flags of all participating nations were posted in the conference meeting hall at the Del Prado Hotel. A backdrop proclaimed the conference theme, "Unity in Action." Proceedings were carried in both Spanish and English.

Delegations from five AFL-CIO unions — Machinists, Railway & Airline Clerks, Transport Workers, Air Line Pilots and Flight Engineers — attended the conference and many of them had key roles in its deliberations.

Speakers at opening sessions included Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, Pres. Roy Siemiller of IAM, and Vice Pres. James F. Horst of the Transport Workers, who directs the union's airline division.

Pres. William A. Gill, Jr. of the Flight Engineers and Kay McMurray, executive vice president of the ALPA, headed their unions' respective delegations.

Uniform Wages

Dennis, selected to give the opening address for the English-speaking unions, stressed that international airlines are obligated to pay similar wages and maintain similar working conditions all along their systems.

Employes of these airlines in all countries "should reap the benefit of present enormous profits" just as stockholders get their dividends regardless of where they live, he declared.

Dennis urged the conference to adopt plans through which airlines unions in North, Central and South America can work together to eliminate "widespread discriminations" toward their workers in some countries.

He cited examples of employers refusing workers in one nation the same wages and benefits enjoyed by those in another. He accused large U.S. carriers—such as Braniff and Pan American—of "applying all sorts of subterfuge to prevent their employes in Latin America from organizing."

Siemiller traced the long efforts of labor to organize and achieve effective collective bargaining on U.S. airlines. He said these efforts have been frustrated in recent years by the threat of government intervention and compulsory arbitration.

He said the conference was "particularly timely" because the "tentacles of big corporations," including airlines, are more and more reaching across national boundaries, affecting the welfare of workers in all corners of the world.

Just as the airlines stretch out across these boundaries "in search of greater profits," he added, so must air transport unions combine their forces across the same boundaries "in search of greater human welfare."

Horst asked the conference to focus on job security, among other issues, since the carriers are moving into the era of the "supersonics" and "jumbo jets"—a period that may see them reduce work forces and pool maintenance forces.

Upgrading Asked

He also called upon unions to join in bringing pressures on airlines managements "to upgrade the skills of workers they are now keeping in an unskilled class and prevent the subcontracting of work to non-union companies."

Gen. Sec. Hans Imhof of the ITF opened the conference. Luis Gomez Z, a member of the ITF executive council and general secretary of the Mexican Railway Workers' Union, welcomed the delegates to Mexico.

Pres. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz of Mexico sent his regrets at not being able to accept an invitation to speak. In his place, Eugenio Mendez Docurro, under secretary of Communication & Transportation, addressed the conference.

Gill was elected conference vice president for North America. Other officers chosen were Alfonso Pena, Mexico, president; Elton Peters, Trinidad, vice president for the Central American and Caribbean areas, and Rodolfo Beotegue, Argentina, vice president for Latin America.

CHAMPION BARBER of the U.S.A.—That's the title won by Joseph Calia, St. Louis, Mo., in competition against other state champions in Cincinnati. He now goes to the world contest in Vienna, Austria. Congratulating Calia are Barbers Pres. Joseph N. DePaola (right) and Sec.-Treas. E. M. Sanders.

AIW Convention Urges Massive Aid for Cities

Cincinnati—Delegates to the Allied Industrial Workers convention called for "a Marshall Plan for all American cities . . . aimed at the early elimination of slums" and urged Congress "to adopt measures now, without further delay," to guarantee equal opportunity to every citizen.

AIW Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog set the tone for the largest convention in the union's 32-year history in a keynote address stressing "three great challenges" facing the labor movement: the "concentration of economic power" through corporate merger; "massive employer violation" of federal labor law, and elimination of slums and poverty

On the last point, Griepentrog urged the delegates to "join this cause. Let the record show that this convention and this union dedicated itself to the labor movement's highest calling—the good and welfare of all mankind."

The 460 delegates followed through by adopting a series of resolutions calling for social legislation and directing the international union to trigger a grass-roots letter-writing campaign to members of Congress urging enactment of laws which would:

- Establish the federal government "as the employer of last resort, thereby assuring everyone willing and able to work that a job will be available."
- Bring about a fair housing law as proposed by Pres. Johnson.
- Upgrade the provisions of the House-passed social security bill as urged by the AFL-CIO.
- Raise the federal income tax personal exemption for dependents from $600 to $1,000.

On internal issues, the convention voted cost-of-living salary increases for elected officers, bringing the pay of Griepentrog and Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell to $23,000 and salaries of other executive board members to $16,870. The constitution was amended to establish a cost-of-living escalator clause for future salary adjustments.

Change Rejected

Delegates rejected a resolution calling for separate contract ratification by skilled trades and production workers who are in the same bargaining unit.

The convention approved a resolution drafted by the AIW executive board calling for continuation of the AIW's participation in coordinated bargaining activities and "exchange of bargaining information" with other unions.

Locals were urged to incorporate equal opportunity clauses in all contracts and to combat wage discrimination against women.

After hearing AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan, delegates approved a major expansion of the union's own COPE operation, including establishment of a newsletter directed at local COPE leadership.

ICFTU Board Elects Buiter New Secretary

Brussels—The Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions elected Harm Buiter general secretary to succeed Omer Becu who retired because of poor health. Buiter has served as general secretary of the European trade secretariat which embraces the national trade union federation affiliated to the ICFTU in the six countries of the European Economic Community Common Market.

The board adopted a resolution on the Middle East, declaring that "a peaceful solution of the conflict in the Middle East cannot be found without the governments directly concerned" and appealed "to the United Nations, to third governments and to international organizations to support and encourage all peaceful initiatives designed to arriving at bilateral negotiations between the Arab States and the State of Israel."

For the first time since the six day Arab-Israeli war of last June, the ICFTU pinpointed the specific role of the Soviet Union in this protracted crisis of the poverty-ridden Middle East by stressing that: "This economic backwardness and misery of the people has been exploited by Soviet imperialism for its own subversive and aggressive ends, thereby gravely endangering world peace". This emphasis was adopted unanimously—with both Arab and Israeli representatives on the board voting for it.

The Executive Board further designated a permanent Ad Hoc Commission on the Middle East charged with continuing efforts to bring about further agreement on this vital issue.

After vigorous discussion on the problems which have arisen as a result of some ICFTU affiliates engaging in the exchange of delegations with the so-called unions in the Communist countries—in disregard of the oft-reaffirmed ICFTU policy banning such exchanges—the Executive Board decided to set up a special committee to study the problem and to recommend methods and procedures for the implementation of ICFTU policies.

After reviewing the situation in Greece, the Executive Board condemned the usurpation of power by the military clique and decided that the rights and privileges of the ICFTU affiliate (GSEE) in this country will be held in abeyance until the board is satisfied that genuinely democratic and representative trade union forces will be in control of the organization.

Taking note of the fact that the Intl. Graphical Federation (IGF), which is associated with the ICFTU and embraces the graphical and printing workers' trade unions, has admitted at its latest congress an affiliate of the Communist-controlled CGT of France, the Executive Board unanimously decided to suspend all co-operation hitherto extended by the ICFTU to the IGF.

The board agreed in principle to hold the Ninth World Congress of the ICFTU in the United States in 1968, either in Washington or New York.

2 Merit Scholars Win Fellowships in Europe

Two AFL-CIO Merit Scholar graduates of this year are now in Europe studying for higher degrees. They are Paul C. Jefferson of Chicago, a graduate of Harvard University, and William S. Jacobs, Decatur, Ga., who was graduated from Swarthmore.

Jefferson is studying at the University of Paris under a Fulbright Award. He is majoring in French language and literature. Jacobs is enrolled at Cambridge in England, studying economics on a Keasby Foundation fellowship.

Jefferson is the son of Helen C. Jefferson, a Chicago school teacher and member of American Federation of Teachers Local 1. Jacobs is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jacobs of Decatur.

Wage Award For Railmen Takes Effect

Some 137,000 members of six rail shopcraft unions have begun to receive the first installment on wage increases recommended last month by a special Presidential board.

The board's award, retroactive to Jan. 1, became effective Oct. 15 after rail management decided not to challenge it in court as it had once indicated it might do.

The unions proposed that the new rates be written into a contract, but management refused. It insisted on the compulsory arbitration feature, even while protesting the amount of the increase.

The effective date was set by Congress in a law passed in July to end a series of strikes by shopcraft workers. In the absence of a contract agreement, the award stays in effect until Jan. 1, 1969.

The five-man board, headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), recommended an 11 percent general wage increase over two years for all of the shopmen, plus skill increases amounting to 20 cents an hour for three-fourths of them.

Six percent of the general increase is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1967, and another 5 percent is effective July 1, 1968. The skill pay, 20 cents in all, is in five-cent increments effective last April 1, Oct. 1, April 1, 1968, and Oct. 1, 1968.

Vice Pres. Thomas Ramsey of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, shopcrafts' spokesman, said railroad workers "have had to wait a long, long time for a pay increase and I know they are happy to be getting the money."

Board members in addition to Morse were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), Fred Kappel, retired head of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Theodore Kheel, New York mediator.

Unions involved in the dispute, in addition to IBEW, are Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers.

Missile Sites Labor Panel Is Abolished

Labor disputes at missile sites have been reduced to such a degree that Pres. Johnson has terminated the Missile Sites Labor Commission set up in 1961 to handle labor problems at them.

The work of the commission, on which both labor labor and management were represented, has been transferred to the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

"The Commission's termination is a result of its success," said the President in his Executive Order for the transfer. "Missile and space site developments and construction have largely been completed. The record of labor peace at these important projects has been excellent in recent years, thanks in large measure to the work of this special commission and the cooperation of American labor and business."

Labor members of the Commission were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Their alternates were Lane Kirkland, assistant to Meany; Nicholas A. Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters.

Key Programs Affected:

Coalition Budget-Slashing Scored as 'Cheap Politicking'

(Continued from Page 1)

ership and statesmanship—not to engage in cheap politicking. That the people will prove in the next election."

Earlier, Biemiller had labeled the budget-cutting effort "unconscionable," declaring that it was "aimed at gutting the very domestic legislation the nation needs to meet the urban crisis."

Administration forces looked to the Senate to block the tight spending limit. Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) of the House Appropriations Committee said he would recommend that the bill be allowed to die in the Senate, even though it was attached to a so-called continuing resolution providing interim funds to keep a number of federal agencies from running out of money Oct. 23.

'Let It Die'

"We'll just let the continuing resolution die," Mahon said. "We'll try instead to get the regular appropriations bills finished up and enacted. The Senate never would buy it anyway."

Mahon charged that the budget-slashing directive to the President amounted to "passing the buck" and was "an abdication of our responsibility for control over the purse."

Prior to the House action on the Whitten-Bow proposal, he had sought unsuccessfully to head off deep cutbacks in Administration programs through a milder plan. This was calculated to achieve reductions of $1 billion to $1.5 billion, largely through payroll attrition and cuts in government research and development projects.

Debate over the Mahon plan and amendments to it brought on a five-hour wrangle that finally ended with adoption of the Whitten-Bow spending ceiling.

Whitten's amendment would limit expenditures to last year's $125.7 billion, but the exemptions it permits would bring the total close to the $131.5 billion limit specified in the Bow rider.

Among the exemptions spelled out are the cost of the debt, social security, expenditures related to the Viet Nam war, the postal service, veterans' benefits, the Internal Revenue Service and a pending pay raise for servicemen.

The plan, if allowed to stand, would mean starvation or death for many of the labor-supported Great Society programs that were just getting under way last year under appropriations that amounted to little more than "seed" money. The Model Cities program, for example, got almost nothing in fiscal 1967. But this year the House voted $237 million of the $662 million sought by the Administration and the Senate upped this by $300 million.

The immediate issue behind the fight over funds is the President's request for a tax increase to pay for the costs of the Viet Nam war. House Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats have served notice they will not even consider a tax hike unless Johnson agrees to major reductions in domestic programs.

Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D.-Ark.) has made it clear, however, that the broader issue is the programs themselves, declaring that "we want to pause in this headlong rush toward ever bigger government."

"Spending cuts this year are not the basic ingredient, welcome as they will be," Mills said in a statement. "What is essential, rather, is change in spending programs. We have to focus sharply on what the government is to do as well as on how much it is to spend."

In other actions in Congress:

- The House Armed Services Committee approved a $2.7 billion pay increase amounting to 22 percent in three stages for members of the armed forces. The measure parallels the pay raise recently voted by the House for government employes in the civil service. In addition, it specifies that henceforth servicemen will automatically receive the same increases given civil servants unless Congress decides otherwise.

- House and Senate conferees broke a three-month deadlock to come up with a bill to allow states to postpone congressional redistricting under court orders until after the 1970 census. The effect would be to delay compliance with the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" districting mandate except in states holding a special census before 1970. The measure also would prohibit at-large congressional contests, except in New Mexico and Hawaii where they have been traditional.

- The House Labor Committee worked overtime in an effort to reach agreement on legislation continuing the government's anti-poverty program, which has been under heavy fire from the conservative coalition.

Normally committees meet in closed session to thrash out the details of a bill. Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D.-Ky.), however, opened the sessions to the public after Republican absenteeism prevented a quorum. Following meetings were well-attended.

EYE-CATCHING DISPLAY was used to mark the opening of this new headquarters for Union Label & Service Trades of Greater New York and New York State. Located at 119 East 27th St., New York, the building also houses the Union Industries Information Center.

'Sweetheart Union' Bows To NLRB Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

legitimate AFL-CIO unions, the council charged.

The settlement, if approved by NLRB members in Washington, will "end BIW's existence as an alleged union" and will withdraw from Interstate Employers, Inc., the "shield of a union agreement which it has used to mislead the building trades industry" and the public, Executive Sec. J. A. Cinquemani of the council said. He added:

"We hope this will discourage the creation of phony labor unions seeking to destroy the wages and standards established and maintained" by bona fide construction unions.

The terms agreed to by the alleged union and the employers mandate BIW to stop representing employes for the purpose of collective bargaining within the state of California; to halt any future attempts to enforce its labor agreements within the state, and to disestablish itself as a representative of any workers.

NLRB members are expected to approve the stipulation as soon as it has been reviewed by the general counsel's office. Thirteen months ago they revoked the right of another self-styled union in Miami, Fla., to represent construction workers in collective bargaining.

In the latter case, the board found merit in charges by the Carpenters District Council and Local 349 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that the National Federation of Labor, Inc., made "quickie" deals with employers and signed "sweetheart" contracts to head off building trades unions.

Finding NFL to be a successor organization to the United Southern Employes Association, decertified in 1961, the NLRB last year affirmed a trial examiner's finding that the NFL was an employer-dominated instrumentality that for more than five years "utilized the bargaining process to promote employer aims."

10-21-67

Labor Asks Extension Of Davis-Bacon Law

Congress was urged to close a loophole in the Davis-Bacon Act to make it clear that federal prevailing wage standards apply to construction or repair of buildings the government leases as well as to those it builds for its own use.

The AFL-CIO, in a statement by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller endorsed a bill to accomplish this introduced by Senators Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.).

Biemiller noted that the loophole resulted from a ruling by the U.S. comptroller-general in 1962 that the Davis-Bacon requirements did not apply to "construction, alteration or repairs" of buildings to be occupied by the government under lease arrangements.

This loophole should be closed "as soon as possible," Biemiller told the Senate Public Buildings subcommittee.

He said the principle embodied in the Davis-Bacon Act "is a simple one"—that the federal government should not subsidize construction in a locality through wage payments "lower than those prevailing on similar work in the locality."

This principle, he said, is "fully as applicable and important" when the work is being done under leases as when it is being done under direct contract with the government.

Biemiller reiterated the federation's 1962 testimony that "indirectly or directly, the use of federal funds should not be permitted to sanction or support substandard wages or working conditions."

Earlier, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. testified before the subcommittee that enactment of the bill to close the loophole is particularly important at this time. Haggerty cited a growing tendency of government departments and agencies to lease building space to meet their needs rather than build the structures themselves.

He said a report of the General Services Administration showed that at the end of June 1961, the government was leasing 6,000 buildings for the government's use across the country at a total annual rental of some $71.9 million.

The GSA's latest report, Haggerty noted, showed that as of the end of June 1966, the government was leasing 132.8 million square feet of floor space in 44,097 building locations at a total annual rental cost of $262.3 million. GSA and the Post Office Dept. together accounted for 88.5 percent of the square footage total, he observed.

As a result of the 1962 comptroller-general's ruling, he said, the principle of the Davis-Bacon Act is being "ignored and circumvented" under such lease arrangements. He declared that the government "is being used" to depress wages and working conditions prevailing in many communities for construction work and that unfair contractors are being given a "competitive advantage."

Bortz to Retire From Labor Dept.

Retirement Dec. 31 of Dir. Nelson M. Bortz of the Bureau of Labor Standards was announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in a statement lauding Bortz for his "contributions to the public welfare" in 32 years of Labor Dept. service.

Under Bortz's direction, progress was made in achieving safer and more healthy conditions on the job for U.S. workers, Wirtz said. He cited a continued drop in the maritime industry accident rate, improvements in state labor laws and a reduction in federal accidents.

60 Percent Jump in Postage Rates Seen Grave Blow to Labor Press

The Senate was urged to roll back a sharp increase in postage rates voted by the House for non-profit second-class mail that would force cutbacks in the size and frequency of many labor publications.

Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester of the Intl. Labor Press Association, composed of publications of AFL-CIO affiliates, testified before the Senate Post Office Committee that the ILPA seeks no exemption from either the general 20 percent increase contemplated in the postal rate legislation or the much higher sliding scale on advertising content.

"What we most strenuously protest against," he said, "is the 60 percent rise in the piece rate, from one-eighth to one-fifth cent."

Fiester noted that the higher piece rate would apply in full to 250 of ILPA's 400 member publications with readership of 6.25 million. It would also apply to 43 other publications with 4.6 million readers that would henceforth pay by the piece rather than the pound, he noted. The latter group would pay 39 percent more in postage than under the higher pound rates proposed.

Labor publications, Fiester reminded the committee, depend for financing largely on membership dues. For the most part they are small in size, he noted, and carry little if any advertising. Because union dues are not easily raised, "even for the most appealing reasons," he said, a major increase in publication or distribution expense would inevitably mean "a curtailment in the already inadequate size and frequency of these publications."

Despite their size, Fiester observed, labor papers fulfill "a vital role in the public interest—the creation of a better-informed union membership, and the meeting notices, financial reports and other data which are not only desirable but are now required by law. . . ."

He pointed out that in 1965 postal revenues from all non-profit publications amounted to only $6.8 million, of which he estimated the share from the labor press was $1.2 million.

"Obviously, this classification can hardly have a visible impact on a postal deficit of $1.2 billion, no matter what is done with the rates."

Fiester urged the committee to consider abolishing the piece rate entirely, an approach which he said might even save money by eliminating an "enormous" amount of bookkeeping.

Failing this, he urged the Senate to raise the minimum rate by 20 percent rather than 60 percent, thus applying the same increase that would apply to other classes of mail and eliminating the severe penalty on small non-profit publications, including the labor press.

Labor Urges 'True' Federal Bargaining

AFL-CIO News

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New Steps Proposed By Meany

By Duane Emme

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for "true collective bargaining" in the federal civil service and proposed that a tripartite disputes panel be set up to resolve deadlocks.

Meany was the lead-off witness at hearings held by a Cabinet-level task force assigned to recommend improvements in the government's labor relations policy.

He urged that the executive order governing union recognition policy also be amended "to state explicitly" that the government accepts the principle "that unions and management in federal service should have the right to negotiate union security agreements."

The review committee, headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, was established by Pres. Johnson last month to consider ways of improving collective bagaining within the government in the light of five years experience under a 1962 executive order. More than a million federal employes are represented by unions.

The committee's members include the secretary of defense, the postmaster general, the budget director, the chairman of the Civil Service Commission and a key presidential aide, Joseph Califano, Jr.

Meany's recommendations were prepared in consultation with a committee of leaders of government worker unions and unanimously approved by all AFL-CIO affiliates with members in the federal service.

After Meany testified, representatives of the affiliates also testified in detail based upon their active experience with federal labor-management relations. Other witnesses included government officials, educators and spokesmen for professional associations.

Meany told the committee that while the order represented "real progress" for federal employes "we still face a number of serious problems."

He recalled AFL-CIO testimony before a similar panel in 1961 that emphasized the need for arbitration to settle unresolved disputes, and he stressed that government employe unions are now more convinced than ever that this is needed.

"Such procedure is essential in view of the denial to federal workers of the right to strike," Meany declared.

The disputes panel would be

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'Moderate' Living Budget Climbs to $9,191 a Year

IFCCTE

RESPONDING to an ovation, Pres. Johnson waves after addressing delegates to the world congress of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes (FIET) in Washington. With the President are Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, FIET president (left), and Erich Kissel (back to camera), the organization's general secretary. **(Story, Page 2)**

Labor Dept. Sets New Family Guide

By Robert B. Cooney

It costs over $9,191 a year for a four-person city worker's family to maintain "a moderate living standard," the Labor Dept. has reported.

The spiraling living standards and aspirations of Americans in the 1960s are revealed in an updated "City Worker's Family Budget" just released by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The common size family used as a yardstick to measure living needs and patterns is made up of a 38-year old fulltime worker in the prime of his job career, his wife, a boy age 13 and an 8-year old girl.

The moderate budget costs much less for a smaller family, but much more for a larger family, the Labor Dept. study shows. The budget cost also varies by family age and type and by city and region.

The moderate budget for the selected family of four averages $9,376 in metropolitan areas and $8,366 in smaller cities, according to the study. Thus the budget averages $9,191 for all urban areas, based on au autmn 1966 prices. The budget would cost more currently since consumer prices for goods and services have risen about 2.5 percent in the last year.

The Labor Dept. estimates that the budget-type family, with just one fulltime breadwinner, had an average income before taxes of at least $11,000 in 1966. Government figures show that only 25 percent of the nation's 48 million families have an income of $10,000 or more.

While the Labor Dept. warns against making easy comparisons between worker earnings and the moderate budget, valid comparisons can be made if carefully qualified for family size and age and location.

In general, worker earnings fall substantially short of achieving the "moderate living standard."

For example, the Labor Dept. job report for September showed the factory production worker averaging $116 a week, including overtime. A full year's work would bring him earnings totaling $6,032.

Thus a factory worker of the budget-type city family—about 38 years old and with a wife and two children between 6 and 17 years of age—falls $3,159 short of the sum needed for a "moderate living standard."

Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, told a press briefing that about half of all families have more than one breadwinner. In 1959, 43 percent had more than one earner.

So it appears that, in order to achieve the moderate standard of living, many families would need multiple breadwinners, or a single

(Continued on Page 5)

Rent, Cities Funds Cut ByCoalition

By David L. Perlman

A House dominated by its Republican-led conservative coalition forced a massive cutback in two key Great Society programs —model cities and rent supplements.

It also vetoed funds for a public power project urgently needed in New England and continued on a collision course with the Senate over other budget slashes.

The Senate reluctantly accepted considerably less than half-a-loaf in appropriations for the cities programs. But it flatly turned down the House-passed directive to Pres. Johnson to cut a crippling $7-to-$10 billion from domestic programs.

In another area of controversy, a bipartisan liberal coalition in the Senate managed to pry out of the Southern-led Judiciary Committee its first civil rights bill—and blocked an attempt to transform the legislation into an anti-union bludgeon.

(Continued on Page 11)

'Largest Economic Package':

Auto Workers Okay New Ford Contract

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—Striking Auto Workers voted by majorities of 70 to 90 percent at local union meetings across the country to accept a new national agreement with the Ford Motor Co. "and it is now in effect," the UAW announced here.

The strike that started Sept. 6 at 101 Ford locations will not, however, be completely ended until local issues are settled on a plant-by-plant basis. Workers at those plants where local supplementary agreements have been ratified—about 70 as the AFL-CIO News went to press—awaited company recall notices Oct. 29, the union said.

Terms offered by Ford to settle its dispute with 160,000 UAW members were approved by emphatic margins. A union announcement said production workers ratified the new three-year agreement "by an overwhelming majority of approximately 90 percent" and skilled trades workers "by a very substantial majority of approximately 70 percent."

The UAW said the national agreement, which it called "the largest economic package in UAW history," was rejected by only two Ford locals. Ratification was recorded in every Ford local in Michigan, including the 34,000-member Local 600 at the nearby River Rouge plant.

Ford and the union reached agreement in principle Oct. 22 on a contract to stay in effect until Sept. 14, 1970. Major features include:

Wage increases estimated by

(Continued on Page 3)

Federal Role Held Key To Solving City Crisis

The AFL-CIO called for strong federal leadership to deal with the nation's urban crisis, emphasizing that only the federal government can assure results.

The diverse and extensive efforts of organized labor and the best attempts of "enlightened private industry," Federation Pres. George Meany declared, are not enough and the problems besetting the urban areas will "defy solution," without government leadership.

Meany spelled out labor's position in testimony before the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, set up by Pres. Johnson after the widespread outbreaks and rioting of the past summer.

The AFL-CIO president said that labor had no recommendations on how to subdue riots but had a broad and specific program to deal with the "conditions that without doubt contribute to civil disorder."

Meany told the commission that "mob violence, arson, looting and murder are indefensible in a free society" and their only result can be "anarchy on the one hand and worse suppression on the other, and "it is important to consider what lies behind the acts."

Citing the preamble to the U.S. Constitution and its dedication to justice and domestic tranquility, he asserted that the most pressing need

(Continued on Page 12)

Strike Right Defended by Church Panel

New York—A report reaffirming the right of workers to strike and questioning the justice and effectiveness of compulsory arbitration has been issued by a church panel of nationally known economists, educators and religious leaders. The group has been studying labor-management relations for the past two years. **(Excerpts on Page 6)**

The right to strike, the panel declared, "is the ultimate sanction giving workers reasonable equality with management at the bargaining table and is an inherent aspect of the right to organize and bargain collectively."

(Continued on Page 5)

DELEGATES from unions around the globe attended a three-day congress of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes in Washington. The organization, known as FIET, represents nearly 5 million white collar workers in 112 affiliated organizations in 62 nations. The congress marked the first time an international trade union conference has been held in the United States.

World White Collar Conference Tackles Organizing, Automation

Two issues—organizing white collar workers and protecting them against the impact of automation—topped a heavy agenda of a world congress of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes in Washington.

Known as FIET, its initials in French, Spanish and Italian, the organization is the second largest of 16 international trade union secretariats. Some 500 participants in the congress represented nearly 5 million workers in 50 countries.

Delegates gave an enthusiastic welcome to an unscheduled opening day speaker—Pres. Johnson.

The President spoke of Viet Nam and the search for world peace—and of America's efforts to eliminate poverty and create a better life.

FIET's congress was the first ever held in the U.S. by a world labor organization and the organization's general secretary, Erich Kissel, said "it was not by accident that we came here."

By comparison with other nations, white collar workers are so poorly organized in the U.S. that FIET considers it an "underdeveloped nation," Kissel said. Yet, he added, an examination of automation here shows us what is in store for other countries.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed the congress on behalf of the American labor movement. Retail Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge is president of FIET and other U.S. affiliates are the Office Employes; Building Service Employes; Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and Insurance Workers.

Beirne Among Speakers

Other speakers during the first two days of the congress included Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Walter Washington, newly appointed commissioner-mayor of Washington, D.C., and Ralph Wright, director of the Washington office of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Johnson recalled that he had seen "some of the worldwide activities of FIET" when he visited 20 countries in 1961 while on a mission for Pres. Kennedy, with Suffridge accompanying him.

The U.S. is fighting in Viet Nam to halt the aggression of "armed invaders," Johnson told the delegates, and will not be swayed in its willingness to "stay the course."

"Peace and stability will come to Asia only when the aggressors know that they cannot take another people's land by force," he added.

The President put special stress on the many ways in which America is using its resources in a "constructive and compassionate way" to strengthen freedom and help eliminate poverty and disease.

Meany Theme

Meany told the delegates "I cannot overemphasize the importance of the work in which you are engaged. . . . Not only do you represent an active free trade union secretariat, but you represent a secretariat in a field of vital importance."

Describing free unions as "the hallmark of a free society," he pointed out that dictatorships—whether they be of the right, left or center—also recognize this and thus always "take control of unions" as soon as they seize power.

The effort in the 1940's to join free and totalitarian unions into the World Federation of Trade Unions failed, Meany said, for reasons as basic as "that you can't mix oil and water."

Or to put it another way, he continued, the effort failed because "some of the unions were in a position to make their own decisions" while others "were instruments of the state, and not instruments of the workers they were supposed to represent."

For the same reasons, he pointed out, current efforts by some unions to bring about "rapprochement" between Iron Curtain unions and free unions are doomed to fail. "The AFL-CIO," he said, "refuses to buy rapprochement and refuses to compromise the vital principle of worker freedom."

Suffridge traced the work of FIET in "promoting the interests of the non-manual worker, enhancing the dignity of his labor and improving his working conditions and living standards."

In the last three years, he noted, FIET has opened new regional offices; assisted affiliates in organizing drives; held labor leader training programs throughout the world; and conducted seminars for workers on organizing, collective bargaining, legislation and union administration.

Conceding that organizing of white collar workers in the U.S. still has a long way to go—with only about 15 percent of the non-manual workers in unions—Suffridge saw hopeful signs for the future.

Present increased trade union activity among white collar workers in the nation, he said, "indicates that the non-manual worker is beginning to appreciate the value of union membership and the union movement is beginning to better understand his needs."

Beirne extended greetings to delegates as president of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., a secretariat composed of communication unions. He pointed out that both PPTI and FIET are organizing white collar workers—"the most difficult of all organizing."

Reports Given

Among those submitting reports to the Congress were Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Employes; Rolf Spethen, chairman of DAG, a large German union of professional employes; Thomas Cynog-Jones, research director of Great Britain's Union of Shop, Distributive & Allied Workers; and Mrs. Annador Bell, director of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

Delegates visited a number of computer operations in New York and Washington to see automation in progress. They also attended a "ground breaking" ceremony for the Retail Clerks new headquarters in Washington.

Suffridge Appointed To Viet Inauguration

AFL-CIO Vice President James A. Suffridge was named by Pres. Johnson as one of three U.S. representatives to the inauguration of South Viet Nam's President-elect Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon, Oct. 31.

Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, will accompany Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey, who heads the American delegation, and William Randolph Hearst Jr., chairman of the Hearst Corp.

Norman Dowd, 77 Dies in Ottawa

Ottawa—Norman S. Dowd, 77, former executive secretary of the Canadian Labour Congress and the former Canadian Congress of Labour, died in a hospital here. Prior to his retirement in 1960, he also was editor of Canadian Labour, CLC's monthly journal.

When the CLC was formed in 1940, Dowd became its executive secretary and editor of its official publication, The Canadian Unionist. In 1956, with the foundation of the CLC, he assumed the similar posts in the new federation.

Hemispheric Unity:

21 Air Unions Sign Pact for Mutual Aid

Mexico City—Airline unions of 21 nations in North, South and Central America signed a mutual assistance pact here pledging to help each other in dealing with the big airlines operating throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The pact—the first of its kind for the unions—was adopted on the final day of an Inter-American Air Transport Workers Conference, sponsored by the Intl. Transport Workers Federation (ITF) and attended by 129 delegates from air transport unions.

Delegations from five AFL-CIO unions—Machinists, Railway & Airline Clerks, Transport Workers, Air Line Pilots and Flight Engineers—attended the conference and took leading roles in its deliberations.

In its "declaration of principles," the pact binds the unions to "effective and full solidarity" based upon airline labor's efforts to achieve "justice on the job and service to our communities."

Incorporating reports and conclusions drawn up by conference committees, the pact provides procedures for exchange of information and mutual help in bargaining, organizing, setting grievance procedures and adopting safety rules.

It calls upon unions to assist each other in securing progressive legislation in their respective countries and in "combating detrimental employer and governmental actions."

Also, it specifies, "in the true spirit of ITF, we pledge ourselves to act in concert . . . when the rights of fellow union members elsewhere are threatened."

In deploring government interference with the right to strike, the pact emphasizes that the freedom of workers to have unions and withdraw their services when necessary is "fundamental to the continued welfare of workers everywhere in the world."

"The alternative is involuntary servitude," it declares.

In the bargaining area, the pact proposes standardization of rules and working conditions "whenever possible," efforts to eliminate "company-dominated" unions and exchanges of data on negotiations channeled through ITF.

It recommends a 36-point set of minimum standards for all airline union contracts covering such points as grievances, union security, seniority, severance, training programs, transfer rights, pensions, health and welfare programs and other benefits.

It urges unions to negotiate vigorously on wages to assure that they are in line with "the relative economic development of the particular economy, profits of the airline and productivity of workers."

Delegates also asked the ITF to establish a permanent Committee for Aerial Safety and Accident Protection to help develop minimum safety standards and also gather, evaluate and distribute information to airline unions.

The conference elected three airline union leaders—one each in North, South and Central America—to oversee the pact's operation in their particular areas. Frank Heisler, IAM's airlines coordinator, was chosen for North America.

Sea Unions Warn of Plot To Halt Ships

New York—A warning that "the so-called Japanese Confederation of Trade Unions" is calling an international conference for the purpose of interfering with U.S. shipments to South Viet Nam has been issued by the presidents of five seamen's and longshoremen's unions.

The warning was sent to Pres. Johnson in the names of Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Pres. Lloyd W. Sheldon of the Masters, Mates & Pilots and Pres. William R. Steinberg of the American Radio Association.

"We have been informed that Sohyo, the so-called Japanese Confederation of Trade Unions, has called a conference of certain Asian and Australian unions to set up an international action program for stopping shipments to South Viet Nam," their message said.

"The principal tactic would be to use members of Communist-dominated seamen's and longshoremen's unions to halt shipping en route to the embattled nation."

In the light of these anti-American activities, the message called on the Johnson Administration to revise its "effective control" policies which permit American companies to register their ships under foreign flags and man them with foreign crews with no loyalty to the U.S.

AT THE FIRST Inter-American Air Transport Workers Conference in Mexico City, from left: J. K. Post, The Netherlands, head of Intl. Transport Workers Federation's civil aviation section; Elton Peters, Trinidad; ITF Regional Dir. Manuel Medrano, Peru; ITF General Sec. Hans Imhoff; Alfonso Pena Ramos, Mexico; Pres. William A. Gill, Jr. of the Flight Engineers; and Rodolfo Beotegui, Argentina. Ramos was conference chairman and Peters, Gill and Beotegui were vice chairmen.

'Largest Economic Package':

New Ford Contract Ratified, Local Issues Delay Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

the union to total 58 cents an hour over the contract term; skilled trades increases averaging $1.02 an hour; cost-of-living adjustments ranging from 6 to 16 cents an hour; a $1 raise in basic pension benefits, increasing on Jan. 1, 1969, to $5.50, $5.75 or $6 monthly times years of service; a new guaranteed income credit plan providing 52 weeks of income at 95 percent of take-home pay during layoffs, minus $7.50 a week for reduced travel-meal expenses; major health plan improvements, improved working conditions and other benefits.

UAW officers met with Ford officials to discuss recall plans, and summoned an executive board meeting to consider unsettled contracts at General Motors, Chrysler, American Motors and all farm implement employers except Caterpillar Tractor Co., where new contract terms have been won.

The UAW-Ford national agreement will put these terms into effect:

Wages

- An immediate general wage increase of 20 cents an hour.
- An additional 30 cents an hour for skilled tradesmen.
- Annual increases of 3 percent each year for the second and third years of the contract.

The union put the wage total at 58 cents an hour for production workers with the "roll up" included — the cost of wage-related fringe benefits such as holiday pay, vacation pay and shift premiums. The average for skilled workers is $1.02 an hour over three years.

Cost of Living

Living-cost allowances of 3-8 cents an hour during the second contract year, and an additional allowance in the third year to bring the total to not less than 6 cents and not more than 16.

If cost-of-living increases require more than 16 cents, the additional amount will be due on the day following termination of the three-year agreement.

Unemployment Benefits

The union won major improvements in the supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) plan including a new guaranteed annual income plan.

The new plan guarantees that each December, hourly-rated Ford workers will get credits, graduated according to seniority, assuring a seven-year worker 52 weeks of income at 95 percent of take-home pay, minus a deduction of $7.50 a week for job-related expenses like transportation and meals.

SUB benefits for all short workweeks, unscheduled or scheduled, have been increased to 80 percent of gross pay.

Pensions

Basic pensions were increased from $4.25 per month per year of service to $5.25 in the first contract year. Wage-related pensions effective Jan. 1, 1969, will further increase pension benefits to $5.50, $5.75 or $6 depending on job classification, according to the UAW.

These new wage-related pension benefits will, the union said, "give long-service Ford workers $5,000-$6,000 a year in income, including social security benefits and improved hospital-surgical-medical benefits, for the rest of their lives."

Basic benefits for the 28,000 Ford workers now on pension will be increased $1 a month for each year of credited service, starting 90 days after the effective date of the agreement. Present retirees may elect to forego the $1 increase in order to get pension protection for the surviving spouse. Future retirees can get 95 percent of the full pension benefit while providing a 55 percent benefit for a survivor.

Pensions for all present and future retirees and their surviving spouses will be increased $3 a month for those over 65 to compensate for the cost of Medicare Part B.

Health Benefits

All Ford workers will be covered by a national uniform system of health benefits with improvements including full payment of doctors' fees, elimination of X-ray and other deductibles and expanded medical benefits.

A new prescription drug plan will give Ford workers and their families a "large measure of protection" against the high cost of prescription drugs.

Working Conditions

The agreement was changed to provide improved working conditions including "greater protection against unfair production standards, excessive overtime, and other problems," according to a UAW summary. Assembly workers in auto, truck and tractor plants will get 12 minutes more relief time to a new minimum of 48 minutes per day. Employes with seniority may transfer to an equal or lower-rated job.

Outside Contracting

Strengthened contract provisions will, the union said, protect Ford production workers, tool and die, jig and fixture, maintenance and construction workers against loss of jobs by the contracting-out of bargaining unit work to be done by contractors in Ford plants. The union added: "The contract guarantees that no UAW member will be laid off as a direct and immediate result of the contracting-out of work to be done in a Ford facility."

Paid Holidays

The new contract increases the number of paid holidays from 9 to 11—one timed to provide long weekends at Christmas and New Year in 1968, 1969 and 1970, and another in 1970 to provide a four-day holiday weekend at another time of the year. Ford said the latter holiday will take effect in 1970 "contingent on permanent waiver by the union of 1 cent of the living-cost allowance if the allowance at the second COL adjustment date exceeds 11 cents per hour."

Other Improvements

Establishment of a joint study committee to make recommendations on problems related to lines of demarcation between crafts.

A Christmas bonus of approximately $30 will be paid next December to every Ford worker with at least one year of seniority, to be paid out of surplus SUB funds.

On wage parity for Canadian workers, the union said the UAW-Ford of Canada contract does not terminate until December 1967 but "the UAW is fully committed to win job security for U.S. workers and equity for Canadian workers and we are determined to press this demand with all of our resources in the negotiations still ahead in 1967."

Workers Okay 3-Year Pact At Caterpillar

Chicago—Ratification of a three-year agreement between the Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the Auto Workers signaled the end of a 25-day strike by 26,000 workers at plants in seven cities—Aurora, Decatur and Peoria, Ill.; Davenport, Ia.; Denver, Col.; York, Pa., and San Leandro, Calif.

Upon ratification by all UAW-Caterpillar local unions, union bargainers sought to win similar agreements from Intl. Harvester Co. and Deere & Co., where contracts were extended after the Caterpillar walkout Oct. 1; and other companies including Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., whose contract expires Nov. 1.

The Caterpillar walkout was the first against that firm in 19 years. The company made one contract offer, as in auto negotiations, and declined to improve it even after workers authorized a strike by a margin of more than 90 percent.

The new pact provides immediate wage increases ranging from 17 cents an hour to 50 cents; improved pensions, a new long-term disability plan, a $100 vacation bonus and a "guaranteed income" plan similar to the auto industry plan won by the UAW at Ford.

Caterpillar strikers had been receiving UAW strike benefits ranging from $20 to $30 a week since Oct. 8.

Firms in Slum Areas Get Contract Priority

As part of its program to help ghetto, riot-torn city areas, the Johnson Administration is planning to give government contract preference to employers who hire the jobless in hard-core unemployment centers.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has announced changes in federal procurement practices under which areas of high unemployment will be given special consideration.

He said that the new policy will further Pres. Johnson's announcement of a test program "to mobilize the resources of private industry and the federal government to help find jobs and provide training for thousands of America's hard-core unemployed."

In the past most U.S. cities have not qualified for special contract consideration because their high unemployment rates within the slums were offset by relatively low unemployment in other parts of the city. The new eligibility regulations now enable the government to select parts of cities for job help.

Firms which are located within or near concentrated joblessness will be eligible for first preference in the award of certain portions of federal procurement contracts providing they have an approved plan for employing at least 50 percent of their contract work force from among disadvantaged workers living in those sections.

Cities where the new regulations will apply include: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Newark (N.J.), New Orleans, New York, Oakland (Calif.), Philadelphia, Phoenix (Ariz.), Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Antonio, (Texas), San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

YOUR COMPLAINTS can become the basis for future consumer protective legislation, Betty Furness, the President's assistant for consumer affairs, told a labor-sponsored consumer rally in Los Angeles. From left, Exec.-Sec. Sigmund Arywitz, Los Angeles County Federation of Labor; Miss Furness; Pres. Jackie Walsh, California Consumers Association, and Pres. Albin I. Gruhn, California AFL-CIO.

Betty Furness Warns Of Consumer Apathy

Los Angeles—Betty Furness, Pres. Johnson's special assistant on consumer affairs, has called on housewives to bombard her office with specific complaints on hanky-panky in the market place.

And she promised to carry them quickly to the President to lay the groundwork for legislation to curb the abuses that are eating away at everybody's pocketbook.

She issued her call for an end to "apathy" at a special consumer conference developed by organized labor at the Musicians Union auditorium in Hollywood.

Citing Pres. Johnson's proposals for consumer protective legislation, and the growing demand from consumers for even more laws to protect them, Miss Furness declared:

"The public has discovered that as consumers it has a voice. It is discovering the power of that voice, but not quickly enough for me."

"Write your congressmen about important legislation. He cares about what you want. Tell him—and tell me."

She warned against the assumption that consumers are already protected adequately in the market place by all sorts of laws.

"We have succeeded too well in reassuring ourselves that because something is wrong it will not be allowed, or that because it is right it will be provided."

Miss Furness also scored the role that the Madison Avenue advertising hucksters are playing in the life of gullible consumers.

On the tremendous outpouring of products, accompanied with advertising ballyhoo to create the market and the demand, she said:

"We buy them whether they are effective or useless, hideous or ugly, safe or unsafe.

"We buy solely on the basis of persuasive advertising."

She pointed out that "advertising has its task made easier by the enormous ballooning of credit as an industry" since World War II.

"In these times of high employment," she added, "Americans have almost unlimited faith in their future ability to pay."

Morever, she said, "The modern consumer is buying services for which it is nearly impossible for him to estimate the fair market cost," as in the case of utilities.

She pointed to Pacific Tel & Tel's request for a whopping rate increase that would nearly double the phone bills for householders.

Then, in an obvious slap at Gov. Ronald Reagan for virtually eliminating the state consumer counsel's office and function in California. Miss Furness asked:

"Who speaks for each of you, at the tables where such ultimate decisions will be made, now that California's once-vital and once vocal office of Consumer Counsel has been stilled?"

Miss Furness specifically urged consumer support for the truth-in-lending bill.

"Excessive credit costs are eating away at everybody's pocketbook. The consumer should know exactly what he is paying in interest charges for any item that he buys on time."

She urged consumers to support such protective legislation by joining together in "organizations such as this which directly serve the consumer interest."

Ghetto Prices

Earlier during the day, Miss Furness had toured the Watts ghetto area where Negro leaders complain it is common knowledge that supermarkets and other stores charge more than they do in the middle-income areas of Los Angeles.

She called on consumer groups to take an active role in easing the burden on the poor.

"The poor must not pay more for credit or for merchandise. And those of use who are able must speak in their behalf," she said.

The board-based consumer rally, developed by organized labor, is the first step in what Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, said was the development of a massive consumer protection program.

Wide Representation

Groups represented at the rally included the L.A. County AFL-CIO, the State AFL-CIO, the Community Service Organization, the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, the Association of California Consumers, the American Consumers Council, the California Committee for Mental Health, the Catholic Welfare Bureau, the Community Relations Conference of Southern California.

Also, the Los Angeles section of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Los Angeles Urban League, the Mexican-American Political Association, the Southern California field office of the NAACP and Workmen's Circle of California.

Western Union Vote Set by Telegraphers

San Francisco—Delegates to the Commercial Telegraphers convention here proposed an amalgamation of two of the CTU's divisions to present a stronger bargaining front in forthcoming Western Union negotiations.

The CTU's 31st convention voted to hold a merger referendum by next Mar. 1 among CTU members in the two divisions which represent Western Union employes—the Western Union Division and the Southern Division.

An 11-member committee, headed by Pres. E. L. Hageman, will develop contract proposals early next year for Western Union bargaining. The current contract with the huge telegraph firm expires May 31.

The convention re-elected Hageman and other top officers. In the only contest, Sec.-Treas. John T. Dowling won re-election over Jerry Grim, president of Dayton, O., Local 142.

The convention directed the CTU to work with other interested unions to amend present state laws prohibiting women from working overtime.

"It is our opinion that women should be allowed to work overtime but not forced to do so," the resolution committee said. "The laws, as written, are to protect women. These laws should be amended so as to still offer protection but not to prohibit the working of overtime because of sex."

UPI Change

Another convention action was to transfer CTU's United Press International Division to a different organizational structure to make it possible for UPI members to be represented on the union's executive board.

Convention speakers included California AFL-CIO Exec. Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts, who condemned Gov. Ronald Reagan's authorization of use of convict labor to harvest farm crops.

The "labor shortage" Reagan claimed to justify his action was actually a wage shortage—the failure of the big growers to offer adequate pay to attract farm workers—Pitts charged.

Next Telegraphers convention will be held in New Orleans in 1971.

BRITISH WORKERS have found that wage and price controls limit wages more than prices, General Sec. Frank Cousins of the Transport & General Workers Union of Great Britain told the Amalgamated Transit Union at a New Orleans convention marking the ATU's 75th anniversary. Cousins is shown receiving a recording of his speech from union Pres. John M. Elliott, right.

Transit Union Asks Safeguard of Rights

New Orleans—The Amalgamated Transit Union will continue to fight for protection of labor standards in urban mass transit systems of the future and for the inclusion of transit employes in wage-hour law coverage, delegates to the 39th ATU convention decided in final convention sessions.

The convention, meeting in the union's 75th anniversary year, voted to raise salaries of all officers and staff members by 20 percent; recommended a compromise settlement of a dispute over seniority rights in Boston; and made four changes in basic ATU laws.

General Sec. Frank Cousins of the Transport & General Workers Union of Great Britain cited similarities in the struggle of British and American trade unionists against compulsory arbitration and wage restraints. Wage and price controls in Britain limit wages more than prices, said Cousins, a convention guest.

Assistant Labor Sec. Thomas R. Donahue told delegates that the American labor movement has been "the single loudest citizen's voice" for the poor and underprivileged and has fought for "every bit of progressive legislation we now have."

Earlier the convention heard a message from Pres. Johnson congratulating the union on its 75th anniversary year and on its "constructive role" in the effort to develop comprehensive mass-transit systems. Also it was addressed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan and others.

After accepting officers' reports it voted new terms for Pres. John M. Elliott, Executive Vice Pres. Edward W. Oliver and Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo.

The delegates approved a recommendation by the convention law committee for a compromise settlement of a dispute over the seniority rights of 800 rapid transit employes and 2,500 Boston surface system employes who presently cannot take their service credits from one system to another. The convention voted to give an employe the right to negotiate a transfer to either system and to retain his prior rights.

Another amendment of ATU law provides that any member eligible to vote in a local election may challenge the results of that election within 10 days, instead of within an unspecified period as before.

An omnibus resolution of support for the legislative goals of the AFL-CIO and its Executive Council was adopted by unanimous vote of the delegates.

Creating the Climate:

Council Seeks New Professional Units

Creating the climate that will turn professional and scientific workers to legitimate trade unionism is the major goal of the Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman Kenin, who heads the council, said that the 18 international union affiliates of the group will concentrate on providing evidence of what trade unionism can do for professionals.

"We intend to establish a home for professional people where they can identify themselves as professionals in the labor movement," Kenin said, following a meeting of the executive council.

Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the group, added that professionals are turning to unionism.

"Professional societies, associations and other professional organizations are finding that collective bargaining and the strike are effective tools in achieving recognition at the workplace and in their own professions," Golodner declared.

He noted the "increasing size of industry and institutions developing an impersonal trend where trade unionism is the only answer."

Both Kenin and Golodner pointed out that in many cases the standards for a profession are set by employers who are not members of the particular profession. They underscored that teachers, through the efforts of the American Federation of Teachers, are finally getting a voice in education.

Other Unions, Too

Kenin recalled that even the Musicians had such problems, as did unions such as Actors Equity, but today find that unionism and the bargaining contract are the foundation of their well-being.

"I believe this will be true of all professional and scientific groups in this country before too long," he said.

The council issued policy statements emphasizing the need for solidarity among teachers and other professional workers; calling on member unions to support public television stations in their areas, and urging union involvement in cultural projects.

Work stoppages by teachers in September "demonstrated once again the need of solidarity among professionals," the council declared. The issues involved in the stoppages were the issues confronting professionals everywhere—salaries, work conditions, and "the right of a professional to use his independent skill and judgment in the performance of his work," the council said.

"The right to withhold services, whether through a strike or other concerted actions, is essential if we are to win the struggle for professional sovereignty," the council said.

The council said it believes that public television can contribute to the expansion of truly equal educational and cultural opportunities by offering high quality cultural, entertainment and public affairs programs of general interest to all and also by providing a wide diversity of programs to smaller audiences.

Air Dispatcher Delegates Vote Higher Dues

Las Vegas—A dues increase to cover the cost of stepped-up union activities and higher operational expenses was approved by delegates to the 25th convention of the Air Line Dispatchers here.

The dues increase is $1 a month for members in the "active dispatchers" category, bringing their total dues to $11 a month. For "junior active" members the increase was 50 cents a month to $6.

The union, among the smallest in the AFL-CIO, represents highly-skilled operations control specialists on airlines, and much of the convention was devoted to discussions of flight problems with government officials.

A banquet held during the convention heard addresses from Chairman Howard Gamser of the National Mediation Board; Donald Madole, former hearing officer with the Civil Aeronautics Board; D'Arcy Kennedy, president of the Canadian Air Line Dispatchers.

Frank O. Wicks of Eastern Airlines was elected a vice president, winning out in a race against two other candidates. He succeeds Vincent Monforte of Continental, an incumbent vice president who did not seek re-election.

The union's two top officers, Pres. Robert E. Commerce and Sec.-Treas. James Boyd, were not up for re-election. Neither were the union's four other vice presidents.

Among resolutions adopted, delegates called for ALDA to join Flight Safety Foundation, Inc., created a contract-policy-guide committee, extended a $1,000 death benefit to cover retired members, and supported the Air Line Pilots demands for a three-man cabin crew on 737 jet aircraft.

Delegates voted to change from an annual to a biennial convention after 1968, providing the shift is approved at the 1968 convention.

New Hampshire Labor Votes Convention Shift

Manchester, N.H.—The New Hampshire AFL-CIO changed its 10-year-old constitution to provide for the election of officers every two years and to concentrate in even-numbered years on legislation, voter registration and endorsement of political candidates.

Some 350 delegates from 250 local unions met here at the state central body's 10th anniversary convention. They approved a constitutional change to allow more convention time for political education and re-elected Pres. Thomas J. Pitarys, Executive Vice Pres. Joseph Moriarty and Sec.-Treas. Robert Hobart.

The convention voted to continue the voter registration program launched successfully last year; urged a "more dynamic role" for labor people in anti-poverty programs at the community level; and called on the state legislature to rescind its endorsement of the Dirksen Amendment undercutting the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision.

Also it pledged to keep fighting for improvements in unemployment compensation benefits, workmen's compensation for injuries, and improved minimum wage laws.

The delegates voted support for the national tax program proposed by the AFL-CIO; the situs picketing bill; the trade union training program of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the "war on poverty" program.

The state pays lower wages to public school teachers than any other state in the North, and denies them the right to organize and bargain collectively, Pitarys said in calling for improvements. The state also needs special schools to prepare pupils for a world which needs draftsmen, technicians, medical workers and other special groups, he declared.

"For adults we need vocational schools and adult courses," Pitarys said. A labor education program in cooperation with the University of New Hampshire was slowed by a cut of $3 million in the university budget, and a tuition raise of $200 a semester hits hardest at working-class children, he reported.

EXECUTIVE BOARD of Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes stressed the need for solidarity among union members in the professions at its recent meeting in Washington. Eighteen AFL-CIO unions are affiliated with the council.

Labor Dept. Guide

'Moderate' Budget Climbs to $9,191

(Continued from Page 1)

breadwinner would have to moonlight, or a family would have to go into debt.

The Labor Dept.'s four-person family spent about 80 percent of its budget—an average of $7,329—for goods and services needed in family living. These included food, housing, transportation, clothing, personal care, medical care and other items. The remainder of the budget goes for personal income and social security taxes, job expenses, gifts and contributions and basic life insurance.

The budget itself does not provide for savings, though there are savings to a certain degree in the form of equity in the house and in insurance.

While it took $7,329 to purchase the goods and services required for this four-person family's moderate living standard, "a young couple without children would need only $3,591," the Labor Dept. said, adding:

"On the other hand, if the two children in the four-person family were high school age, it would take at least $8,282. Or, if there were two more children in the family with the oldest of the four children still under 16, the cost of goods and services to maintain the same standard would be approximately $9,674."

The new 1966 moderate budget has more than doubled since 1951. Although the 1966 budget study covered 39 metropolitan areas, comparisons can be made for the 18 cities priced in the 1951 study, in the 1959 interim budget and in 1966.

In these 18 cities, the Labor Dept. said, the total cost of a moderate living standard for a four-person family was $4,200 in 1951. This rose 45 percent to $6,100 in 1959.

"The cost of the current moderate standard in the same cities in 1966 averaged $8,700 for renter families and $9,283 for renter and owner families combined," the report said.

There were wide regional differences in the cost of the moderate budget.

While the budget averaged $9,191 for all 39 urban areas, it ranged from a low of $8,028 in Austin, Texas, to $11,190 in Honolulu. On the mainland, exclusive of Alaska, the budget cost the most—$10,195—in the New York-northeastern New Jersey area, closely followed by Boston and Hartford.

The South ran lower than other regions in budget costs primarily because of climate and diet. Less heavy clothing is required, housing and fuel costs are much lower and the diet includes cheaper foods.

Below-average costs existed in all southern urban areas except Washington, D. C.

Homeowner costs for the 5- or 6-room house specified in the moderate budget were highest in Boston, with New York-northeastern New Jersey next.

Total budget costs for all urban areas averaged about $800 higher for homeowner than for renter families, the Labor Dept. said. This figure includes about $450 in payments on mortgage principal, a form of "savings" not included in the budget for renter families.

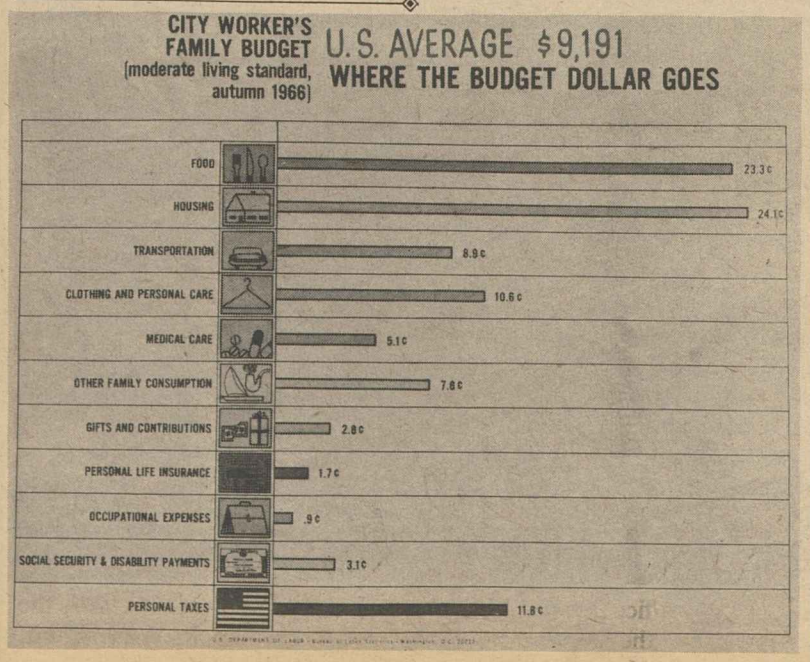
Rents for 5-room houses were highest in Honolulu. On the mainland, rental costs were substantially above average (15 percent or more) in San Francisco-Oakland, in Chicago-northwestern Indiana, in Hartford and in Seattle-Everett. The lowest shelter costs were in the South.

Food costs for a nutritionally comparable diet in mainland urban areas ran from 11 percent above the U.S. average in New York-northeastern New Jersey and Hartford to 8 percent below the average in Durham, N. C. and Nashville, Tenn.

Total costs for the moderate budget were about 10 percent lower in smaller cities than in metropolitan areas.

The Labor Dept. observed that the cost of the family consumption part of the budget in 1966 prices is about 40 percent higher for renter families than in 1959 when the budget for the 1950s was priced. About two-fifths of this rise is due to higher prices while the rest represents a rise in living standards.

A major change, the study noted, is an upgrading of the budget food standard to reflect more varied diets and more meals away from home. The new budget also includes home ownership for three-fourths of budget families and for increased auto ownership.



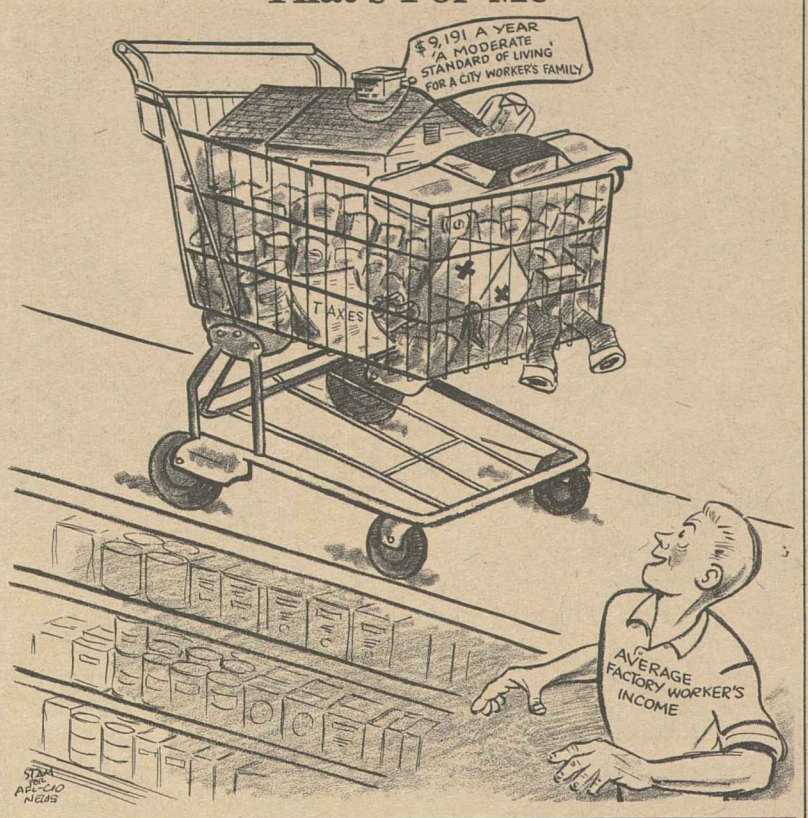
Glass Union Seeks Standardized Pay

New York — The Glass Bottle Blowers will make equalization of pay rates for similar jobs a major bargaining objective for all its locals representing 70,000 members, the union executive board decided here.

The aim of pay rate standardization will be applied not only in the glass container industry but in fiber glass, plastics and other operations in which the GBBA has members. Tying standardization of scales to the highest levels negotiated in a specific industry has long been a goal of GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton, the union said.

A three-year contract with the glass container industry expires early in 1968. It was reached in 1965 after long negotiations and an 11-day strike in Eastern plants.

That's For Me



Living Standards Shift For City Family in '66

A higher food standard at home, more eating out, home ownership, increased auto ownership, better medical care and a trend towards casual clothing.

This is the way the city family is living in the 1960s on a moderate budget of $9,191 a year, according to the Labor Dept.'s updated "City Worker's Family Budget."

The new study offers a profile of the level and manner of living of a four-person family, based on autumn 1966 prices. The family consists of a 38-year-old fulltime breadwinner, a wife and two children, a girl aged 8 and a boy, 13.

The Labor Dept. study pointed out that the cost of the moderate budget changes with a family of different size and age and so includes the cost of the budget for other types of families.

The Labor Dept. also announced it will issue later studies on the spring 1967 costs for the moderate budget and also for a lower and a higher standard for the four-person family and for the retired couple.

The lower standard budget will reflect substantial downward adjustments in the content and manner of living of the moderate standard to a degree that it will not harm the family's physical health or self-respect, the study said.

The lower standard budget is expected to be useful for defining poverty lines and setting goals for public assistance and income maintenance programs.

The moderate budget, however, was said by the Labor Dept. to be neither "subsistence" nor "luxury."

The Labor Dept. said the four-person family on the moderate budget of $9,191 a year spent its budget dollar this way: food, 23.3 cents; housing, 24.1 cents; transportation, 8.9 cents; clothing and personal care, 10.6 cents; medical care, 5.1 cents; other items like smoking and recreation, 7.8 cents; gifts and contributions, 2.8 cents; personal life insurance, 1.7 cents; job expenses, 0.9 cents; social security and disability payments, 3.1 cents and personal income taxes, 11.8 cents.

Here is how the Labor Dept. detailed the higher living standards in the moderate budget:

● **FOOD.** This major item was upgraded by use of a higher standard than used in past budgets. Frozen foods and juices are increasingly preferred. The family group eats out about once a month compared to five times a year in 1959.

● **HOUSING.** Where earlier budgets covered just renter families, the 1966 study assumed three-fourths of the budget-type families owned their homes.

● **AUTO OWNERSHIP.** In 1959, rapid transit cities like New York City, Philadelphia and Boston had a low 48 percent of car owner families. These cities and Chicago jumped to 80 percent in 1966. For other areas, auto ownership increased from 76 percent in 1959 to 95 to 100 percent in 1966. The new study linked these trends to greater home ownership and the spread of suburbs where public transport is unavailable.

● **HEALTH CARE.** With the substantial growth of health insurance coverage under wage and salary contracts since the mid-1950s, the new budget includes surgical as well as hospitalization plans. It counts the family's share of the premium. The new budget provides for fewer visits to the doctor and for more in-hospital visits by the doctor due to the surgical coverage. The new budget also provides for substantially higher standards for dental care, particularly for periodic examinations, teeth straightening, gum treatment and denture work.

● **CLOTHING.** The 1966 budget reflects a strong trend toward more informal living. The quantity of women's casual shoes tripled while the quantity of dress shoes declined. The husband's clothing budget listed fewer topcoats, heavy wool suits and dress shirts but more jackets, slacks, lightweight suits and casual shoes.

Right to Strike Supported by Church Study

(Continued from Page 1)

The panel was named by the National Council of Churches through its Committee on Church and Economic Life to study the conflict of interest between the right to strike and the public welfare. It was headed by Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of the College of the City of New York and its members included educators, clergymen and mediators.

The council is a federation of 34 Protestant, Russian and Greek Orthodox churches.

The report, which does not necessarily represent official council policy, is being sent to Pres. Johnson, key cabinet officers, all members of Congress and all governors, mayors of the 50 largest cities, the AFL-CIO, heads of all international unions and a selected list of industrial leaders and churchmen.

"It is hoped," the council said, "that the thinking of the committee will help clarify the issue for policy-makers and the public at large."

In supporting the right to strike, the committee warned that "unions and management can no longer negotiate as though they were the only parties whose interests are at stake."

Discussing compulsory arbitration, the committee noted that both labor and management reject it. The report emphasizes that while some strikes seem to jeopardize the general welfare, especially those against federal, state and municipal bodies, they probably cannot be entirely eliminated.

"Public employes are entitled to the same basic rights as those working for private industry," the committee declared.

The study reports that public opinion is showing increasing resentment against strikes especially those in the fields of public transportation and newspapers. It points out that the public is apt to blame unions alone for work stoppages "whereas management should share the responsibility for them."

The report also cautions that when the government intervenes, it should avoid the temptation to label every dispute an "emergency" and thereby to take action against the strikers.

The committee cited the effectiveness of voluntary arbitration and advises labor and management to seek "new, imaginative patterns of action which protect the legitimate interests of both." In cases where the general welfare actually would be damaged, the committee called up labor "to give serious consideration to voluntarily renouncing the right to strike and on management to match such renunciation by equable assurances and protections."

Head Start Study Proves Fluoridation Helps Teeth

New proof that fluoridation of water reduces tooth decay and subsequent dental costs has been uncovered by a Head Start anti-poverty program in California, the U.S. Public Health Service reported.

It cited an article in Newsletter, the publication of the California Dental Service, which showed the costs of dental care for Head Start children in fluoridated communities was almost two-thirds below the cost for children under the program in non-fluoridated communities.

Specifically, the Newsletter noted, in fluoridated San Francisco and Vallejo the average cost per child patient was $26.35 and $27.77 respectively, compared to costs of $70.01 in Berkeley and $85.85 in San Joaquin, both non-fluoridated.

Dr. Viron L. Diefenbach, director of PHS' division of dental health, said the results reaffirm previous division studies which have revealed that fluoridation can reduce cavities by 65 percent among children.

"The benefits also become life-long assets," he added.

The Rising Danger

WHILE PRES. JOHNSON'S National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders is earnestly at work seeking ways to prevent another summer of rioting in 1968, the coalition-controlled Congress is creating conditions that could result in new explosions in the ghettos.

A broad spectrum of leaders in American life are appearing before the commission with thoughtful proposals to ease or eradicate the conditions that fired and fueled the riots. Many of them, perhaps most outspokenly the AFL-CIO, are calling for strong federal leadership if the crisis is to be confronted and abated.

The Administration has proposed a great number of programs dealing with the basic problems of the cities. Many of them fall short of the actual need, but they are valid proposals that once put into operation could begin to break the back of the problems.

But in Congress, controlled by the "coalition of retreat," in Vice President's Humphrey's words, the entire thrust is to emasculate existing programs, kill off new ones and starve out those that cannot be treated any other way.

LONG-TIME OBSERVERS and reporters of the comings and goings of Congress are visibly shocked by the mood of irresponsibility that has settled over the dominant GOP-Dixiecrat coalition.

The needs of the country have been brushed aside to win political points in the preliminary skirmishing for the 1968 elections.

To compound the situation, liberals normally mobilized to fight the conservative coalition are confused as some zero in on the Viet Nam war and lose sight of the assault by the right at home.

Despite the best efforts of the task force on civil disorders and the proddings of labor and other liberal groups who see the problem in full perspective there is a possibility of new disorders next year on the eve of a national election that could provide the vehicle for rightwing control of the government.

It is this danger—signalled by business and industry groups by a massive assault on basic labor rights—that emerges at this moment to confront progressive forces. To ignore it or underestimate it is to invite an aboutface on every major domestic front as well as in the fight for world peace and freedom.

THE IMMEDIATE problem remains: how to bring the coalition to its senses, to change the prevailing mood in Congress so that a realistic attack on urban crisis can be mounted.

The problem remains also of uniting the labor and liberal and civil rights forces for the 1968 elections to thwart the conservative-reactionary bid to ride to power on a tide of disorder and hate and in the process to dismantle all of the machinery and structures of a progressive society.

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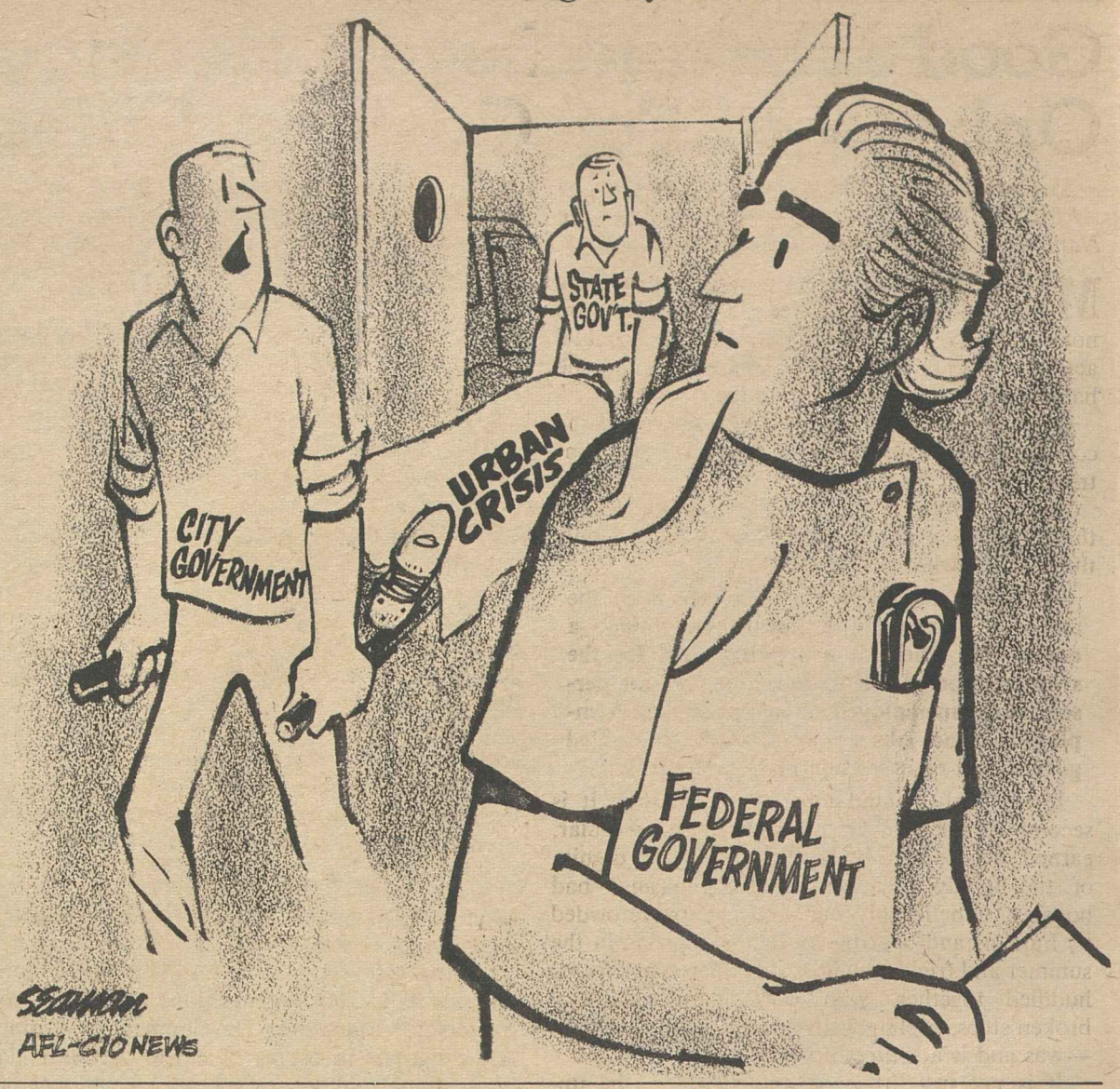

Dignity and Equity:

Church Study Finds Strikes Essential to Bargaining, Justice

The following is excerpted from "The Right to Strike and the General Welfare," a study document prepared by a special committee appointed by the Committee on the Church and Economic Life, Division of Christian Life and Mission, National Council of Churches. The study is not an official statement of attitudes or policies of the National Council of Churches.

UNLESS AND UNTIL effective substitute measures for achieving justice and freedom are provided, the right to strike must be recognized as essential. Without the right to strike (or its effective equivalent), the worker is not equal in bargaining power, and collective bargaining becomes a sham where all the power is on the employer's side of the table.

Those who would curtail or eliminate the right to strike must first supply an adequate and effective substitute, an alternative which makes the parties essentially equal in bargaining power and which preserves and protects the freedom of the bargaining process.

The individual who is a slave has little or no influence over the conditions of his employment. He is deprived of the freedom to leave a job and seek other employment no matter how intolerable the conditions. One of the first rights a free society guarantees to its citizens is that of quitting a job and seeking other employment.

For certain individuals working within the large organizations of an industrialized society this simple freedom to quit is sufficient. Highly trained persons such as engineers, technicians, managers, tool-and-die makers may be endowed by their skills with effective bargaining power over against their employers.

For most workers, however, the simple freedom to quit does not ordinarily provide effective bargaining power vis-à-vis the employer. The economic power in the hands of management is formidable: the power to pay wages and the power to cease paying wages by laying off or firing.

Only if workers have economic power of somewhat the same order of magnitude—namely the power collectively to withhold their labor from their employer and thus to bring his operation to a standstill—can management be compelled to listen seriously to its employes at the bargaining table.

Looked at in a somewhat different light, the right to strike is simply the right of any person entering into a contract to decline to sell until he has an agreeable contract with the buyer as to the terms under which he will sell. In a contract negotiation, the workers are acting collectively to seek a satisfactory agreement with management defining the terms under which they will sell their time and labor. Until a mutually satisfactory contract has been agreed upon the workers are under no obligation to contribute their labor, and have the right to uphold it.

It should further be noted that the right to strike has historically been one of the first casualties wherever totalitarian political regimes have come to power.

In sum, the right of collective bargaining, with its ultimate weapon of the strike, has proved to be a significant means of achieving social justice for workers. By placing in the hands of workers sufficient power to counterbalance the power of management, collective bargaining has made possible three basic achievements:

- A measure of equity for workers in the economic benefits of production;
- Enhancement of the freedom and dignity of workers through protection against arbitrary procedures and exploitation on the part of management;
- The expansion of democracy into the economic order through giving workers a voice in some of the policies and decisions of the company, particularly those which most directly affect their lives.

Strikes can be the medium through which significant social advances are introduced into society. For example, a forty-day strike in the steel industry in 1949 resulted in an agreement which included a noncontributory pension plan for workers. Since that time such pension plans have been widely adopted throughout the economy and have proved to be of great value for the nation. They have provided increased security and dignity to countless older citizens, and have strengthened the entire economy by contributing to stable purchasing power.

A common public reaction is to lay the blame for every strike at the doorstep of the union, since it is the union that actually takes the decisive action calling a strike into being. But it should be kept in mind that for every union decision to strike there has been a prior management decision to say "No" to union demands. All too frequently the management decision is not reviewed as critically by the public as is the union decision to strike in assessing the blame for any particular work stoppage.

Meany Tells Advisory Panel:

Good Jobs and Decent Housing Only Cure For Crisis in Cities

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

MOB VIOLENCE, arson, looting and murder are indefensible in a free society. They are not civil rights demonstrations. They are criminal acts, whose only result will be anarchy on the one hand and worse suppression on the other.

But these desperate acts must be viewed in the context of the conditions that without doubt contribute to civil disorder.

And therefore, we in the AFL-CIO believe that this commission should properly consider not only the acts, but what lies behind them.

Hope for thousands upon thousands in the cities of America today means one thing—a decent job. There is a pressing need for the swift creation of one million new jobs for persons now unemployed or seriously under-employed—good jobs at useful work on needed government or other non-profit projects.

Immediately behind jobs comes housing. It is second, rather than first, only because a regular, earned income is so basic to the pride and dignity of the family breadwinner. But housing—bad housing, unbelievably bad housing, overcrowded by humans and overrun by rats, sweltering in the summer and frigid in winter; dilapidated tenements huddled together, with garbage-strewn alleys, broken steps, peeling walls and stench-ridden halls —was and is a source of urban violence.

It is not just the poor, the deprived, the unemployed who are condemned to live in housing like this. The residents are often families which could afford something better, but who cannot rent or buy in areas outside the ghetto because of racial barriers. So there is a broad, multiple need for action on housing. There must be an injection of new life into public housing, for low-income families. There must be an expansion of the rent-supplement program.

Above all there must be open housing. The right of any American to buy or rent any available home he wants and can afford, on any block in any community, is essential to the genuine achievement of equal rights and equal opportunity in this nation. This too has an application to the matter of urban disorders.

In every aspect of the present urban crisis, it is our firm conviction that the primary responsibility for devising and carrying out remedies rests upon the federal government.

THE URBAN CRISIS recognizes no state lines. The great and growing metropolitan areas, which will soon encompass 70 percent of the nation's people, have no respect for the boundaries of history. Bergen and Hudson counties, in New Jersey, are just as much if not more a part of the New York city complex than Staten Island. Gary and East Chicago, Indiana, are surely as closely linked with Chicago, as say, Evanston, Ill. And these are only two examples out of many.

But beyond this purely physical fact is an even more persuasive one. If justice and domestic tranquility are to be achieved, in the spirit of the preamble of our federal constitution, they must be achieved in full and equal measure in every state and only the federal government can assure that result.

The federal government must be the employer of last resort and the landlord of last resort. This is the only foundation upon which an effective urban program can be built.

This applies to the labor movement's own efforts, which have been far more diverse and extensive than is generally known.

Let's start with housing, since it is of such great importance. A breakdown of housing projects undertaken by labor unions lists 23 projects for the elderly, or the elderly and handicapped, built under Sections 202 or 231 of the federal housing act, that were sponsored by AFL-CIO organizations.

Our unions have also sponsored more than a score of rent supplement projects, including the very first one in the nation, in Pasco, Wash. At least 7,000 units have been built through union sponsorship under other sections of the act.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT has naturally taken a keen interest in job training, especially the training of the disadvantaged poor, with special emphasis on young members of minority groups. AFL-CIO organizations are direct contractors for Manpower Development & Training Act programs in scores of cities. At least eight international unions are sponsoring national programs related to job opportunities in their own industry or trade. The 11-state AFL-CIO Appalachian Council is undertaking on-the-job training for 3,000 of the disadvantaged unemployed, and is coupling this with basic education where necessary.

The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. and the Building & Construction Trades Dept., in cooperation with local building trades councils, the Dept. of Labor and private groups such as the Urban League, has established "out-reach" programs focused on recruiting apprentices from minority groups.

Although hundreds of apprentices have been enrolled, the total result is still disappointing—in large part because so many young people from the urban ghettos simply do not have the educational background necessary to meet the demands of apprenticeship training today.

The range of trade union participation in the Office of Economic Opportunity—the central agency for the war on poverty—is simply too great to be summarized here. In this area as in housing, I was astonished at how much we are doing.

But I mention this not to seek credit for the labor movement, but to stress once more a point that cannot be stressed too often—the need for federal leadership of the whole campaign to overcome urban problems. Despite everything we in the labor movement can do, or that enlightened private industry can do, the problems will otherwise defy solution.

Festering Problems:

Public Apathy Slows Progress Towards Solving Urban Crisis

AN END to public apathy is essential to meeting and solving America's urban crisis, organized labor's top economist declared in a network radio interview.

"The public in general has been apathetic" about many basic problems that have "developed and festered" over many years, said Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research. As a result, efforts to overcome them "got started very late" and have been plagued by inexperience and lack of funds, he said. Goldfinger appeared on Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The crisis grew out of the "radical social and economic changes" of rapid urban growth, automation and technological development over the last 25 years, he said, and has been intensified by "the tragic history of Negro slavery, segregation and discrimination."

Goldfinger said that creation of jobs for the unemployed and seriously under-employed should form the core of the attack on the urban crisis.

He called for a "a real step-up in the development of community facilities" ranging from water supplies and highways to parks and playgrounds, and a "massive housing program of new construction and rehabilitation" keyed to "low-cost public housing for low-income families." That kind of program, he said, would build new job opportunities and narrow the gap of needed public services.

NEITHER STATES, cities nor private enterprise "can solve the problem alone," he said.

"It needs federal action and federal funds, with plenty of local initiative" from state and local governments and from private groups, he declared.

Reporters questioning Goldfinger on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Kenneth Crawford, contributing editor and columnist for Newsweek magazine, and Sam Sharkey labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHAT WITH HIPPIES running all over the place and pot, hashish, marijuana and dope becoming household words if not quite yet household staples, you'd think that Congress would be getting worried about the future of the nation.

Instead, it is getting more and more wrapped up in finding ways to kill many Great Society programs in the name of patriotism and economy and striking out in blind anger at workers in the war on poverty by refusing to include them in a general pay boost for federal workers.

So far, Congress has shown little realization of the importance of such matters as education, housing, job training and job expansion. If it did it would have rushed to clear these measures through the legislative process. Instead it is hemming and hawing to the point where vital appropriations are being delayed, old programs held up and new ones sabotaged.

Overall the House wants to cut at least $5 billion out of non-defense spending, which means mostly public services and similar domestic programs. Specifically, the economy heat is on most fiercely in those areas that are vital to the future of the country. The elementary and secondary school bill has been adopted by the House but is still in committee in the Senate. It is still only in the authorization stage so that appropriations must still be made. How much they will be cut is not yet known, but given the temper of the House especially, cut they will.

The House is still battling over the Administration's anti-poverty bill and there have been threats by conservatives, both Democratic and Republican, that the whole program will be killed unless they get their way.

House vindictiveness against Sargent Shriver and his whole operation was shown when it voted to deny wage boosts to poverty workers, an act that brought the bitter retort of Shriver that "the poor have always gotten the dirty end of the stick . . . now even those working hardest to help the poor have gotten the same treatment."

Even so non-controversial a program as job training designed to help the unemployed find work and to increase their skills in a society that makes ever increasing demands for skilled workers has been caught in the economy shuffle.

WRANGLING between the House and Senate has held up Labor Dept. appropriations and those of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. As a result, these departments and their programs will be virtually marking time, perhaps until late November, before they know what they can count on.

Yet all these measures are vital to the future of the country. They involve, notably, that section of the population that is steadily sinking deeper and deeper into a morass of despair and desperation.

The unemployed, the poor, are a deadly drain, moral and economic, on the country itself. Not only has their plight cost the country billions in riots, welfare payments, unemployment compensation and similar social costs, but the constructive work they could be doing is being lost day after day.

The GI Bill of Rights and its educational provisions were of immense cost to the nation. Yet, the return has been incalculable not only in the personal achievements and enrichment of the individuals concerned, but in the huge profit they have brought the country in the form of trained workers adding immeasurably to the national wealth.

The same can be true of the programs that now are hanging fire in Congress, threatened with emasculation, if not death. They, too, represent a vital factor in the growth of the nation.

It is tragic that a nation which takes pride in investing billions in efforts to reach the moon, to build mighty dams, to launch a TVA, to develop its great oil resources, should be so hesitant and niggardly in investing in its human resources.

It is not a budget that Congress is wrangling over. It is the national future.

APATHY about problems that have "developed and festered" for years hampers the drive to solve America's urban crisis, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Sam Sharkey (left), Newhouse Newspapers, and Kenneth Crawford, Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired weekly by Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Is 'Bif' Really Better Than 'Gah' And Air Tastier Than Bread?

By Sidney Margolius

SEVERAL YEARS AGO the Wall Street Journal reported a test made by DuPont of why women buy one brand instead of another. The marketing experts showed a group of women slides of landscapes interspersed with occasional nonsense syllables such as "Bif" or "Gah." Then the women were told to take a free pair of stockings from boxes labeled with these made-up names. Twice as many women chose from the box marked with the nonsense syllable they had seen most often.

What the test showed was that many people can be manipulated into choosing one product instead of another simply by repetition of a name or symbol. This also is being proved every day by the fact that the most heavily advertised brands of cleaning products, household medicines such as aspirin, and toiletries such as mouthwash, sell best even when they are virtually identical with lower priced brands.

In an era of self-service shopping, women who do not use what information is available to them for selecting best buys even can be led to buy a particular brand just by a picture on a package or even its color.

For example, merely putting the picture of a spoon on the Betty Crocker cakemix package helped make that brand the leading seller, Louis Cheskin, one of the most successful "motivational researchers," reveals in his recently-published Secrets of Marketing Success.

In his book Cheskin says that the choices people make are not motivated by logic "but we seek rational reasons for making them." According to him, we think we are buying useful quality but actually we are attracted by the styling. Sometimes we are aware of this but we cover up; "we try to make ourselves appear rational."

Cheskin doesn't mention this, but a lot of mother's buying now is dominated by children who in turn are dominated by television. This kind of forced buying, sometimes accompanied by screaming in the supermarket aisles, is especially noticeable nowadays among such products as cereals; bubble bath preparations; soft drinks, and the new milk shake products sold with musical shakers.

There is even less reason for women to be manipulated by the color and design of a package than by their children. All they need do is take the time to read the lists of ingredients and net weights to see what one brand actually provides compared to another.

THE EVIDENCE IS that many women do not take the time to see what they are buying. One of the signs is the ballooning popularity of "balloon" bread. This is bread which contains more air per pound. Baking companies achieve this by using one pound of ingredients in a 1½-pound pan.

Yet, despite the fact that in some markets balloon bread costs as much as five cents more per pound than the standard loaf, it is now the leading seller in stores that stock it, the U.S. Agriculture Department's Farm Index reports.

This is a shocker, because there have been a number of warnings about balloon bread by consumer authorities and in this column. Moreover, all that housewives have to do is look at the weight marked on the wrapper and compare the price per pound with other breads.

We know people are worried about fresh air but it won't do any good to try to buy it in the form of bread. To our knowledge, only two states—Oregon and Arizona—require that balloon bread be labeled as such.

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From Soup to Nuts:

Send Your Next Union Bulletin In A Perfumed, Pink Envelope

By Jane Goodsell

TODAY'S MAIL included two envelopes which so piqued my curiosity that I opened them right then and there. (My usual method of dealing with the mail is to toss half of it into the wastepaper basket and to leave the remainder on the mantel in the hope that someone else might summon the energy to struggle through the bills, bulletins and meeting notices.) But these two I opened. Right away.

The first envelope was imprinted with the letterhead of our church, and I'll confess that this in itself wouldn't have guaranteed its immediate opening. (The same mail included two other church communiques which I haven't yet got around to reading.) But this envelope snagged my attention because rubber-stamped on it in big black letters was the directive: IMPORTANT! PLEASE OPEN IMMEDIATELY!

The other envelope, having no return address, kept its origins a secret. But since it was addressographed and imprinted with a bulk mailing permit, I'd normally have figured it wasn't worth opening.

What changed its fate was one word. Printed in large brown letters on the envelope was the word: PROSTITUTION!

Now, I don't think I'm any more interested in prostitution than the average person, but I think the average person would open an envelope with that word printed on it. And doubtless the publishers of Fact magazine think so, too, because the envelope contained a special introductory offer to the one magazine which, as they put it, has not prostituted itself to Madison Avenue.

The interesting thing about those two envelopes is the reasoning behind them: the clear-eyed acceptance of the fact that most mail is tossed away, unopened. Unless the envelope so provokes the recipient's curiosity that he can't not open it, the contents—however fascinating—won't be read.

A number of shock techniques have been used: COUPONS ENCLOSED! FIND CHECK INSIDE! YOU MAY ALREADY HAVE WON $20,000! Effective as these gimmicks once were, they no longer rate ah-ha's but ho-hums. We have learned to our sorrow that the check for $2.95 is negotiable only when applied on a $150 course of dancing lessons, and we know too that our chances of winning $20,000 are roughly 2,907,768 to 1.

SO WHAT'S NEEDED are some new ideas. Because I have a passion for public service, I have dreamed up a few suggestions for envelope come-on's which almost nobody could resist:

An invitation-sized envelope, hand stamped and handwritten, preferably in a round feminine script. While it isn't possible to enclose a voluminous amount of promotional material in a small envelope, people never toss them away unopened.

An envelope mailed from a foreign country or sent airmail special delivery. Expensive, yes. But those little packets containing free samples of handcream and those four-color brochures would at least receive a viewing.

A handwritten envelope marked PERSONAL. Guaranteed to ensure that everyone in the family will make a point of finding out what's it. The handwritten part is essential. An addressographed envelope marked PERSONAL has no appeal whatever. Everyone knows without opening it that it contains a deodorant advertisement.

AFL-CIO UNION LABEL COMMITTEE

VISITORS to a union label booth at the Minnesota State Fair were greeted by the Minneapolis Central Labor Council's "Miss Union Maid" Terry Bune (center) and two princesses, Pamela Gensch (left) and Jerilyn Furness.

Deliberate Loss:

Wealthy Buy Farms For Tax Advantage

IF YOU'RE WEALTHY and want to get out of paying taxes, go out and buy a farm.

Tax records made public by the Internal Revenue Service show the amazing extent to which rich, off-farm investors are using "farms" to avoid paying federal income taxes.

The National Farmers Union has analyzed these records, which cover 1965 income, and has concluded that "these so-called farms must be incredibly inefficient."

Nearly all the individuals with the biggest incomes ($500,000 a year and up) show losses on their farm activities. This is strong evidence that they are deliberately using "farms" to get into lower tax brackets.

Angus McDonald, national research director of Farmers Union, said this denies the government its rightful share of taxes on income and helps drive prices down so that family farm operators are forced out of business.

This is the record from individual income tax returns, broken down by income groups, on "farm" operations:

Millionaires—of the 119 engaged in farming, only 16 reported a profit on their income tax returns.

$500,000 to $1,000,000—of the 202 in farming, 32 showed a net profit and 170 showed a loss.

$100,000 to $500,00—of 3,914 involved in farming, 1,040 showed a profit and 2,874 reported a loss.

$50,000 to $100,000—of 12,398 involved in farming, 4,974 showed a profit and 7,424 reported a loss.

Put another way, more than half the individuals earning $50,000 a year or more who had farming operations showed a loss on their income tax returns.

CITY SLICKERS involved in this so-called "farming" activity are getting plenty of advice and encouragement from business-oriented publications and financial services. A big spread in a recent issue of Business Week is an example.

"Thinking of buying a farm for weekending now and retirement later?" the magazine asks its readers. "Handle it right and you can have a good long-term investment, tax benefits—and even some current income."

It advises its business-oriented readers to borrow money from either an insurance company or the Federal Land Bank but cautions them that they should try to get a "sale on contract" from the seller (usually a farmer giving up).

"A small down payment and mortgage installments let the seller spread the tax on his profit," the magazine says. "As a buyer you can pay less outright—yet get all benefits of appreciation and full depreciation."

It sums up the advice and counsel with a few words about the federal tax boys.

"If you can demonstrate to the Internal Revenue Service that your farm is a business, not just a hobby, you get all the tax advantages . . . but you must show that profit is your motive," it says.

"Repairs and maintenance are deductible as business expenses. You can depreciate improvements such as tractors and buildings. And livestock used for breeding can also be written off."

Finally, it notes, some farm machinery and capital improvements qualify for the 7 percent investment credit, and in addition those losses on farming can offset other taxable income.

But the working man still pays with withholding taxes.

House Rollcall Vote to Slash Budget

The House voted 238-164 on Oct. 18 to force Pres. Johnson to reduce non-war spending by an estimated $8 billion, forcing heavy slashes in school aid, public health and anti-poverty programs.

The AFL-CIO termed the action "absolute irresponsibility." Wrong votes (W) for the cut were cast by 171 Republicans and 67 Democrats. Right votes (R) against it were cast by 155 Democrats and 9 Republicans. Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) PR
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Vacancy
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) A
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) PW
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) A

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) A
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) A
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (R) PR
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) W

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) PW
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Herlong (D) PW
5. Gurney (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) PR
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) PW
10. Stephens (D) PW

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) W
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) PR
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Roudebush (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) PR
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Cowger (R) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) A
2. Boggs (D) PR
3. Willis (D) PR
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) PW
7. Edwards (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) W
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donahue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) PW
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) A
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Jones (D) A

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Cahill (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) W
AL Walker (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Tenzer (D) PR
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Kaupferman (R) R
18. Powell (D) (Not seated)
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) PW
2. Fountain (D) PW
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Gardner (R) W
5. Galifianakis (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrew (R) W
2. Kleppe (R) W

OHIO
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) PW
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) PW
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Lukens (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Smith (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) PR
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) PR
27. Fulton (R) W

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) PR
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Pool (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) A
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

Billions Involved:

Public's Stake Key Issue In Oil Shale Controversy

The largest energy resource in the world lies under the surface of the rugged Upper Colorado Basin covering portions of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The treasure is oil shale.

"The emerging question," an article in the October issue of the American Federationist emphasizes, "is whether this energy storehouse will be developed and controlled to benefit the nation or enrich a handful of corporations."

The article, written by George Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is titled, "The Public's Stake in Oil Shale." It analyzes the extent to which this "stake" has been determined and the mounting threat of a "shale monopoly."

In addition, Taylor focuses on the history of oil shale development in the U.S. and other countries, methods and problems in processing it and the AFL-CIO's oil shale policy.

Responds to Heat

Oil shale — a limestone rock formed over millions of years by the consolidation of clay, mud or silt—contains a waxlike substance called kerogen. Heated to a temperature of 800 degrees or more, it melts and gives off liquid oil.

The Upper Colorado oil shale area located in northwestern Colorado and extending into western Utah and eastern Wyoming comprises an area of 5.1 million acres. It is known as the Green River Formation.

Geologists say it holds the richest shale deposits in the world. A parcel of land of no more than 5,000 acres in these deposits could yield 1.25 billion barrels of oil—one-third of the total U.S. consumption in 1966 and worth $3.75 billion at 1966 prices.

Estimates are that the "energy potential" of the formation is greater than the nation's combined reserves of coal, liquid petroleum and natural gas. If economic methods of processing are achieved it may be worth $2.5 trillion.

Although 80 percent of the oil shale potential is owned by the U.S. and is found beneath public land administered by the Dept. of Interior, Taylor describes how there has been a "massive filing of claims" on the formation.

After World War I, major oil companies got clear title to more than 300,000 acres in the formation during an "intense but short-lived" oil shale boom. Some 750,000 other acres were patented under claims still in question.

The boom subsided and there was only sporadic interest in oil shale over the next four decades. However, oil companies descended on the formation "like an avalanche" in 1966. They filed claims that tied up 1.4 million acres before Interior Sec. Stuart F. Udall issued a "stop order" in January, 1967.

Although these claims were located for dawsonite—a source of aluminum, Taylor points out, "it appears more than likely that some claims were filed in hope of getting control of the oil shale deposits, and not to develop the dawsonite."

Back in 1963, the AFL-CIO called for a "federal yardstick" program to protect the public interest in oil shale development and avoid monopoly control. It urged Udall to appoint a broad-based committee to develop an oil shale policy.

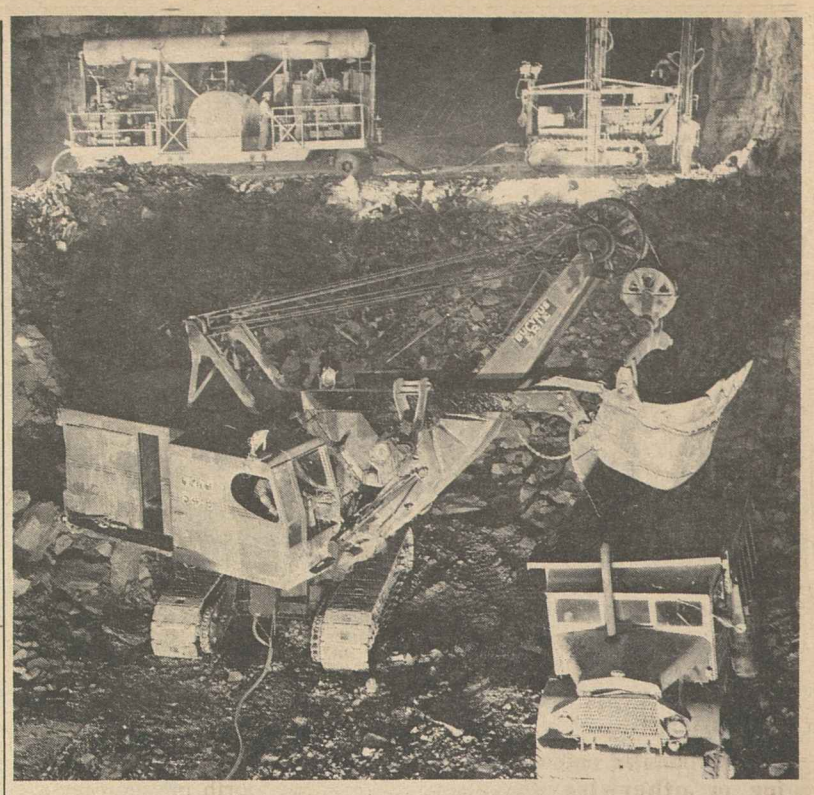
Udall later appointed such a board. In a 1965 report its members split. Some proposed strong public-interest protections for oil shale. Others were for turning over development to private industry. A commission set up by Congress also is studying the oil shale issue and will submit its recommendations.

Earlier this year Udall advanced a program aimed at full-scale commercial leasing on the oil shale lands of the Green River. He followed it with some proposed regulations to govern leasing. Last month, he announced that the results of a department study on oil shale policy will be completed in January 1968.

Meanwhile, at Senate Interior committee hearings in February, the AFL-CIO said it strongly opposed commercial leasing of oil shale lands "before the major problems of public interest protection, technology and conservation are solved."

The federation, conservation, consumer and farm groups have stressed that other problems must be solved before oil shale is mined: There must be safeguards against excessive releases of radiation, decisions to protect other minerals in the deposits and protection for wildlife and resources.

As Taylor concludes, "This nation must be alerted to an understanding of the issues at stake and the future control of one of the richest resources belonging to the American people."



SKILLS OF men and machines are wedded to mine shale and tap the rich reservoir of oil. Still to be resolved is whether the nation or a few big corporations will profit from the vast resources uncovered on federally-owned lands.

Scouting Magazine Hails Labor's Contributions

Scouting in America looks to union members for help and finds "a strength of response that is quietly given but difficult to equal," William Moody, Boy Scouts liaison with AFL-CIO Community Services, observes in the October issue of Scouting magazine.

Moody—who as a youth was an Eagle Scout himself—cites a number of examples "of the effort unions and union members are willing to put into Scouting." Among them:

- Sharon, Pa., members of building trades unions donated their time during the 1966-67 winter to erect an administration building at Scout Camp Hank Forker.
- Twelve union locals in Colorado provided the labor to build the entire 400-acre San Isabel Scout Ranch near Pueblo. The project included 11 campsites, powerlines, a storage building, a health lodge and 2 miles of road.

Now the unions are pledged to build additional camp facilities as soon as funds are available. Their only qualification for volunteer work is that no supplier make a profit on materials. The value of the labor to date has been estimated at more than $100,000.

- The Honolulu building trades council contributed labor valued at $180,000 to develop a Scout camp.

Moody also lists examples of union locals contributing cash gifts to various Scout councils throughout the nation. In Chicago, more than 100 unions donated $183,000 to a program that expanded Scouting for poor boys and those physically handicapped.

He describes union sponsorship of camp scholarship programs, Cub Scout packs, Boy Scout troops and Explorer posts.

Last year it was estimated that AFL-CIO affiliates sponsored about 250 units across the nation in the three categories. Moody further reports that a survey has found that 25 percent of the more than 1.4 million adult leaders in Scouting are union members.

While "exact figures are hard to come by" workers belonging to unions contributed an estimated $12 million to Scouting in 1966 through union promoted support of united funds alone, he notes.

This amounts to approximately one-third of all the money Scouting received from such federated campaigns.

But unionists' financial contributions—"as important as they are"—cannot be equated with the even more important contribution by workers "of time and service" to Scouting, he adds.

And "labor's gift of labor" for Scout projects has a greater worth than any dollar value, he concludes, "for when a man gives his labor he gives of himself—and that is the foundation on which Scouting is built."

Fair Employment Unit Opens Job Gates

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission reports that some 1,463 full-time job opportunities for minorities have resulted from 14 projects in 13 states funded with $700,000 in EEOC grants.

The projects help seek out full-time openings with major employers in localities or states. Negroes, Latin-Americans and American Indians have been placed in jobs.

AUDIENCE attending a manpower seminar sponsored by the Labor Dept. hears AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman speak on "Civil Rights in the Urban Crisis." The seminar was held at the Brookings Institution.

Group Practice Needs Prepayment Plan Links

Group medical practice has grown almost threefold since 1959 but there is a great need for linking group plans with prepayment financing, a Harvard medical authority reported to a National Conference on Private Health in Washington.

Jerome Pollack, associate dean for medical care planning, said that surveys show that medical groups increased from 1,547 in 1959 to 4,287 in 1966, and that the number of full-time doctors in private group practice doubled over the period, from 12,620 to 25,499.

The proportion of all physicians engaged in private group practice increased from 8 to 15.6 percent over the same seven years, Pollack said.

He foresaw a "very great potential for the continuing growth" of group practice plans, observing that they are being "widely accepted" by the public and "broadly embraced" by doctors as well, particularly those just entering practice.

But Pollack added only a small minority are affiliated with prepayment plans.

Combination Stressed

He stressed that the combination of group practice plans with prepayment is "increasingly necessary" if these plans are to bring improved benefits at controlled costs.

Pollack was one of a number of medical experts who submitted papers to the conference called by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. and attended by some 60 representatives of medical and hospital professions, insurance companies, labor, management and state governments.

Participants included AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, who served as a conference adviser; Richard Shoemaker of the Social Security Dept.; Leonard Lesser of the Industrial Union Dept., and a number of representatives of individual unions.

Conference panels discussed contributions that can be made by private health insurance plans toward bringing down the rising cost of medicine and expanding available medical facilities.

HEW Sec. John W. Gardner underscored both objectives by pointing out that private insurance plans must "explore the possibility of more comprehensive protection that will cover alternatives as a supplement to in-patient hospital care."

"There is need to encourage greater use of less-costly treatment available through such means as physician offices, group practice clinics, hospital out-patient departments, and nursing homes and home health services," he pointed out.

Residual Fees Hike Pay of Screen Actors

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild reported that three "little" words in the union's contract with motion picture and television producers now produce nearly half the average actors's yearly earnings.

The words are "use and re-use" and they add up to $51 million a year in residual fees for TV commercial announcements and $9 million from old television shows, plus $1.5 million for TV films reshown abroad—a total of $51.5 million out of the $100 to $115 million a year that SAG members earn under Guild contracts.

The system of residual fees started in the radio industry with payment to actors of 100 percent of their minimum salaries for rebroadcasts of a program. It spread to TV on a small scale, and expanded in 1953 after the first strike in SAG history up to that time.

Management voiced loud objections to the idea that it should continue paying actors after their employment was over but the practice made sense to the performer who kept seeing his image on the screen, long after his salary had stopped.

Last year, earnings from residual fees for TV commercials alone were almost as large as the total earnings performers received in the film industry before TV.

The union pointed out, however, that many of its 17,000 paid-up members do not share equally in TV windfalls. Only 1,541 SAG members earned $15,000 or more last year. Below that figure were 750 earning $10,000 to $15,000; 1,640 paid $5,000 to $10,000; 6,232 who received $1,000 to $5,000, and many others who earned less than $1,000.

The top bracket was shared by 117 actors whose incomes were above $100,000.

Senate Rejects House Budget Slashing

Civil Rights Bill Wins Close Committee Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

By an 8-7 vote, six northern Democrats and two Republicans forced Judiciary Committee approval of the Administration's proposal to make it a federal crime to interfere by force or intimidation with persons working for civil rights. A somewhat weaker bill passed the House earlier this year.

By the same single-vote margin, the committee rejected amendments by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.) which would have:

- **Prohibited unions from fining or otherwise disciplining members who cross their union's picket line to work as strikebreakers. This would have nullified a recent Supreme Court decision which held that "the power to fine or expel strikebreakers is essential if the union is to be an effective bargaining agent."**
- **Imposed sweeping restrictions on "violence" in labor disputes, so worded as to amount to federal sanction for sharply restricting picketing.**

Voting with Ervin for the anti-labor amendments were the southern Democrats, including Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), and three Republicans, including Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen.

To break a tie, Republican Hugh Scott (Pa.) came flying back from England to vote with the Administration.

As sent to the Senate floor—where it will be open to amendments—it protects persons engaged in voting, public education, federal services, job-hunting or jury duty, using interstate transportation and public accommodations, and meeting in peaceful assembly in pursuit of federal rights.

Two-Front Battle

House conservatives mounted a two-front budget-cutting battle. They attacked a series of money bills carrying funds for government departments and programs. And they continued to demand that the President personally cut back the programs launched in the heavily-Democratic 89th Congress.

The directive to the President had been added by the House to a routine resolution permitting government agencies which have not yet received their appropriations to continue to pay their employes and meet expenses through mid-November.

The Senate rejected this directive to the President by a 48-39 vote. It turned down, 46-43, a proposal to force him to cut $1 billion. And finally it voted down, 45-39, a "sense of Congress" declaration proposed by Dirksen that spending should be cut, whether by the President or by Congress. The next step is up to a House-Senate conference.

On the appropriations for model cities and rent supplements, House and Senate conferees were faced with sharply-differing bills.

The House had voted to appropriate only $237 million of the $661 million requested by Pres. Johnson to rehabilitate entire slum neighborhoods.

The Senate had increased the House bill to $537 million.

Conferees compromised on $312 million, considerably closer to the House version.

On rent supplements, federal subsidies to make up the difference between one-fourth of the income of poor families and rental costs in modest apartments built by non-profit agencies, the House voted to let the program die, rejecting all new appropriations.

The Senate voted the full $40 million requested by the President. The conference compromise was $10 million.

Even this was attacked by the conservative coalition. They sought to repudiate the conference agreement, but fell 14 votes short. The compromise was accepted on a 198-184 roll call.

Another House-Senate battle was in the making over the financing of the Dickey Lincoln power project in Maine, intended to make low-cost power available in an area where private utility rates are among the highest in the nation. Private utility lobbyists have fought the project bitterly.

The Administration had asked $1.6 million to complete the planning stages of the project. The House last July voted against any funds; the Senate later approved the full amount sought by the Administration. House and Senate conferees agreed on $837,000.

The House, under the prodding of Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.) voted down the conference agreement, 232-162. House-Senate conferees will make a new try at reaching an agreement. The project is strongly supported by New England labor.

Despite concessions made to conservative critics by the House Education & Labor Committee, a major battle appears certain when a committee-approved anti-poverty bill reaches the House floor.

The bill would continue the anti-poverty program another two years and would leave direction of the program with the Office of Economic Opportunity. The committee majority voted down conservative attempts to "spin-off" the programs to old-line agencies and drastically cut back the spending ceiling.

However, the committee went along with demands that public officials be given control over the key community action portion of the program—the attempt to bring innovation and leadership into war on poverty.

Community action programs would be established by states, counties or cities and public officials would be given one-third membership on local community action boards. The poor and community groups would each have one-third representation.

The House bill also contains a labor-opposed provision requiring local programs to put up at least 10 percent of the cost of the program in cash, with another 10 percent in services. The Senate-passed anti-poverty bill continues 90 percent federal financing, with the 10 percent local contribution payable in services.

These concessions did not satisfy the conservative critics, however, and the Republican leadership is planning a major floor fight over the legislation.

Board Postpones IUD Convention

The executive board of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has voted to postpone the IUD convention scheduled for Nov. 15-16, 1967.

The postponement was recommended by the executive body because UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, also IUD president, will be preoccupied with contract negotiations at the time the convention was scheduled to be held.

New dates for the convention will be announced by the department's executive board when they are set.

PROGRESS at home and abroad is being endangered by a "coalition of retreat" in Congress, Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey told delegates to a COPE conference in the nation's capital. Looking on is AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan.

Humphrey Tells COPE Coalition Threatens U.S.

A revived "coalition of retreat" is endangering America's progress at home and abroad, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told a COPE conference on the 1968 elections.

The job next year, he told the conference delegates in Washington, is to defeat the conservative coalition which has as its "hard core" the Republican Party.

The GOP-Dixiecrat coalition had been outnumbered in 1964, the vice president said, only to regain its power in 1966. "Many of us had not realized until now how serious the implications" of the 1966 election results would be.

Humphrey charged that the coalition is opposed to every progressive piece of domestic legislation and is now using its power to withhold or cut appropriations to starve and subvert Great Society programs.

"I ask you to stand up for the programs, for the policies, for the President that have moved this nation forward as it has never moved before," Humphrey declared, adding: "Pres. Lyndon Johnson is the best friend the American labor movement has."

The vice president reviewed the problem of the Administration's tax bill, pointing out that if taxes had not been cut twice in the past three years the government would have an additional $24 billion in revenue.

He argued that if the tax surcharge is not adopted inflation and higher prices will exact a higher toll of the American family's income.

Humphrey stressed also the coalition's pressure for drastic cuts in federal spending in critical domestic programs of education, health, opportunity, the war on poverty.

He described the attacks on the Kennedy Round trade negotiations and the assault on foreign aid programs as evidence of a new form of isolationism, along with the new arguments for withdrawal from Viet Nam. The objective of the U.S. in Viet Nam, he emphasized, is to prevent World War III, "to stop aggression before it becomes a pattern of international conduct and to allow the nations of Asia to develop freely.

Order Issued On Job Rights For Women

Pres. Johnson has issued an executive order setting forth enforcement procedures to protect women against discrimination in federal employment and in private firms operating under federal contracts.

The order extends to alleged sex discrimination the same review and appeal machinery that is already in force against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin under a previously issued executive order.

The newest order authorizes the Civil Service Commission, beginning Nov. 13, 1967, to hear complaints of federal employes who believe they have been discriminated against in hiring or promotion because of their sex. CSC is empowered to halt such discrimination.

Beginning Oct. 13, 1968, the Labor Dept. will be authorized to probe similar complaints from employes of federal contractors or subcontractors. The department will be able to cancel contracts where it finds such discrimination.

CSC Chairman John W. Macy Jr., at a White House briefing on the new executive order, confirmed that about one-third of complaints received about unfair practices in federal employment comes from women.

Most of these, he pointed out, deal with alleged discrimination in promotions rather than in initial employment.

Labor Leaders Join Unit for LBJ on War

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and three federation vice presidents have joined former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower and a broad cross-section of American leaders in a new committee strongly endorsing the Administration's policies in Viet Nam.

Joining Meany in the non-partisan Citizens Committee for Peace with Freedom in Viet Nam were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, John H. Lyons and Louis Stulberg. They are the presidents of the Communications Workers, Iron Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers, respectively.

Heading the new committee is former Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, World War II leader in Europe and a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as co-chairmen.

A long list of scientists, educators, authors, former cabinet members and military leaders make up the membership.

The group declared that it is the spokesman for "the great silent center" in the U.S. representing "the understanding, independent and responsible men and women who have consistently opposed rewarding international aggressors from Adolph Hitler to Mao Tse-tung."

The committee's policy statement gave unqualified support to the Administration's policies and conduct of the war in Viet Nam. "America cannot afford to let naked aggression or the suppression of freedom go unchallenged," the statement said. "We are opposed to surrender, however camouflaged," the committee said, adding that it was opposed also to "unnecessarily risking a general war in Asia or a nuclear war in the world."

The makeup of the committee, the statement stressed, is national and non-partisan, composed of Democrats, Republicans and independents and of liberals, moderates and conservatives drawn from all sections and all sectors of the country.

The committee specifically affirmed and supported the "right of opponents of our national policy to offer alternatives consistent with our national interest and security. However, we are concerned that the voices of dissent have, thus far, received attention far out of proportion to their actual numbers."

The committee's basic objective is to "make sure that the majority voice of America is heard—loud and clear — so that Peking and Hanoi will not mistake the strident voices of some dissenters for American discouragement and a weakening of will."

AFL-CIO Urges Congress To Probe Auto Insurance

A direct congressional investigation of the auto insurance industry would be the speediest and "most fruitful way" to obtain information on which to base reform legislation, the AFL-CIO declared.

In a letter to House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler expressing gratification over a subcommittee staff report urging further investigation of auto insurance, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged committee action.

Biemiller pointed out that the AFL-CIO has been concerned with rising auto insurance rates and various discriminatory practices of the industry, citing a copy of a resolution adopted by the Executive Council in February stressing the need for action.

The Judiciary Committee staff report termed the performance of the automobile insurance industry "unsatisfactory." State regulation, the report declared is "inadequate" in many states.

Labor Dept. Survey Shows:

State Jobless Benefit Laws Trail Proposed Standards

State unemployment compensation laws are not providing adequate protection for the jobless. There has been little improvement and even some deterioration in the laws over the past two years.

The conclusions emerge from an article in the September issue of the Labor Dept.'s Unemployment Insurance Review, written by Daniel P. Riordan of the Bureau of Employment Security.

Riordan believes his analysis of state unemployment benefit legislation since 1965 should be of "great interest in answering the question" of whether federal legislation is needed to improve the federal-state jobless compensation program.

In 1965, the Administration advanced legislation to set federal standards for unemployment benefits and extend their coverage. In 1966, the House and Senate passed weakened but differing versions of the bill. Congress adjourned without any legislation.

This year, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and 12 other senators are sponsoring a strong federal standards bill. It incorporates major improvements long sought by the AFL-CIO.

The McCarthy bill would:

● Extend jobless coverage under the state laws to millions of workers not presently covered—those working for small employers, state and local governments, large farms and non-profit establishments, among others.

● Require the benefit ceiling initially to equal at least 50 percent of the statewide weekly wage, raising to two-thirds of average pay, for a minimum of 26 weeks; provide extended benefits for long-term unemployed; raise the payroll wage base on which employers are taxed; limit causes for disqualification of workers and ease requalification rights.

As Riordan notes, opponents of the legislation claim that states can be relied upon to keep pace with benefit needs. In 1966, some members of Congress argued "wait and see." The need for improvements, however, was generally conceded.

So what has been happening?

Ten states have extended coverage of unemployment benefits since 1965 but eight others have actually added new restrictions on them. Workers added to coverage in all states "may be estimated at less than 150,000," Riordan points out.

By comparison, McCarthy's bill would add 10 million and even the House and Senate passed bills of 1966, as drastically amended as they were, would have added 3.5 and 2.3 million workers, respectively.

In 1965, only three states had benefits covering farm workers, four covered non-profit firms and 10 covered employes of state and local governments. Not a single additional state has since extended coverage in any one of those categories.

Twenty-four states increased their maximum weekly jobless benefit since 1965, but only four brought it up to the proposed federal standard of being equal to at least 50 percent of the statewide weekly wage. In all, only 20 states meet the standard.

Although six states extended their benefit-duration provisions over the past two years, none of the six came up to the proposed federal requirement.

The number of states which do not meet a proposed federal minimum "yardstick" for workers to qualify for benefits has actually increased by two to 24 since 1965, Riordan reports.

There was progress, only slight, toward conforming with federal legislation's provision to protect workers' rights to requalify for benefits after a period of work followed by a further layoff. The 20 states not up to this requirement in 1965 has been reduced to 17.

Extended Benefits

A significant section of the proposed federal bill would require states to provide up to 26 weeks of extended jobless benefits where workers had a previous steady job history. Federal funds would help pay these benefits.

While several states expanded provisions for extended benefits since 1965, Riordan finds that "none of the nine state programs in existence in this area even approaches" the standard set in the federal legislation.

Riordan points to a deterioration in moving toward a provision of the federal legislation to prevent cancellation or reductions in benefits under state laws. Where eight states failed to meet the provision in 1965, the figure is now nine.

Also, he finds that there are still 39 states—as there were in 1965—that do not meet a proposed federal standard covering benefits for workers who are taking some form of approved job training.

Four states increased their wage base on which employers are taxed for jobless benefits since 1959, according to Riordan, "but very few states . . . have approached the levels proposed in any of the federal bills."

In noting that Congress will want to "scrutinize" the states record in the unemployment compensation field since 1965, Riordan notes that all state legislatures met in the two-year period—and 49 of them met just this year.

Federal Role Held Key To Solving City Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

to achieve these goals is "the swift creation of one million jobs," followed quickly by a massive attack on the "unbelievably bad housing" that is a source of "urban violence."

"Above all," Meany said, "there must be open housing." The right of any person to buy or rent any available home he wants and can afford, on any block in any community, "is essential to the genuine achievement of equal rights and equal opportunity in this nation."

But the basic point of the overall program—the 10-point program adopted last month by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the urban crisis—is "our firm conviction that the primary responsibility for devising and carrying out remedies rests upon the federal government," he declared.

The urban crisis recognizes no state lines, but beyond this purely physical fact is the requirement that justice and domestic tranquility "must be achieved in full and equal measure in every state; and only the federal government can assure that result." He added:

"The federal government must be the employer of last resort and the landlord of last resort. This is the only foundation upon which an effective urban program can be built."

Turning to one approach that endangers the attempts to deal with urban problems, Meany singled out the House action on the public welfare provisions of the social security bill, terming it a setback by a generation or more of the goals of aiding the poor and needy.

"I do not know of anything better calculated to foment the kind of bitterness that leads to riots than harsh sanctions against impoverished prisoners of the urban ghettos," he told the commission, voicing the hope that the damage in the House bill can be undone in the Senate.

Noting the efforts to enlist private enterprise in the campaign on the urban crisis, Meany said the drive needed all the help it can get but added: "I want to emphasize again that no private efforts, no matter how useful in themselves, can obviate the need for federal leadership, federal direction and federal funds."

Reviewing labor's own "diverse and extensive" efforts, Meany cited union involvement in sponsoring housing programs for the elderly, under the rent supplement programs and other laws; its involvement in job training for the disadvantaged poor; the development of programs to recruit apprentices for the building trades; the wide range of union participation in the war on poverty in cooperation with the OEO.

But, he added, the point "cannot be stressed too often" that despite labor and industry efforts the need is for federal leadership of the "whole campaign to overcome urban problems."

Meany took note of the "either, or" approach to the urban crisis tied to the fighting in Viet Nam and assailed the fallacy of that position, noting the nation's $800 billion economy and the equal obligation to defend freedom and perfect American society.

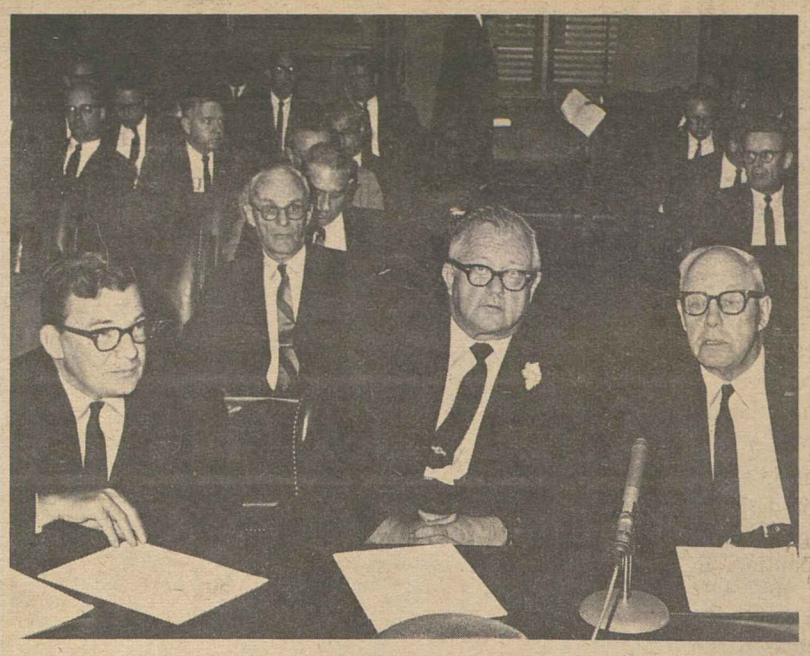
The AFL-CIO president presented to the committee a reprint from the AFL-CIO American Federationist including the federation's 10-point action program and an analysis of the urban crisis. He presented also a list of examples of labor participation in housing programs as well as copies of earlier federation statements and testimony on a wide range of problems involved in the urban areas.

Mississippi Vote Victory for URW

Aberdeen, Miss.—Employes of the Walker Mfg. Co. found all doors closed against them when they tried to rent a meeting-place in town, but they got the union message anyway. They voted for the Rubber Workers, 170-168, in a National Labor Relations Board election.

URW and AFL-CIO staff members said the campaign was a difficult one, with management following an all-out antiunion line. The Aberdeen plant, a subsidiary of the Kern County, Calif., Land Co., manufactures auto tailpipes, mufflers and springs.

A previous election was lost by a close margin 18 months ago. The union is the first in Aberdeen, AFL-CIO Assistant Regional Dir. Robert Starnes reported.



"CHANGES are needed to bring about true collective bargaining" in the federal government, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a high-level committee in Washington. It is reviewing labor-management relations in the federal service. With Meany are Lane Kirkland (left), his executive assistant, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Labor Urges Changes In Federal Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

composed of two members each from labor and management with an impartial chairman, all appointed by the President. It could be asked to step into a dispute when negotiations and mediation had failed. It would assist the parties to reach a voluntary settlement and make a final decision if these efforts failed.

The AFL-CIO's call for arbitration in government bargaining procedures, Meany asserted, "should not be construed as indicating any lessening of our opposition to compulsory arbitration in the private sector" where labor has the right to strike.

In urging that unions be given the right to negotiate union security agreements, Meany pointed out that under the order a union may obtain "exclusive recognition" in any agency, which means it must represent all workers in the unit.

Same as Industry

He said labor supports this requirement just as it supports the principle in private industry. However, he added, it also follows—as it does in private industry—that a union should then have the right to negotiate a union security clause.

"Those who get benefits from union representation should help pay the costs of union representation," Meany pointed out.

In other areas, Meany recommended:

● "Informal recognition" granted under the order—whereby a union may only present its view and cannot be consulted—should be dropped because it is "meaningless" and "has no place in labor-management relations."

● "Formal recognition"—where a union has more than 10 percent membership in a unit but less than a majority—should be replaced with a "national consultation" status. It would give the union comprehensive "consultation" rights with an agency providing no other union holds "exclusive recognition" in the area.

● The scope of collective bargaining under the order be widened to include all negotiable subjects "as long as they are not inconsistent" with any laws.

● When agreements are negotiated at the local level, the government provide assurance that local government officials have the necessary authority to sign the agreement.

● The order should be amended to guarantee the right of unions to bargain for protective conditions where workers are being displaced by automation.

● Grievances should be subject to negotiations, not an agency procedure contained in a "personnel manual." Grievance arbitration should be final and binding.

● A Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Board, made up of five members appointed by the President, be established to administer the order. It would define bargaining units, interpret the order and decide on unfair labor practice charges.

Also, Meany urged that the order specifically guarantee all rights of employes of the District of Columbia, that the term "employe organization" be replaced by the term "labor organization," and that the Labor Dept. provide services and data to facilitate collective bargaining.

10-28-67

CSC Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., who presided over the open hearing, and other members of the panel praised the "detail" and "constructive tone" of Meany's statement.

Macy said the testimony "will greatly assist the committee in its deliberations." Assistant Labor Sec. Thomas R. Donahue, attending the hearing for Wirtz, said he was particularly impressed by the unions' "unanimity of opinion" behind the recommendations.

Washington AFL-CIO Fills Education Post

Seattle—Louis O. Stewart of Olympia has been appointed education director for the Washington State AFL-CIO. A graduate of the University of Washington, Stewart has held various administrative posts with the state government since 1960. Prior to that he was a carpenter and later taught industrial relations at St. Martin's College, Olympia. He is a member of the Carpenters.

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House Passes Meat Bill, Rejects Wider Inspection

Meany Calls For Local Coalitions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the federation's central labor councils to cooperate with or help establish local coalitions designed to attack "urgent urban problems" which "cannot wait until the next election."

In a letter to councils in the nation's 105 largest cities, Meany noted that local action was given high priority by the national Urban Coalition, in which representatives of the AFL-CIO and several of its affiliated unions are taking an active part.

"It is my belief that organized labor, working together with other key segments of community life, can play an important part in finding solutions for the urgent problems now facing our urban population," he said.

"Effective local coalitions are essential. They can help move local communities to take action on their problems, and they can put pressure on Congress where the essential action for solving the urban crisis must be taken."

While the exact form of local coalitions will depend upon local circumstances, "in addition to our usual allies—church groups, civil rights and social welfare organizations and the like—we must develop a working relationship with forward-looking business and industrial leaders," Meany stressed. He included with his letter a series of guidelines prepared by the Urban Coalition.

Meany announced the appointment of a staff committee, headed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, to coordinate the federation's work with the Urban Coalition and to assist the local labor councils with any problems they meet in the coalition effort.

"I urge you and the officers of your council to do everything possible to make the local coalition in your community an effective instrument for serving the needs of the people," he added.

At the national level, the Urban Coalition was formed during the height of the summer riots and brought 1,000 prominent Americans to Washington in late August for an "emergency convocation."

The group includes leaders in labor, business, religion, civil rights and local government.

It called for a "crash" program by the federal government to develop plans to put "at least 1 million of the presently unemployed into productive work at the earliest possible moment."

Plumbers Win 6-Year Battle On Daniel Vote

The Plumbers & Pipefitters won a six-year legal battle when the National Labor Relations Board ordered a second election at jobsites of Daniel Construction Co., Inc., biggest non-union building firm in a six-state area of the South.

The election among Daniel Co. plumbers, pipefitters and welders, the board ruled, will be held when the NLRB director for the Winston-Salem, N. C., region decides a fair election can be scheduled. The company, with headquarters at Greenville, S. C., has construction projects in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

A three-member panel of the NLRB, rejecting Daniel's petition for changing the formula used to decide which workers may vote, approved, with one change, the for-

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CHATTING with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is Anna Henry, 22, one of three young Tanzanians brought to New York for training in hotel work under a program developed by the African-American Labor Council in cooperation with the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and the city's hotel industry. Meany is president and board chairman of AALC, which seeks to aid African free trade unions through social and educational projects. **(Story, Page 6.)**

Meany Hits Welfare Plan:

Senate Panel Votes Social Security Hike

The Senate Finance Committee voted to raise the House-passed social security bill to the 15 percent across-the-board increase sought by the Administration, with an additional boost for persons receiving the lowest payments.

It then moved on to the controversial public welfare provisions of the House bill, which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has termed "harsh and punitive."

Meany expressed labor's "dismay" at reports that the Senate committee is considering a plan to subsidize private employers who hire "untrainable" mothers of young children who receive benefits under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

"We vigorously oppose this concept," he wrote Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.). "To us the sensible and humane approach is not to force mothers into make-work jobs but to permit them to stay at home and care for their children."

The subsidy plan, Meany noted, would force mothers who are not able to take job training "into some type of employment, no matter how meaningless," or face "loss of their meager assistance payments."

One result, he stressed, "could be to displace regular employes and depress wages."

Meany declared that "instead of punishing the poor, America should try to help them out of poverty. This can be done by developing meaningful, voluntary training programs related to the real employment needs of the community, as well as through remedial education and adequate auxiliary services."

He warned that punitive measures will only increase "the discontent, frustration and deprivation of the poor in urban slums."

Long told newsmen that his committee has approved:

- A benefit increase of 15 percent for the nearly 23 million persons on the social security rolls, as compared with 12.5 percent in the House bill.
- An increase in the present minimum benefit of $44 for an individual and $66 for an elderly couple to $70 for an individual and $105 for a couple. The House bill

(Continued on Page 8)

Consumer Fight Shifts to Senate

By David L. Perlman

The House voted to put states rights above consumer rights and refused to extend federal meat inspection to billions of pounds of meat and meat products now exempt.

It approved, 403-1, a bill to encourage—but not compel—states to set up effective inspection programs for meat slaughtered and sold within the state.

It rejected, on a non-record 140-98 vote, the extension of federal meat inspection which had been sought by labor, consumer groups and the Administration.

Twenty-two states have no meat inspection law and many of the existing state laws are lax and poorly enforced. Recent Dept. of Agriculture surveys of plants exempt from federal inspection have described in stomach-turning language filthy plants and putrid meat.

The consumer protection fight now shifts to the Senate, where Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) has introduced a bill to extend federal inspection to the exempt plants.

The bill sent to the House floor by the conservative-dominated Agriculture Committee was a step forward—but a much smaller step than the labor-consumer coalition had urged.

It modernized the 60-year-old Meat Inspection Act and set up a federal grant program to pay up to 50 percent of the cost for any state which establishes an inspection program meeting federal standards.

Leading the fight for a stronger bill were Representatives Neal Smith (D-Iowa) and Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.). Their substitute included everything in the committee bill—but also extended federal inspection to plants doing at least $250,000 a year in business, even if it were all in the same state. This would have raised the portion of

(Continued on Page 7)

Real Wages Show Drop From 1966

Gross earnings of U.S. workers reached a new all-time high in September but the buying power of their pay checks fell below year-ago levels, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Consumer price increases and reductions in the average workweek more than offset any benefits from higher hourly pay, the BLS report showed.

BLS said the average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers in September reached $103.41, a 2.5 percent rise over the year, largely because average hourly pay at $2.70 was up 10 cents from September 1966. But the average workweek was down a half-hour from the year-ago level of 38.8 hours, the report showed, and gross pay adjusted for the cost of living averaged $88.31, down 10 cents over the year.

After taxes, weekly earnings of workers with no dependents, averaged $84.57 in September 1967—a rise of $1.71 in a year. But the purchasing power of that pay, in terms of 1957-59 dollars, was only $72.22, a drop of 40 cents. For workers with three dependents, pay after taxes this September averaged $92.11 a week, a gain of $1.81 over the year. But this represented only $78.66 in 1957-59 dollars, down 48 cents from September 1966.

A BLS companion report showed that prices increased in September at both retail and wholesale levels.

The Consumer Price Index went up two tenths of 1 percent despite lower food prices, the report said. At 117.1, the index was 2.6 percent higher than a year ago. This means that goods and services costing $10 in the 1957-59 base period now cost $11.71.

The Wholesale Price Index increased one tenth of 1 percent, the report showed, although farm products "continued to drop."

BLS said a further boost in apparel prices was a major cause of the rise in average consumer prices. Women's and girls' apparel carried

(Continued on Page 2)

Unions Hold Promise For Young Workers

Los Angeles—A special day-long conference on organizing was told here that while an appeal to the young is vital to the movement, labor owes no short cuts to young workers.

Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told more than 600 delegates—about half of whom were under 30—that the young "must still, as we all did, take their place in line."

Taking issue with those who feel labor should radicalize itself to meet demands of some youth, Kirkland said the "young man at work who runs for shop steward or grievance committeeman is still doing more to change and better the shape of the world he lives in than anyone from the new right or the new left."

If that stand disturbs the intellectual community, he said "that does not mean that they are right and we are wrong."

The conference, jointly sponsored by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor and the AFL-CIO's Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee, was told to look to the past for the proof.

Surely, Kirkland said, if any professors examined the 1888 AFL membership roster and finances, they would have echoed the feelings of many of today's intellectual community—that the labor movement

Union Hall Changed Into Study Center

Columbus, O.—The union hall has become a study hall for members of Laborers Local 423 here.

With a helping hand from the federal, state and local governments and advice from a national advisory committee, the union converted its second floor recreation center into a learning center which includes classrooms, individual study areas and a library.

Basic Education

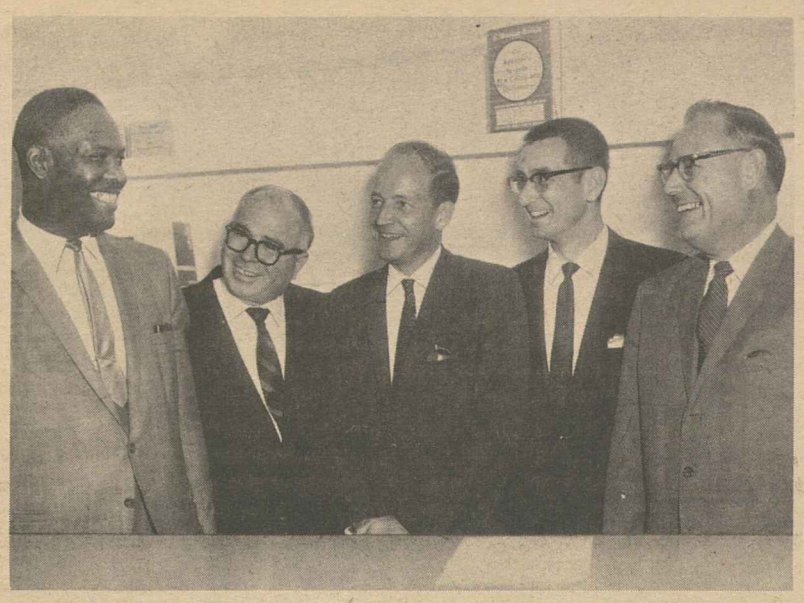
Evening classes will enable Local 423 members to brush up on basic education fundamentals — reading, writing and arithmetic geared to on-the-job needs for expanded skills. Two classes of 25 members each will meet two nights a week for 12-week sessions. A total of 300 union members is expected to complete the program.

A grant from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare got the project under way. The city's adult education division has assigned two trained teachers to each class. Modern programmed instruction will allow each student to progress as rapidly as he can.

In addition, four union members will be trained in each class as teachers' aides and will be used in follow-up portions of the program.

The national advisory committee for the program includes Laborers Vice Pres. Robert E. Powell, leading educators and an employer representative.

Plans are under way to set up a similar center elsewhere in the local's nine-county area to offer the same opportunity to members who can not attend the Columbus classes.



CONVERSION of a union hall to an experimental learning center for members of Laborers Local 423 in Columbus, O., is discussed by five members of a planning group. From left: Robert E. Powell, an international vice president of the Laborers; Marrion Parsons of the Leo Kramer, Inc., research firm; Dean Claude Hawley of the City University of New York; Carl Kessler, Ohio Dept. of Vocational Education, and Don Thatcher, adult education director for the Columbus public schools.

Office Union Wins Vote At Fordham University

New York—Fordham University's office staff voted for the Office & Professional Employes, Local 153, to represent them in collective bargaining. The vote, supervised by the American Arbitration Association, was 193 for OPEIU, 6 for no union. Six others voted for postponement of the election and 29 votes were challenged and not counted.

OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin, who called the new unit the first of its kind in any large college or university, announced an organizing drive is under way at Columbia University and will be followed by campaigns at New York University, Long Island University, St. John's University and St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J.

The Fordham election followed a 10-week campaign at the main campus in the Bronx and three branches in Manhattan — at the law, education and social science schools.

An early start on negotiations for a new contract, with terms retroactive to Sept. 1, was scheduled. The union said Fordham authorities made recognition of Local 153 as bargaining agent conditional on the results of the election.

The new bargaining unit comprises all office, clerical and professional workers. It includes telephone operators, secretaries and library workers but excludes the personnel director's confidential secretary, employes working under grants-in-aid from foundations, and persons employed less than 20 hours a week.

Coughlin said the election was one of the most "significant victories for white collar unionism" in recent years.

"Because of traditional attitudes," he said, "white collar workers have shied away from unions—especially workers in educational institutions. The verdict of the Fordham workers clearly indicates that this attitude" has changed.

Coughlin said his union stressed its familiarity with the problems of office workers and its expertise in negotiating "thousands of contracts."

Sec.-Treas. Ben J. Cohan of Local 153 reported that the New York City Central Labor Council has named a special committee to aid the OPEIU organizing drive in college offices. Members are Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the Building & Construction Trades Council, Pres. Jay Rubin of the Hotel & Motel Trades Council, and Cohan.

With Federal Aid:

Unions Help Build New Housing Units

Unions from Connecticut to California, from Florida to Michigan, are using a broad range of federal housing programs to build apartments for low and middle income families and for the elderly.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany submitted a sampling of these union-sponsored projects in testifying before Pres. Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

His purpose, Meany told the commission, was "not to seek credit for the labor movement" but to point up "the need for federal leadership of the whole campaign to overcome urban problems."

The partial listing of recent, union-sponsored housing developments includes apartments built under four federally-aided programs.

The largest category covers apartments built under a federal interest subsidy, which makes mortgage money available at a below-market 3 percent cost for new or rehabilitated apartments for displaced families, low and moderate income families and the elderly or handicapped. The project must be sponsored by non-profit or limited dividend organizations or cooperatives, with rents and charges subject to government regulation.

The sampling cited by Meany includes 5,574 apartments in 31 projects in 13 states. Some are sponsored by international unions, some by city, county or state central bodies and trade councils.

Bronx luncheonette workers, New Mexico carpenters, Tennessee communications workers and the Greater New Haven Labor Council are just a few of the sponsors.

Rent supplement housing for low income families, a relatively new program struggling for adequate financing by Congress, has been built by unions in 10 states, with 1,673 apartments in the list of 15 projects submitted.

Direct federal loans, at 3 percent interest over 50 years, are available for nonprofit and limited dividend housing to serve lower-middle income senior citizens — generally those with under $4,000 a year income for single persons and $4,800 for couples.

The sample of union-sponsored projects in this category shows 3,468 apartments built or under construction.

Another program providing 100 percent mortgage insurance but not a federal interest subsidy has enabled unions to build housing for the elderly with a less restrictive income range. The AFL-CIO sampling included 1,535 such apartment units.

In addition, Meany noted, several unions have pioneered in large-scale cooperative housing developments, some under state programs. Tens of thousands of union co-op apartments have been built or are under construction in New York and other cities.

Auto Workers Step Up Chrysler Negotiations

Detroit—Auto Workers bargaining teams stepped up efforts to get new contract terms from Chrysler Corp. They set a Nov. 8 strike deadline, and also served notice on General Motors Corp. that UAW members will be authorized to strike any GM plant that schedules overtime work to build up a surplus of new cars.

The pace of negotiations at Chrysler was accelerated as the UAW formally signed a new contract covering 160,000 Ford Motor Co. workers and tried to expedite settlement of local disputes which might hold up a national settlement.

The union and GM management returned to the "main" bargaining table Oct. 31 for the first time in a month and a half. The UAW said it had asked for the meeting as a result of reports that GM was preparing for a "fight to the death" with its union workers.

After the meeting, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock told Detroit newsmen he had asked GM management whether the reports were true and, when they were denied, notified the company that the UAW will authorize any local with unsettled contract issues to strike if members are asked to work overtime to help GM accumulate a big stockpile of cars as a "hedge" against future work stoppages.

Management has the right to order overtime, Woodcock said, but not to work union members overtime to prolong any current or future strikes. The UAW executive board voted, at a special meeting here Oct. 30, to authorize strikes by local unions for periods matching the amount of overtime ordered.

There is no legal bar to authorized strikes because GM's 400,000 UAW members, and 100,000 at Chrysler have been working without a contract since Sept. 6, when the old three-year pact expired.

No 'Death Fight'

GM told reporters that "any malarkey about fighting the union to the death is just that—malarkey."

Meanwhile Ford management notified nearly 20,000 of its union employes to return to work to get ready for starting up the assembly lines, idled by the seven-week strike and unsettled local issues at some 12 of its 101 locations.

At Chrysler, some progress was reported on wage issues, and further talks are scheduled on pension benefits, insurance and unemployment benefits.

Ford and the UAW reached agreement in principle Oct. 22 on a contract providing wage increases totaling 58 cents an hour over the contract term; skilled trades hikes averaging $1.02 an hour; a $1 raise in basic pension benefits, a new guaranteed income plan providing 52 weeks of income at nearly 95 percent of takehome pay during layoffs, and other major improvements.

IUOE Posts Victory At Carpet Factory

Carlisle, Pa.—Employes of C. H. Masland & Sons carpet factory voted 42-26 in a National Labor Relations Board election for Operating Engineers Local 835 as bargaining agent for stationary engineers and maintenance employes. The Textile Workers Union of America recently won an election, 419-304, for production workers.

Worker Buying Power Shows Drop from 1966

(Continued from Page 1)

2 percent higher price tags. With sales running "well ahead" of a year ago and some increase in production and marketing costs, these prices have risen an average of 4.5 percent over the year—and the increase for men's and boys' apparel has been only slightly less, according to the report.

Retail gasoline prices averaged 1 percent higher in September despite the beginning of seasonal reductions in wholesale gas prices, BLS noted. Prices of used cars and tires were raised further, but new car prices dropped somewhat.

Food prices averaged less, according to BLS, because of a seasonal drop for nearly all fresh vegetables as abundant supplies finally reached the market. Apple and grape prices also fell but citrus fruits were generally higher. Meat prices were unchanged.

Other conclusions in the report:

- Charges for medical services continued upward, with increases listed in doctors' and dentists' fees and hospital service charges.
- Home repairs and maintenance cost more, and residential property taxes and insurance were raised. Widespread increases also took place in residential rents and in hotel-motel room rates.
- Electric rate increases went into effect in September in several cities. Golf and bowling fees were raised, auto insurance and parking-lot rates went up, and charges for film developing and printing also increased, BLS reported.

New Pamphlet Outlines Labor's Urban Program

"The Urban Crisis," a new AFL-CIO pamphlet in magazine format, presents labor's analysis of the problems of the cities —and the programs the federation has urged to overcome the crisis.

The cover and two of the three articles are reproduced from the American Federationist. The third article contains the 10-point program for the cities adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Free copies of "The Urban Crisis" are available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Major Pay Gain Marks Clerks' Caribair Pact

The Railway & Airline Clerks have negotiated a new contract providing wage boosts of at least 36 percent and other new benefits over the next two years for the union's 450 members on Caribbean Atlantic Airlines, Inc.

The airline, known as Caribair, operates throughout Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and the Virgin Islands.

The pact, retroactive to Jan. 11, calls for hourly raises ranging from 69 cents to $1.02 paid in four steps from that date until June 1969 when the contract expires.

Included among fringe benefits are increased life and medical insurance coverage with the company paying premiums formerly paid by employes, and holiday improvements.

Under the latter, employes will receive double-time-and-a-half for work performed on holidays, or they may take time-and-a-half wages and receive an extra day of vacation. A worker's birthday will be considered a new holiday. The company will now assume 75 percent of the cost of employes' uniforms.

Hall Sounds Alarm:

'Grim' Proof Cited Of Maritime Decline

The U.S. merchant marine is "rushing headlong toward liquidation," the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. warned, citing recent government reports as "grim new evidence" of the nation's maritime decline.

"Every reliable indicator published by the government points to continued deterioration of our civilian-owned, civilian-manned merchant fleet," MTD Pres. Paul Hall declared. "This is cause for serious alarm."

Hall referred specifically to the following data made public by federal agencies:

- A Census Bureau report showing that the American merchant marine's share of the nation's waterborne foreign trade dropped last year to an all-time low of 7.3 percent.
- A Maritime Administration report showing that the "runaway" fleet—the ships owned by U.S. companies but registered in other countries—now is larger than the fleet registered under the U.S. flag.
- Another Maritime Administration report showing that tiny Liberia now has an active fleet that is 40 percent larger than the entire American fleet — including this country's active commercial fleet and those vessels that are in mothballs.

'Grave Situation'

"As serious as these figures are," Hall said, "they still do not tell the whole story of the gravity of the situation."

The Census Bureau report on the decline in American carriage of the nation's export-import cargo, he said, "shows that the amount of waterborne trade in 1966 was 25 million tons larger than in the previous year—but the amount carried on U.S. vessels actually decreased by nearly 2 million tons. In other words, we are falling behind, not only in percentages, but in terms of actual cargo."

Hall expressed particular concern over the growth of the "runaway" fleet, pointing out that when American companies build their ships abroad, register them under foreign flags, and employ foreign nationals to crew the vessels, "the U.S. loses jobs, purchasing power and tax revenue, and the balance of payments is thrown further out of line."

The MTD president noted that the "runaway fleet as of the first of this year aggregated 16 million deadweight tons, while the U.S.-flag fleet totalled only 14.9 million deadweight tons." He forecast that the mid-year report, due shortly from the Maritime Administration, would show "a worsening of this situation."

Hall explained it this way:

"At the start of the year, the American-owned 'runaway' fleet had another 2.4 million tons of new vessels on order or under construction, while the U.S.-flag fleet had only 603,000 tons of new shipping being built or awaiting construction —so as things stand right now, the 'runaway' fleet will soon be one-third larger than our own merchant marine."

The MTD president added:

"This continued decline of our merchant fleet is directly attributable to the fact that we have no national program to revitalize all phases of our maritime affairs.

"It is time that America woke up to the gravity of this situation. Unless we begin now to reverse this trend, we may find ourselves bankrupt, insofar as a merchant fleet is concerned, and we will be at the mercy of the ships of other nations to supply our growing needs on the oceans of the world."

SUPREME COURT poses for its formal portrait. From left, seated: John M. Harlan, Hugo L. Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan. Standing: Abe Fortas, Potter Stewart, Byron R. White and Thurgood Marshall, the newest associate justice.

High Court Urged to Void L-G Suits Where Unions Hold New Elections

The Supreme Court was urged to rule that a regularly scheduled election of union officers, once it is held, voids a government suit to overturn a prior election in the same union.

The court can do this, the AFL-CIO points out in a "friend of the court" brief, by sustaining appeals court decisions in two case involving Labor Dept. challenges of elections under Title IV of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Title IV is the section that sets standards to assure democratic procedures by local, national and international unions in electing their officers.

In one case, the secretary of labor sued to set aside an August 1965 election by Glass Bottle Blowers Local 153 on grounds its qualifications for office were more restrictive than Landrum-Griffin's "reasonable qualifications" standard.

The U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh, Pa., found that the local's qualifications did violate the L-G standard but denied the relief sought by the government, because the Labor Dept. had failed to prove that the violation "may have affected the outcome of the election," as also required by L-G.

While the suit was still in litigation, the local held a second election in October 1965 which was not challenged by the government. The Third Circuit Court of Appeals then held that this election rendered the suit meaningless.

Laborers' Case

In the second case, the secretary of labor challenged a June 1963 election by Laborers Local 125, as well as the local's subsequent runoff election in July of that year, resulting from a tie vote for business representative.

The government charged that a per capita payment as a requirement to vote was applied discriminately. In July 1964, the U.S. District Court in Cleveland denied the suit's application to the election of officers other than business representative. Later, it ordered another election. After that election was held in 1966, covering all offices, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals voided the Labor Dept. suit.

The AFL-CIO notes that actually three appeals courts have ruled a valid election by a union makes meaningless a suit against an earlier election involving the same union. The other ruling came from the Second Circuit Court in a case involving two Operating Engineers locals.

The brief stresses that the entire labor movement has a stake in the cases involving the two locals because "the court's decision will do much toward laying down the ground rules governing any attack upon a union's electoral processes," and define governmental authority under the law.

'Minimum Intervention'

The AFL-CIO traces the legislative history behind Landrum-Griffin to show the "recognition that government intervention in internal union affairs should be kept to the minimum."

The brief emphasizes that Congress showed its intent to give the government only "narrow" authority in challenging elections by rejecting legislative proposals that would have allowed government-run elections in unions.

In short, it adds, "Congress recognized that a limitation on the coercive powers of the government was an integral component of its overall conception of the public interest in union democracy."

If the Supreme Court should decide that the suit is not void in the Glass Bottle Blowers case, the AFL-CIO argues, it should uphold the District Court's ruling that the government failed to prove that the violation affected the election's outcome.

Similarly, the brief suggests that if the high court decides the suit in the Laborers case was not void, it should affirm the District Court's finding that the government illegally broadened the case beyond the issue of the election of business representative.

White Collar World Congress Asks Safeguards on Automation

The world's white collar unions must accelerate organizing drives and demand new measures to protect their members from the harsh impact of automation.

That theme dominated sessions of a Washington, D.C. world congress of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes, the second largest of the 16 international trade union secretariats.

The organization — known as FIET, from its initials in French, Spanish and Italian—has 120 affiliates in 64 countries representing more than 5.5 million workers. Its congress was the first ever held in the U.S. by a world labor organization.

Some 500 participants in the congress adopted resolutions to guide FIET, took steps to strengthen the organization and elected officers to lead it until the next congress in 1970.

Delegates received reports on the activities, problems and trends of the white-collar trade union movement in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and North America.

Five U.S. unions are affiliated with FIET—the Retail Clerks, Office Employes, Building Service Employes, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and Insurance Workers.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge, elected president of FIET at its 1964 congress in Tel Aviv, and Erich Kissel, general secretary, were unanimously re-elected.

George Doughty, general secretary of Great Britain's Draftsmen & Allied Technicians, was elected first vice president, filling a post made vacant by the death of Adolph Sidrow of France. Doughty had been FIET's second vice president.

Eric Magnusson of Sweden's Commercial Union was elected second vice president and Richard Maier-Neff of Switzerland was unanimously re-elected treasurer.

Protection Sought

A major resolution urged FIET's affiliates to give top priority to negotiating contracts protecting members from the "adverse effects" of automation. It also called for drives to win protection through legislation.

Further, the resolution instructed affiliates to strive for "full employment" policies in their respective countries and seek "improved social standards" for their members.

Other key resolutions called for stronger regional cooperation among affiliates to match the trend toward "common market" movements among nations and the increased development of vocational training programs.

Reports on automation were submitted by delegates from Sweden, Germany, Austria, France, Argentina, India and the United States.

Generally, those from European delegates indicated that automation is just beginning in their countries. While it hasn't had a strong impact yet, they noted that U.S. experience indicates what is in store for them.

Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Employes reported that automation has "revolutionized" offices in the U.S. He told how U.S. unions are developing programs to cushion its impact on workers. In this, he observed, the government is helping, but not sufficiently.

Another speaker for the U.S., Prof. Ben Seligman of the University of Massachusetts, after citing figures on automation's effect in this country, concluded: "The fit of the white-collar . . . will become increasingly tight as machines continue to replace our non-manual workers."

One report showed that FIET has increased its membership by 45 percent in three years, from 3.8 to 5 million. But another focused on the potential: Forty-five percent of Europe's "white collars" are organized and in the U.S. only 15 percent are in unions.

Public Service International Elects Weil

Paris, France—A member of the State, County & Municipal Employes has been elected as the first American to serve in a top administrative post with Public Services Intl.

Alfred Weil, director of the white collar division of AFSCME Dist. Council 37 in New York City, was chosen assistant general secretary of PSI at its 18th Congress in Paris. The congress chose W. F. Barazetti of Great Britain as general secretary to succeed Paul Tofahrn, who retired.

State-County Pres. Jerry Wurf, who headed his union's delegation to the congress, said the AFSCME "is pleased and proud" at Weil's selection by the 2.5 million-member trade secretariat. He added:

"Al Weil has labored long and hard to improve working conditions of American public employes, particularly in New York City. Now he will lend his able efforts to our brothers in all parts of the world."

Subverting the Poverty War

NO NATION is so affluent that it can afford the waste of millions of its people rusting in the scrap heap of poverty.

Congress recognized this three years ago when it set up the Office of Economic Opportunity to carry out programs aimed at breaking the cycle of hard-core poverty.

Now these programs are endangered. They are under attack from the conservative coalition in the House not because they haven't worked, but because they cost money.

When the anti-poverty bill reaches the House floor someone is sure to "charge" that it costs more to provide basic education and meaningful job training to a semi-literate, unskilled youngster than it would to send him to Harvard for a year.

So it does. But what does one have to do with the other? The youngster helped on his way to a decent-paying job will more than repay—over his working career—society's salvage operation. The alternative, obviously, isn't to send him to take notes in a Harvard classroom. It is to leave him on the streets, or existing on handouts of food in a rural slum.

The anti-poverty program has given pre-school children a Head Start. Actually it is a desperately-needed "catch-up" so that the children of the slums can enter school on more even terms with more fortunate youngsters.

Through the poverty program, the trade union movement and other groups in the community have become directly involved in the most practical ways in providing training and job opportunities.

Through the poverty program, for the first time the opportunity of self-organization has replaced handouts and paternalism in city ghettos.

Labor has repeatedly stressed that more, much more, needs to be done. To eradicate poverty, we must have jobs at decent pay for all able to work and adequate public assistance for those who cannot.

Programs involving budget figures of millions of dollars sound impressive. But no one has to tell the neighborhood workers trying to build a better community how thinly the money stretches out over the hundreds of cities and thousands of projects.

These neighborhood workers were in the front lines this hot, bitter summer—trying to channel despair and resentment into constructive programs. Sometimes they stepped on slow-moving feet at City Halls, but it is noteworthy that nearly every mayor, Democrat or Republican, has appealed for more, not less, anti-poverty programs.

The Senate, to its credit, voted for an expanded anti-poverty program and came within a scant few votes of adding a new emergency job program that would have done a great deal more.

The House Education & Labor Committee, more liberal than the House as a whole, gave in on a few points in an effort to attract the votes needed to pass the bill. This, apparently, has not satisfied the conservative coalition which is out to drastically cut back the overall anti-poverty budget as well as dismember the OEO.

The intricacies of amendments, substitute bills and recommittal motions are beyond the grasp of the people living in the city ghettos and the rural slums. They know merely that the helping hand of their government is in danger of being sharply limited or withdrawn.

If the House turns its back on the poor it will make a sham of the national commitment to wipe out poverty. The result can only be a new despair and cynicism that will breed extremism and destruction.

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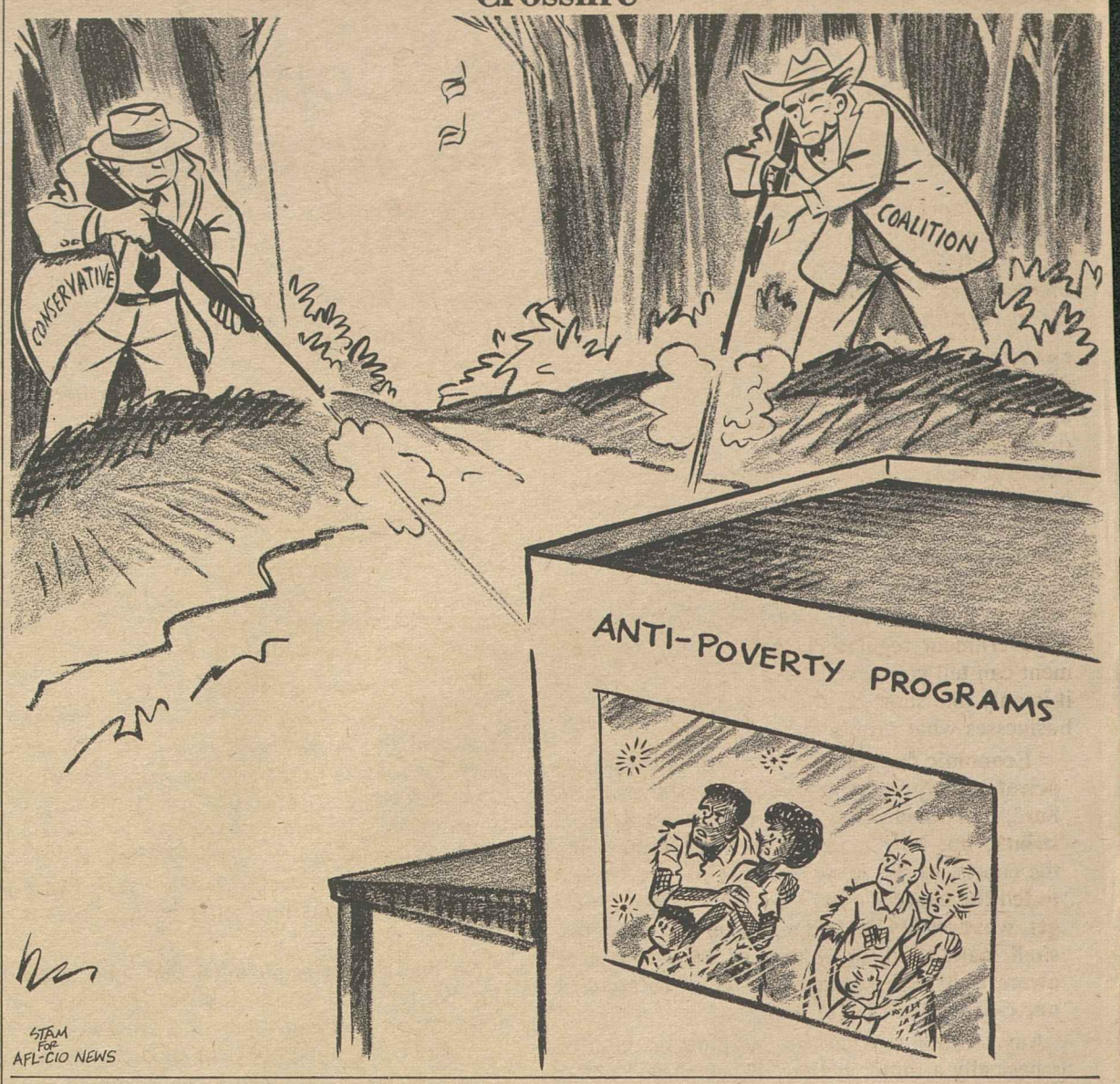


'Climbing Jacob's Ladder':

New Book Recounts Struggle Of Southern Negroes for Ballot

A MILLION MORE VOTES in the past five years have brought Negro southerners more fully into the country's political life, but their hopefulness cannot be "indefinitely disappointed by the routines of American democracy."

This is one of the main points of a new book reporting Negroes' struggle for the ballot in the South and its role in reshaping the civil rights movement, the South, and the political balance within the nation as a whole.

The book is Climbing Jacob's Ladder by Pat Watters and Reese Cleghorn, published by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. Watters is information director of the Southern Regional Council, and Cleghorn is associate editor of the Atlanta Journal.

The book is grounded in previously unpublished documents, many of them rich, informal reports from the field, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the NAACP, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Urban League, and local Negro organizations throughout the South.

For three years, before the "black power" doctrine and other developments split the civil rights movement, these organizations joined efforts under the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. The authors reveal how the project was inaugurated by rights organizations and foundations with the encouragement of the then attorney general, Robert F. Kennedy, as a politically hopeful alternative to more unruly methods of claiming equality under the law.

They criticize the Justice Dept. for failure to make adequate effort to fulfill a promise to protect workers in the voter registration effort.

They conclude that a dying "southern vote" in Congress restrained the federal government from taking more incisive action.

One of the main contentions of the book is evidence that the harshness of white resistance in tougher areas of the South radicalized much of the civil rights movement, spawned the "black power" doctrine, and turned reform toward basic national illnesses such as poverty, the nation's fixation on violence, and deep-running racist attitudes.

The authors make these points, among others:

● The growth of the Negro vote in major non-southern cities between 1940 and 1960 counter-balanced the political power of the old "Solid South" and turned the federal government toward enforcement, at last, of constitutional guarantees that had been ignored.

● The 1964 election, in which Negro votes prevented Barry Goldwater from carrying four and possibly five southern states, broke the old "Solid South" and the influence of the Black Belt areas of the South over the rest of the nation.

● Negroes will have to supplement traditional political methods with new approaches to make their full weight felt, partly because of a shortage of middle-class leadership.

● Because of "ticket balancing" in the future, the growing two-party system will prove to be Negroes' greatest ally in coming into a full sharing of political power. "Barring some fluke of circumstance," the authors say, "the South's first elected Negro state attorney general or lieutenant governor since Reconstruction will be the creature of the two-party system."

THROUGHOUT the civil rights struggle in the South, public perception has been limited, the authors suggest, partly because it has usually been focused upon dramatic conflicts rather than the essence of the struggle. What has been a mighty moral struggle unique in the nation's history usually has been seen as "just one more ball game," the authors say, and unless understanding of the issues at hand deepens the nation will move increasingly toward bitterness, chaos, and denial of its own ideals.

The book recounts how many of the most militant young civil rights workers moved from belief in the best idealism of America to believing the worst about America. This erosion of faith, now seen in its national impact, mainly arose from the South's and the nation's denials of the most basic element of democracy, the right to vote, the authors contend.

This development came step-by-step with totalitarian-style repressions in Black Belt counties of the South, murder and brutality in the Mississippi Freedom Summer of 1964, and the ordeal of Selma, Ala.

The authors conclude that these rights workers' experiences with the worst poverty of the nation's poorest region bred a belief that not only was white society cruelly callous about the suffering of people, but that American institutions were incapable of curing the illness.

The book suggests that a big question in 1967 is whether the political process can accommodate demands by Negroes for removal of their disadvantage before despair and destructiveness replace a still-prevalent hopefulness among Negro Southerners.

Step Toward Wages by 'Fiat':

Morse Hits Labor Court Bill As Aimed at Free Bargaining

The following is excerpted from an address by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) on the Senate floor Oct. 19, 1967, on a proposed U.S. court of labor-management relations in a bill introduced by Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.).

THINGS ARE SELDOM as simple as they appear at first glance. Of course, if a court or an arbitrator decides the matter in dispute, that dispute is gone and there will be no strike or lockout. But there will also be no collective bargaining because one side or the other will know that he can do better appealing to the independent third party than he can by means of bargaining. So he will sit tight and not bargain.

When the government tells you what to do, that is government regulation. And when the government can tell you what wages to pay your workers it is only one short step for the government to tell businesses what profits they can make.

Economic freedom, as we know it under our private enterprise system, goes out the window. Sure, it is much nicer and simpler not to have strikes, but how many of us want arbitrators, the courts, or the President of the United States to tell the country what wages the workers shall get, what profits the businessmen of the country shall make, and, of course, as we are so well aware right now, what the level of taxation of our citizens shall be?

Any solution to what can and must be described as basically a minor inconvenience should not destroy one of the things that has made this country's economic system so productive and so profitable—free collective bargaining.

* * *

LISTENING to some of my colleagues, we would think that a great strike peril was confronting us 24 hours a day because, from time to time, free men and women who are employes and free men and women who are employers exercise that precious freedom of the right to strike and lockout.

Well, let me say to those who are inconvenienced by strikes and lockouts, do not forget that the price of freedom comes high. But, it is worth it. It is worth all the inconveniences one has to suffer in the case of a strike or lockout, when that strike or lockout does not involve an imperilment of the health, safety, and welfare of the American people.

What does the Smathers bill propose to do? It proposes to take any labor case before an arbitration tribunal into a court for a compulsory decision, if it is alleged or a complaint is filed which claims the public interest is substantially involved.

The public interest is involved in every labor dispute. That does not justify having the government come in and dictate the terms of the economic life for the people involved in a good faith labor dispute.

We have fashioned specific machinery for specific disputes, in specific situations. By so doing, we have left collective bargaining as intact as it can be left after a national work stoppage. We have left the responsibility for wages and working conditions where it belongs—in the hands of union and management.

Once remove that responsibility from private hands—once put it in a permanent public agency—and we will have moved a long way toward the substitution of government fiat for private decisionmaking throughout our whole economic system.

Management has more to lose from this procedure than anyone else. Wages are one of its major costs, if not the major cost. Once this part of its business enterprise is turned over to a government agency for determination, management's operation of the enterprise is severely reduced.

* * *

IN LABOR RELATIONS, nothing is more important than that the options be kept open. Congress should keep its options open, too. I know the groans and moans that go up in this body when a major dispute appears to be headed for legislation. The cry is heard that we should rid ourselves of labor issues, because they bring political repercussions no matter what a member of Congress does.

No one should be deluded that labor relations can be removed from politics. I would serve notice upon every member of Congress that you turn over to a public body the job of writing wage contracts, and you will plunge Congress into a political pit that will make you wish for the good old days when you only had to worry about one dispute at a time.

You will bring into politics the whole spectrum of wages and working conditions. The members of the court will have to be appointed and confirmed; the guidelines any such body applies will be subject to amendment. You will have Congress lobbied so hard from all sides that wage levels will become a major and direct political problem for every candidate . . .

* * *

I AM DISCUSSING what I think are major tenets of our economic and political philosophy that ought to be considered by members of the Senate before they vote on the Smathers bill, if it ever comes to a vote. In my judgment a vote for the Smathers bill will be as great a mistake as the Senate made in 1963, when it voted for the first compulsory arbitration law in history.

I hope such a vote will never be cast again, because it is most important that we see to it that workers and employers in America remain completely free to participate in collective bargaining between themselves for the determination of their wages, hours, and conditions of employment, and that no restriction ever be placed upon that freedom except in those rare and novel cases where a course of economic action on the part of workers and employers in a dispute imperils the health, safety, and security of the republic.

Senate Effort Pledged:

Lax State Meat Inspection Hit, House Bill Called Inadequate

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have the right to government assurance that the meat they eat is clean and wholesome, a union spokesman declared in a network radio interview.

"The states have not really done the job in meat inspection," said Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, in a Labor News Conference interview.

Federal inspection covers 84 percent of meat and meat products — those sold across state lines — and "has done a good job," Mayer noted.

But billions of pounds of meat sold within the states where they are processed are either uninspected or inadequately inspected under substandard state programs.

Mayer was interviewed before the House turned down compulsory federal inspection of most meat products now exempt, although adopting a bill to encourage states to meet federal inspection standards. He said later that a strong effort will be made in the Senate to strengthen the House-passed bill.

UNDER FEDERAL inspection, Mayer said on Labor News Conference, "most meat products are excellent."

He said the labor movement wants to "extend that standard of excellence to a much, much wider range of meat products." The American people "want to be assured that the meat they eat is clean, is wholesome, is nourishing, and they have a right to expect that."

Mayer said that wider coverage of federal law would be helpful to the whole meat packing industry, because "everyone would be treated the same — everyone would start with the same competitive factor."

Reporters questioning Mayer on the public service program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 a.m. EST on the Mutual Radio Network, were Nick Kotz of the Des Moines Register and the Minneapolis Tribune and Eric Wentworth of the Washington Post.

'Beat LBJ' Strategy Suicidal:

Division of Liberals Poses Crisis for '68

The following is excerpted from an article by Gus Tyler, assistant president of the ILGWU, in the Oct. 23, 1967, issue of The New Leader titled "The Liberal Crisis."

AS THE NATION moves toward the 1968 elections, American liberalism faces the most serious crisis of this century. The peril to the liberals arises from dark and destructive forces at work in the country, and from deep divisions within the progressive-minded community. Unless liberalism can close political ranks to check the onrush of reaction, America can be swept into a dismal abyss of prolonged reaction.

The drama of the 1968 elections will be played against a double backdrop: violence and Viet Nam. Both will profoundly affect the outcome in the voting.

Pres. Johnson would overcome both these obstacles—violence and Viet Nam—with a united liberal front. But this unity is lacking at the moment. Within the progressive community in 1967 there is a group whose basic strategy is negative: "Beat Johnson." Its logic runs in three steps:

1. Any Republican, including Richard Nixon or Ronald Reagan, is more likely to settle Viet Nam than Johnson, in the same way that Eisenhower settled Korea after Truman.

2. Even if this does not happen, in 1972 the Democrats could oust the Republicans.

3. At that time, the Democratic party will be in the hands of its liberal wing.

For a brief moment, this faction in the liberal community toyed with a third-party movement: the Spock-King ticket. The Negro nihilists knocked that notion out of their heads at the National Conference for New Politics in Chicago. So the "Beat Johnson" faction now turns to the Democratic party (a) to name convention delegates to nominate someone or anyone other than LBJ; (b) to undermine Johnson in the election of 1968; (c) and then in 1972 to use this movement to name a true liberal to take the White House.

The strategy is simple and suicidal.

* * *

THE FIRST VICTIMS of this "beat Johnson" movement will be the representatives and senators in the "peace wing" of Congress. A battle over convention delegates will deeply divide the Democratic party ranks. Congressmen and senators will not escape the conflict unscathed. The "Beat Johnson" movement inevitably, if not intentionally, becomes a beat-the-liberals-for-Congress movement: both liberal doves and liberal hawks.

A conservative Congress—much more conservative than the present—will not only affect legislation but may very well turn topsy turvy all calculations on the presidency in 1968. In this regard, 1968 could be unlike any other election in American history.

If neither Democrat nor Republican gets a majority of the votes in 1968, then the contest goes to the House of Representatives—at which point the political complexion of the House becomes decisive because it is the body that will now pick the President out of the top runners.

The liberal community has not, until recently, been even dimly aware of the dangerous potential. The great preoccupation has been with Viet Nam—both pro and con—almost exclusively. The far greater danger arising from the political crisis within the country has gone almost unnoticed.

If one must look for historical analogies for 1968, it is less in the America of the 1940s and 1950s than in the Germany of the 1930s. Then the great danger was Hitler. But to a sector of the Left—the Communists—the real enemy was social democracy. The coalition that might have halted Hitler was torn with fratricide. The Communists termed the Social Democrats "socialfascists"; they turned the "main fire" against those closest to them; they welcomed Hitler to power with the proclamation: *Nach Hitler, Kommen Wir.*

No doubt this analogy—like most historical parallels—is faulty. But in terms of long-range historic impact, what happened in Germany in the '30s may be closer to the danger we face in 1968 than what happened in America in either 1948 or 1952.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION should be extended to billions of pounds of meat now subject only to lax state programs, Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer (center) of the Meat Cutters urged on Labor News Conference. Reporters Eric Wentworth (left) of the Washington Post and Nick Kotz of the Des Moines Register and the Minneapolis Tribune questioned Mayer on the public service program broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Top Officers Re-Elected by Train Union

Chicago—Adoption of resolutions setting forth a series of economic and legislative goals and the re-election of all incumbent officers highlighted sessions of the 20th annual convention of the American Train Dispatchers Association here.

The convention's 140 delegates also approved a number of amendments designed to clarify and modernize the ATDA constitution.

Returned to office were Pres. R. C. Coutts, Sec.-Treas. Arthur Covington and Vice Presidents R. H. Hack, Warminster, Pa.; B. C. Hilbert, Troutdale, Ore.; C. R. Pfenning, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and V. F. Williams, Atlanta, Ga.

Newly elected as a trustee was D. V. Chandler, Sacramento, Calif. Trustees reelected to four-year terms are F. E. Fenstermaker, Girard, Ohio, and R. J. Irvin, Jr., Warrior, Ala.

Major resolutions denounced compulsory arbitration on the railroads, backed legislation in Congress to increase railroad retirement and social security benefits and urged more government funds for high-speed ground transportation programs.

Delegates cheered a demand by Coutts for a complete federal probe to determine "who really owns the railroads." Rail union leaders have previously charged that ownership is hidden because carriers are allowed to list major stockholders under "fronts."

Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds was the main speaker at a convention banquet marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of ADTA.

Other special banquet guests included Chairman Howard Habermeyer of the Railroad Retirement Board, Presidents R. E. Wachowiak of the Yardmasters and C. J. Chamberlain, Signalmen, and Francis A. O'Neill, National Mediation Board member.

PROPOSALS to help developing nations educate their young people for an industrial society were drafted in Geneva by a conference of experts convened by the Intl. Labor Organization. AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, left, discusses a proposal with the conference chairman, J. L. Galbraith, who heads Great Britain's youth employment program.

Plumbers Win Fight For New Daniel Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

mula it set in the original Daniel case in 1961.

The Plumbers hailed the decision, noting that in it the NLRB ordered Daniel management to provide the union with the names and addresses of all eligible employes—the first time the board has applied its so-called Excelsior rule to second-election cases.

Workers who will be eligible to vote in the second election were identified as those employed in the payroll period just prior to the order for an election, workers employed for a total of 30 days or more within a 12-month period before the election, and those who have had some employment with the firm in the 12 months prior to the election order and have worked a total of 45 days or more over the 24 months prior to the order.

The NLRB made one change in its original order to prevent workers who have no likelihood of future employment with Daniel from voting. It classed these as workers who have quit voluntarily, or have been terminated for cause before completion of the last job they worked on.

The voting formula set six years ago in the Daniel case has been used by the board ever since. Daniel management challenged it in a series of petitions that took nearly two full years to dispose of. The election could be further delayed by additional appeals open to employers under the law.

The Plumbers began an effort to organize Daniel workers at 68 scattered jobsites nearly seven years ago. Daniel fought the move, opposed the union in the first election held Nov. 16, 1961, and defeated the Plumbers by using tactics the union called unfair and unlawful.

2-Year Delay

It took nearly two years for an NLRB trial examiner to hold hearings and write a report. He ruled in July 1963 that the corporation threatened and coerced its workers and recommended a second election. The board upheld the examiner in 1964 and management then appealed to the courts.

In 1965 the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., ordered into effect the board's order compelling Daniel to stop its unfair practices and declined to review the order in the election case. The next management move was to ask for Supreme Court review, which was denied Oct. 11, 1965.

Before another election could be ordered, Daniel filed a motion to reopen the record in the election case, and the time since then has been taken up with hearings, bills of particulars, arguments and petitions.

Kansas AFL-CIO Maps Vigorous '68 Campaign

Topeka, Kan.—Four hundred delegates to the Kansas AFL-CIO Convention adopted a broad legislative program and plans for a vigorous campaign in the 1968 elections.

The convention, at the Municipal Auditorium, gave former Gov. Alf M. Landon a standing ovation as he warned that compulsory arbitration, either by the national administration or by Congress, is encroaching on collective bargaining. He proposed the establishment of a national board of arbitration with sweeping powers, but on a voluntary basis. Landon is on record also as strongly opposed to "right-to-work" laws:

Three resolutions adopted by the convention were directed at insurance laws, including a demand to bar non-duplication clauses in hospital and medical insurance; a plea for action to prohibit cancellation of automobile liability insurance without just cause, and a call for a law requiring insurance companies to pay claims in 30 days.

In other resolutions, the delegates called for a law prohibiting importation of strike-breakers, demanded that a state aviation commission be established and financed by a tax on aviation fuel, rather than from general revenue, and proposed that workers involved in strikes or lockouts be allowed unemployment benefits after the stoppage is six regular work-weeks old.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution commending Kansas Gov. Robert Docking (D.) and supporting his policies. It commended the state federation's two full-time officers, Vice Pres. Jim Yount, and Executive Sec.-Treas. Floyd E. Black, on their accomplishments in the 1966 elections, and the 1967 legislature.

Constitutional amendments approved conformed with new AFL-CIO rules governing state and city central bodies, and increased the pay of the three top officers of the state body. There were no elections this year.

The delegates gave a rousing welcome to organizers for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, who appeared in support of the committee's boycott of Giumarra grapes and grape products, of Bakersfield, Calif.

TV Program Set on Labor and the Bible

A dramatic reading of the spiritual roots of labor, as found in the Bible, titled "The Labor of Thy Hands," will be shown on stations of the NBC-TV network, Sunday, Nov. 26. The narration will be by Joseph Mindell.

The program is sponsored by the George Meany Foundation as part of the Eternal Light series presented by the Jewish Theological Seminary. Local listings should be checked under that name for the time of broadcast.

Labor Cited for Servicemen Gifts

St. Louis—The St. Louis AFL-CIO and its Ladies Auxiliaries have received awards from "Operation Buddy," a non-profit organization formed in Missouri to send gift packages to servicemen in Viet Nam.

The organization presented both with "Patriot in Action" plaques for their efforts in securing financial contributions and gifts for the project. The awards were the first to be presented by "Operation Buddy."

Training Aid Urged:

ILO Parley Weighs Youth Job Problems

Geneva—The developing countries of the world need help in educating and training their young people for useful lives in an industrial society, a conference called by the Intl. Labor Organization agreed here.

The conferees, who included AFL-CIO Dir. of Education Walter G. Davis, prepared a draft paper with 91 recommendations for the ILO Governing Body, which has scheduled a 1968 meeting of national experts on youth problems.

Almost all the developing countries, along with some developed nations, face the growing problem of youth unemployment, the conference was told.

ILO staff members reported that as of 1965 young persons aged 19 and under constituted 57.5 percent of the total population in Honduras, 57.2 percent in Sudan, 56 percent in the Philippines, and more than 50 percent in Ghana, Mexico, Malaya, Peru, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. A high rate of school dropouts is common to many nations, and some report many children with no formal schooling at all.

Half the children in developing countries had no schooling after age 11 or 12, it was found. Omitting "the large numbers of those who never go to school," the ILO reported to the conference that the school enrollment ratio for children aged 11 to 15 is generally not more than a fourth, and in some nations as low as 10 percent or less.

Dr. Abbas Amar, deputy director general of the ILO, emphasized the extreme gravity of the problem and noted that some nations with limited resources have been investing large sums in education without getting the best return on their investment.

In many lands, he said, youth training opportunities are few. Most young people start looking for work at an early age with little or no education or training in an economy holding out few prospects for employment.

The conferees agreed that the central problem is the lack of opportunity for useful work, with demoralizing effects on the unemployed. They called the situation "huge and intractable."

Industrialization was recognized as an "essential objective" to be pursued as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile, help is needed from all possible sources in improving schooling for all, providing vocational training and job opportunities even in the rurally-related economies that exist in many lands, it was reported.

It was agreed that "the fate of a nation depends on the education and training of its youth." Several consultants warned, however, against the "illusion that education and training will be an answer per se" in countries with unfavorable economic prospects.

Davis reported the concern in the United States over the plight of workers who move from rural areas to an industrial city and stand on street corners waiting for an occasional job within their experience.

J. H. Galbraith, chairman of Great Britain's Central Youth Employment Executive in the Ministry of Labor, was conference chairman.

African Youths Get Training In N.Y. Hotels

New York—Three workers from one of Africa's new nations are training in hotel work here under a program jointly sponsored by their government, the African-American Labor Center, the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and the New York Hotel Association.

The three—Anna Henry, Fatima Nasser and Samuel Songoro—came here last year from Tanzania, a country in East Africa formed in 1964 by the unification of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

They were selected as the staff nucleus of a new hotel to be built in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania's capital. The hotel will be owned by the National Union of Tanzanian workers. It will have the first wholly African staff of any hotel in the country.

Miss Henry and Miss Nasser are training in housekeeping at the Loews Hotels and the Park Sheraton, respectively. Songoro is training to be an executive chef at the Loews Hotels.

The AALC developed the training program in consultation with the New York hotel unions and hotel industry. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany heads the AALC, which was formed in 1965 to aid African free trade unions through vocational training, workers' education and social projects.

NATIONAL COMMISSION on Urban Problems hears J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, urge federal job and housing programs to make up for "years of discrimination and neglect." The commission, headed by former Sen. Paul H. Douglas, held its meeting in a dilapidated Washington, D. C., junior high school and then visited slum homes and the people living in them. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John H. Lyons is a member of the commission.

Fight Shifts to Senate:

House Approves Meat Bill, Bars Wider U.S. Inspection

(Continued from Page 1)

the nation's meat subject to federal inspection from 84 to 97 percent.

Although some city and suburban Republicans spoke out for the Smith-Foley bill, the House Republican Policy Committee crushed the hopes for its enactment shortly before the vote by taking a party-line position against it.

The 140-98 count was a teller vote, in which a head count is taken but there is no record of how each congressman voted. Of the 404 congressmen who were recorded on the non-controversial final passage vote, 166 were absent for the teller count.

The President's consumer adviser, Betty Furness, issued a statement on the eve of the vote reiterating the Administration's support for the strengthening amendments and calling on Congress to "give the American housewife the added protection she demands and deserves."

Thousands of people are stricken each year with intestinal diseases traceable to unwholesome meat, Miss Furness declared. "It is clear that the health of our citizens can no longer depend on where meat is processed and sold," she said.

But the House, dominated by its conservative coalition wasn't listening.

The continued antipathy of the House majority to the Administration program prompted speculation of an early adjournment. But the "quit before Thanksgiving" talk faded somewhat after Pres. Johnson called in House and Senate leaders to urge action on a greater portion of the Administration's program.

Johnson later told newsmen he was "greatly distressed" at the congressional slash in the model cities funds from a requested $622 million to $312 million. But it was at least a "beginning," he said.

The President also said he has not abandoned hope for a tax increase, despite the hostility of the House Ways & Means Committee.

The budget crisis eased somewhat as Congress completed action on most of the regular appropriations bills while House-Senate conferees remained deadlocked over a resolution providing temporary spending authority for agencies that have not yet received their appropriations. The Senate has refused to go along with a House insistence that the resolution instruct the President to hack billions of dollars from his budget.

The deadlock, however, posed grave problems for the anti-poverty program which will have to shut down projects serving 500,000 poor people and feed reduced rations to 38,600 youngsters in Job Corps camps unless its spending authority is restored. The agency's employes also face a possible moneyless payday.

The authorization bill for the poverty program—the first step before appropriations are voted—faces a bitter attack on the House floor from the conservative coalition.

A Senate Labor subcommittee decided to hold hearings on the union-backed site picketing bill early in 1968, abandoning earlier hopes of completing the hearings before adjournment.

A companion bill has been approved by the House Education & Labor Committee, but House leaders said they will wait until the Senate acts before bringing the bill to the floor.

A relatively non-controversial bill designed to prohibit age discrimination in employment won unanimous approval of the Senate Labor Committee. A similar measure had earlier been approved by the House committee.

It would prohibit discrimination in employment, union membership, pay, and help-wanted advertisements against persons between the ages of 40 and 65, except where age can be justified as a "bona fide occupational qualification."

The bills sidetrack the issue of compulsory early retirement, such as for airline stewardesses, by directing the Labor Dept. to make a six-month study of the problem.

INTERLUDE at the West Virginia State AFL-CIO convention brings together, from left: Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley, Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) and Sec.-Treas Glen Armstrong.

Poverty Fight Pressed By West Virginia Labor

Charleston, W. Va.—Delegates to the West Virginia State AFL-CIO convention reiterated labor's strong support of anti-poverty programs and called for new measures to provide jobs and equal access to housing in the nation's cities.

The convention, marking the 10th anniversary of the state federation, drew more than 500 delegates and nationally prominent speakers, including Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Miles C. Stanley, who has headed the state body since its founding, was re-elected president and Glen Armstrong was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Wirtz told the delegates that the AFL-CIO is "the only really organized liberal force in America today." He termed the labor movement "trustees of social change" and said, "I hope I am never around when American labor is satisfied."

Delegates suspended the convention's rules to go on record with an enthusiastic endorsement of the state federation's general counsel, James M. Sprouse, who will be a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in next spring's primary.

"Jobs and housing remain the most critical needs of the Negro people," a convention resolution declared.

"People with jobs do not riot. No one firebombs a shop that might offer employment and a chance to advance. No one sets a match to a decent home that he has a chance to live in."

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) and Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D), dean of the state's congressional delegation, were among the featured speakers. Randolph called for total mobilization of the nation's resources to meet the "pressing needs" of the people.

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, and David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes, addressed the convention as did AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan.

Hall was presented a certificate lauding his assistance to "Project Recruit," a labor program that has aided more than 300 jobless West Virginia youths with training as seafarers.

Convention resolutions included calls for vigorous political action by labor, stepped-up organizing, and consumer protection legislation.

Unions Held Best Hope For Aspirations of Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

is obsolete and unable to cope with modern problems.

"Yet the fact remains," he said, "that while men, jobs and even unions may die, the labor movement lives on."

He stressed that this does not mean labor should stand back and do nothing about the "massive forces at work in today's society."

"The need for new approaches has been evident for some time," he said, and pointed out that unions are already moving in the right direction across the nation with new member programs, closer relations with local school districts and expansion of activities in recruitment and job placement programs.

"It is essential to the survival and growth of the labor movement to keep pace," he declared, "and I have confidence we will."

In the morning session, delegates were urged to make appeals to younger groups by author-historian-teacher Will Scoggins, who said some of the youngsters could be leaders of society, but instead "they are dropping out or, in their frustrations, getting ready to pull the plug and let the damned thing sink."

Scoggins called on the labor movement "to tell them the story of labor and its fight for human dignity, a story not bound by dollars and cents or by job security."

The business community, he said, spends about $160 million a year telling its side. "You don't need me to tell you what new skills the right wing is now employing in union-busting and they have the support of the Reagans and the Murphys. You must tell the story of labor; you must identify it for the youth with the human dignity that it has achieved at the workplace."

Kirkland agreed that the younger members of the workforce "have low response to the slogans of the older generations" and pointed out that a full 40 percent of today's population "missed the Depression, World War II and the Korean War . . . and don't remember a time without minimum wage laws and high levels of national economy."

Within the next few years, he said, "all that happened before the 1950's will be history instead of experience to most Americans."

While the tremendous growth of younger workers in relation to the overall population "bothers organizers of the old school," he said, "most prefer working with them because the labor movement needs their vitality and idealism."

Key Contests for Mayor, Governor Go to Voters in Off-Year Elections

Mayoralty contests, three gubernatorial races and voting for legislatures in four states will be decided in forthcoming off-year elections, most of them on Nov. 7.

Among the 27 major cities that will elect mayors, national attention was focused on Gary, Ind., Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

In Gary and Cleveland, Negroes are the Democratic candidates for mayor. They are Gary City Councilman Richard Hatcher and Ohio State Rep. Carl B. Stokes. Their GOP opponents are Joseph B. Radigan and Seth C. Taft.

In Boston, where Mayor John F. Collins is not seeking re-election, the race is between Sec. of State Kevin H. White and Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, an opponent of measures to promote school integration.

Mrs. Hicks led the primary voting, but White has the backing of most of the defeated candidates in that election and the support of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Gov. John A. Volpe (R). The election is non-partisan but both White and Mrs. Hicks are Democrats.

Incumbent Mayor James H. Tate (D) of Philadelphia is locked in a tight battle with District Atty. Arlen Specter, now a Republican but formerly a Democrat.

Eighteen candidates are vieing to succeed San Francisco's Mayor John F. Shelley, a former Democratic congressman who did not seek re-election because of poor health.

The three leading candidates in the non-partisan election are Jack Morrison, a member of the city's board of supervisors; Harold S. Dobbs, a former member of that board; and Joseph L. Alioto, a former board of education member. Morrison and Alioto are Democrats and Dobbs is a Republican.

Two states elect governors in Nov. 7 elections — Kentucky and Mississippi—and a third, Louisiana, holds a Democratic gubernatorial primary, Nov. 4.

In Kentucky, where incumbent Gov. Edward T. Breathitt (D) is not eligible for re-election, the race is between Henry Ward (D), a former state highway commissioner, and Louie B. Nunn (R), a Glasgow attorney.

In Mississippi, where Gov. Paul B. Johnson also is barred from seeking re-election, Rep. John Bell Williams (D) is pitted against Rubel Phillips (R), a Jackson attorney.

Louisiana's Gov. John J. McKeithen (D) faces five opponents in the primary. If no candidate gets a majority, the top two will be pitted in a run-off Dec. 16. With no Republican opposition, the general election next Feb. 6 will be a formality.

Full legislatures in Virginia, Mississippi and New Jersey are up for election Nov. 7, and in Kentucky all members of the House and half the Senate will be elected.

In all four states, both the House and Senate are currently controlled by the Democrats.

A special election in California's 11th congressional district Nov. 14 is drawing national interest because one of ten candidates for the seat made vacant by the death of Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R) is Mrs. Shirley Temple Black.

The former child movie star, her campaign being managed by the Whitaker & Baxter public relations firm, is running as a Republican in a district that is heavily GOP. Younger got 59.4 percent of the vote there in 1966.

Under California's election law, if no candidate gets 50 percent or more of the vote, a run-off will be held Dec. 12 between the top Republican and top Democratic candidates.

In the voting in 23 states between now and the end of the year, citizens also will ballot on a wide range of issues.

San Francisco voters will express themselves on Viet Nam war policy; New York's voters will approve or reject a new state constitution; Pennsylvania will elect delegates to a constitutional convention; and bond issues are on the ballot in Maine, Nov. 7, and Alabama, Dec. 5.

High Court to Hear Picket Rights Case

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a case involving the right of a union to picket in a privately-owned shopping center without running afoul of trespass laws.

It will consider an appeal by the Meat Cutters from a Pennsylvania court decision granting an injunction against picketing within the property of the shopping center.

The union contends that federal law bars the state courts from enjoining peaceful picketing and that the injunction abridges the constitutional right of free speech.

Similar cases have been decided both ways in other state courts but the issue has never been adjudicated by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Senate Confirms D. C. City Council

The Senate unanimously confirmed the appointments of the nine members of the new District of Columbia Council, legislative body for the nation's capital.

The members, chosen by Pres. Johnson, include J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

Endorse Meany Proposals:

Federal Employe Unions Cite Improved Bargaining Need

By Duane Emme

Five years experience under a 1962 executive order proves the need for changes in federal labor management relations if federal workers are to have meaningful collective bargaining, leaders of AFL-CIO unions representing government employes told a Cabinet-level task force.

The changes, they agreed, must include the establishment of a tripartite panel to resolve negotiation impasses in the absence of the right to strike.

New machinery is needed for settling grievances; the scope of bargaining must be widened; unions must be allowed to negotiate union security; local government officials must have authority to sign agreements; a board is needed to oversee the order.

The union officials, representing a million federal employes, stressed these and other points in testimony before the task force, assigned by Pres. Johnson to recommend improvements in federal labor relations policy.

They presented their views based on day-to-day experience their organizations have had in dealing with federal agencies and officials since the order went into effect in January 1962.

They expanded upon testimony given earlier by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who advanced labor's proposals "to improve bargaining in the federal service." The recommendations were unanimously supported by all of the AFL-CIO unions testifying.

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. set forth bargaining problems encountered under the order by Metal Trade Councils which hold 36 signed agreements, mainly in Navy and Army installations.

He called the 1962 order an important "forward step" for federal workers but said that operations under it have exposed "unfair limitations" on unions as well as "cumbersome" procedures.

He stressed the need for "broadening" the scope of bargaining, "an effective and easily understood" grievance procedure, the disputes-settling panel and authorizing local officials to conclude agreements.

John A. McCart, operations director for the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, testified that many federal employers have taken advantage of loopholes in the order to "stifle" bargaining.

After discussing the need for the "substantial modifications" proposed by labor, he added, "If the changes are adopted, we believe the national government will gain new stature as an enlightened employer."

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks testified that "one of the great weaknesses" of the order is its failure to provide machinery "for the solution of negotiation deadlocks" and "the impartial adjudication of unfair labor practice charges."

Describing the executive order as "the first forward step taken in almost 50 years "in the area of federal labor-management relations, Hallbeck added that there is nevertheless "a great need for improvement."

Discontent Cited

Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes warned of increasing rumblings of discontent among government workers about shortcomings in collective bargaining under the order.

He charged that many agencies are taking advantage of the order to issue regulations "that narrow the areas that can be bargained." If government unions are to "truly represent" employes, "we must be able to bargain in every sense of the word," he added.

In supporting the proposed board to administer the order, Griner pointed out that as things now stand "there are 58 different departments and agencies with 58 different interpretations of the order."

Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers and W. H. Ryan, national coordinator of the Machinists government employes department, also hit at abuses of the order by agencies and officials.

Rademacher charged that postmasters in many parts of the nation were violating the order. Asserting that a number of representatives of postal management "refuse to accept the fact that unions are here to stay" and do not understand the need for "mutual respect," he added:

"There are still those who believe that the sovereignty of the government means they can do what they want with those who work for them and that they are bargaining away federal power when they negotiate with their employes."

Ryan said that in cases where officials agree to outside arbitration, they often "simply refuse to comply with the ruling."

This "heads management wins, tails workers lose" attitude "debases the whole collective bargaining procedure and erodes the entire base on which the order was built," Ryan declared.

Witnesses before the task force also included representatives of the State, County & Municipal Employes, Seafarers, American Federation of Teachers, Chemical Workers, Laborers, Printing Pressmen and Building Service Employes.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL Award of Honor was presented to the Operating Engineers for distinguished service to safety through its unionwide program. IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton (left) accepts the award at the National Safety Congress from John R. Kumpel of the Rubber Workers, retiring chairman of the NSC's Labor Conference.

Safety Congress Elects Gildea of Brewery Union

Chicago—The 55th National Safety Congress has elected Arthur P. Gildea, secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workers, the National Safety Council's vice president for labor.

As a council vice president Gildea will serve as liaison representative between the board of directors and the Labor Conference of the NSC, a volunteer group concerned with labor safety problems and labor involvement in general safety programs.

Gildea, who succeeds Operating Engineers Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, was appointed to the labor conference in 1957. In the Brewery Workers he is in charge of accident prevention and safety.

The Labor Conference elected Paul H. Connelly of the Carpenters to succeed John R. Kumpel of the Rubber Workers as chairman. Rex Lauck, assistant editor of the Mine Workers Journal, was chosen as vice chairman.

The NSC elected Wharton a member at large of its board of directors. He is also a trustee. Jack McLaughlin of Steelworkers Local 1014, Gary, Ind., was elected a director succeeding Vice Pres. Enoch Rust of the Glass & Ceramic Workers.

Earlier, the labor conference presented 13 awards to union organizations and individuals for outstanding efforts in the field of accident prevention. The award of honor went to Steelworkers Local 6500, Sudbury, Ont.; Machinists Lodge 851, Joliet, Ill.; Operating Engineers Local 150, Chicago, and the headquarters of the Operating Engineers in Washington.

The award of merit went to Oil Workers Local 4-447, Destrehan, La.; Steelworkers Local 4108, Aurora, Minn.; IBEW Local 1859, Cicero, Ill.

The award of commendation went to Uniformed Fire Officers Association, Local 854, New York; Oil Workers Local 8-12058, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Illinois Dept. of Labor Division of Safety Inspection & Education.

Three citations were awarded to individuals from the above organizations and a special testimonial of appreciation was given to Jacob Gold, safety engineer of the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

11-4-67

Senate Panel Approves 15% Social Security Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

would have set the minimum at only $50 for a single person, $75 for a couple.

The higher amounts approved by the Senate committee were those originally sought by Pres. Johnson. The committee, however, voted down by a 9-8 margin the Administration's proposal to extend medicare coverage to the 1.5 million disabled workers under 65.

While the House was obliged to consider the social security bill drafted by its Ways & Means Committee under a no-amendment rule, the Senate committee bill will be wide open to amendments when it reaches the floor.

The Senate committee also voted to permit men to start drawing old age retirement benefits at age 60, at reduced rates, as women may now do. The present minimum age for men is 62.

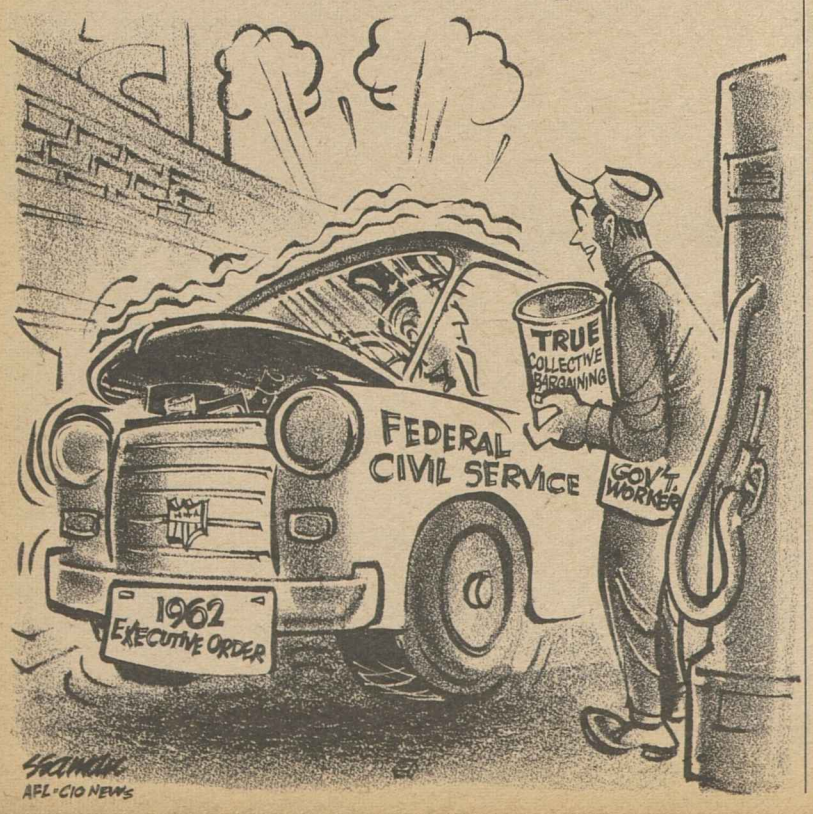
It also raised the special benefits for persons 72 or older who cannot qualify for regular social security payments. The new payment would be $50 a month as compared with $35 under present law and $40 under the House bill.

The committee was working, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, on details of financing the higher benefits, including a higher taxable wage base. The President has asked for a gradual step-up in the present $6,600 ceiling to reach $10,800 in 1974. The House bill provides only a single increase—to $7,600. The higher the wage base, the higher would be the ceiling on social security benefits.

Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen told newsmen that the 15 percent across-the-board benefit raise plus the higher minimums would result in an average increase of about 20 percent in social security payments.

Most of the Senate committee's votes on raising benefits in the House bill were by margins ranging from 9-7 to 11-6. In a rare unanimous decision, however, the committee provided full widow's benefits for disabled widows, regardless of age. The full benefit is 82.5 percent of what the husband would have been entitled to draw. The House bill called for benefits at 50 percent, starting at age 50.

'This'll Tune It Up'



ARTHUR P. GILDEA

NMU Official Gives Reward To Scholarship

Chicago—A share in the reward money for the arrest of Richard Speck, convicted as the slayer of eight Chicago nurses last year, has been awarded to a National Maritime Union official—but he's not going to keep the money.

Notified that he had been awarded one-fourth of the $10,000 reward, William Neil, agent in charge of NMU's Chicago branch, said the $2,500 will be contributed to a nurses' scholarship fund at South Chicago Community Hospital.

"NMU does not accept financial reward for public service," Neill said. "The help we were able to give the police in solving this terrible crime was part of our job."

When evidence indicated the killer might have been seeking a job on a ship, police contacted Neill. He obtained photos of all recent Chicago applicants for jobs from NMU's headquarters in New York. One of those was identified by the surviving nurse as Speck.

Jobless Rate Hits 4.3%, Two-Year High

Jump Laid To Rise in Workforce

A continuing rise in the number of people seeking work and failing to find it pushed the nation's jobless rate to 4.3 percent in October, the highest level in two years, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate was up from 4.1 perpercent in September and 3.8 percent in August. The rate was 3.8 percent in October 1966.

Teenagers and adult men accounted for the increase of nearly 200,000 in unemployment over the month, the Labor Dept. said. Total unemployment stood at nearly 3 million, about 500,000 higher than a year earlier.

The employment side of the picture remained strong, with jobholders totaling 74.6 million, seasonally adjusted. This was about the same as in September and was up 1.4 million from October a year earlier.

The upsurge in unemployment in recent months was related by the Labor Dept. to the unexpectedly large labor force increase. The adult women flooding into the labor force in the early fall were still having difficulty finding jobs, a situation which increased medium-term unemployment—those jobless 5 to 14 weeks.

Labor Force Up

The civilian labor force totaled 78.0 million in October, up by 1.9 million or some 500,000 higher than the 1.4 million job rise since October 1966.

"This large year-to-year increase in unemployment—which includes 275,000 women, 175,000 16- to 19-year-olds and 50,000 adult men—developed almost entirely in the last few months along with unusually large labor force increases," the Labor Dept. noted.

The report pointed out that unemployment was up about one-fourth over the year for both teenagers and women—to 15.1 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively.

Occupationally, the Labor Dept. said, jobless rates have moved up for jobs requiring less skill and in work in which women are concentrated.

The rate for operatives (semi-skilled) rose from 4.1 to 5.3 percent over the year. The rate for non-farm laborers increased from 6.8 to 9.2 percent.

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15% Social Security Hike Cleared for Senate Action

'CONSUMERS CHAMPION' was the title given former Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) by Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson (right) in introducing him to Consumer Assembly '67, meeting in Washington. At left is Betty Furness, the President's assistant for consumer affairs, another major speaker. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Measure Expands On House Benefits

By David L. Perlman

A social security bill vastly improved over the House-passed measure was cleared by the Senate Finance Committee and will be debated by the Senate during the week of Nov. 13.

It contained the 15 percent across-the-board benefit increase sought by Pres. Johnson and strongly supported by the AFL-CIO. The House had voted only 12.5 percent.

It raised the minimum benefit from $44 to $70. The House had set it at $50.

And it provides a higher taxable wage base and a gradual rise in the tax rate to finance higher benefits—but not to pile up an unneeded surplus as a backdoor substitute for a general tax increase.

The financing provisions proved the last obstacle to committee clearance of the bill. Initially the Senate committee had voted a steep first-year boost in the social security payroll tax—a Republican-sponsored move which would have brought in $2 billion more than needed to pay benefits.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller protested sharply in a telegram to committee members declaring:

"The AFL-CIO is firmly opposed to over-financing the improvements in the social security bill . . . We support adequate increases in rates and the wage base to soundly finance improved benefits. But we reject the use of social security financing to meet the nation's short-term fiscal problems.

"Over-financing social security is no substitute for a surtax. It will bring no extra general revenue income. It puts the burden of sacrifice solely on those required to make social security contributions.

"It is unfair, fiscally irresponsible

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Bill Bars Hiring Age Limits

The Senate voted to outlaw job discrimination against older workers.

It passed by unanimous voice vote a labor-backed bill covering workers and job applicants between the ages of 40 and 65. A similar bill has been approved by the House Education & Labor Committee.

The legislation contains a congressional finding that the setting of arbitrary age limits by employers, regardless of the job requirements, "has become a common practice." Congress found that older workers displaced from their jobs are "severely disadvantaged" in finding other employment and "their numbers are great and growing."

To correct this, the bill bars employers, employment agencies and unions from discriminating in any phase of employment—including hiring, firing and wage rates—on the basis of age. It specifically bars help wanted ads setting an age limit.

The only exception granted is

(Continued on Page 6)

As Funds Run Out:

Coalition Threatens Poverty Programs

A sharply-divided House debated the fate of the three-year-old war on poverty as projects ranging from Head Start for preschool children to Neighborhood Youth Corps programs in dozens of cities were forced to shut down for lack of funds.

Some neighborhood projects continued without money—carried on by volunteers who were helped with food and lodging by the poor people they were serving.

As protests mounted, the Republican-led coalition which dominates the House relented and debate on the poverty bill was interrupted to permit passage of a resolution allowing payments to anti-poverty workers, VISTA volunteers and Job Corps enrollees for another week.

Only the hard core of the conservative coalition in the House called for outright abandonment of the anti-poverty effort. But amendments were on the House floor, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, which would chop up the Office of Economic Opportunity and scatter bits and pieces of the anti-poverty programs to old-line federal agencies — without adequate funds to carry them on.

OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver said that if the anti-poverty budget is slashed as heavily as its foes are seeking he will quit his post. He said it would be "a delusion of the poor" and "a deception to the general public" to pretend that "something substantial" could be done without sufficient money to remedy "lack of education, lack of health, lack of justice, lack of housing, lack of opportunity."

The bill before the House carries a spending ceiling of $2.06 billion, the amount requested by Pres. Johnson. The Senate has already passed a bill authorizing $2.26 billion for an expanded program.

House budget-slashers were talking of knocking the program down as low as $1.2 billion and Chairman

(Continued on Page 7)

Study Finds Mixture Of Negro Gains, Needs

By Robert B. Cooney

Some Negroes in America are making "substantial" progress while others remain trapped in the slums, their living conditions unchanged or deteriorating.

This mixed picture, while it may have been apparent to many, was verified in a statistical study ordered by Pres. Johnson in the wake of the ghetto riots of this past summer.

In releasing the report, "Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States," Pres. Johnson made this comment:

"This report, as I view it, backs up neither of the extreme positions that emerged in the wake of the summer disturbances.

"It does not confirm the diagnosis of bleakness and despair: that there has been no recent progress for Negroes in America and that violence is therefore a logical remedy. It does not confirm the opposite view: that 'Negroes have been given too much.'

"We know those views to be fruitless. This report shows them to be false as well."

The 97-page study was prepared by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Commerce Dept.'s Bureau of the Census. It pulled together information on how the Negro has fared in recent years

(Continued on Page 2)

Public TV Law Signed, Labor Funds Pledged

Pres. Johnson signed into law an AFL-CIO supported bill establishing a Corporation for Public Broadcasting to channel both federal and private funds into better noncommercial television and radio programs.

Two unions were among the first private groups to pledge financial support to the new corporation. The Auto Workers pledged a $25,000 contribution and the Communication Workers pledged a $100,000 check to back up its expression of support for the new program.

The CWA board termed the establishment of the public broadcasting corporation "one of the greatest accomplishments of the century."

While the federal government has provided grants for construction of broadcast facilities by education stations, the new program represents the first contribution to programming expenses.

The bill signed by the President authorizes $9 million in first-year funds, although the money still must be appropriated by Congress. It also authorizes additional construction funds and a study of educational uses of television and radio.

(Continued on Page 8)

DELEGATES TO a Consumer Assembly '67 in Washington, including many representatives of unions, joined in formation of a new Consumer Federation of America—a national organization that will permit consumer groups to speak with "one voice."

President Hails Action:

Consumer Assembly Sets Up Federation

Consumer Assembly '67, meeting in Washington, has taken a step toward strengthening the voice of American consumers.

The assembly, sponsored by 63 national organizations, including the AFL-CIO, established a new Consumer Federation of America to give mushrooming consumer groups the chance to speak with one "loud and clear" voice.

After endorsing the united consumers lobby, Pres. Johnson chose those descriptive words in appealing for "grass roots" support for vital consumer bills in Congress.

The President, who made an unscheduled appearance before the assembly, was backed in his appeal by other national leaders, who also pointed out that long-suffering consumers are at last beginning to be heard.

Speakers included Betty Furness, the President's assistant for consumer affairs; Ralph Nader, author and safety critic; Senators Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.); Representatives Wright Patman (D-Tex.) and Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), and former Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

Strong Participation

The growing strength of consumers was evidenced in participation that nearly doubled the 32 organizations sponsoring the first Consumer Assembly in 1966. Some 500 delegates took part in this year's meeting.

Panels during the two-day meeting covering the soaring cost of medicine and the widespread charges of "scandalous" auto insurance practices drew strong attention.

Formation of CFA was announced at the assembly by the Rev. Robert J. McEwen, a member of the President's Consumer Advisory Council and chairman of Boston College's economic department. More than 30 state and local consumer groups announced plans to affiliate with CFA.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., was named president of CFA. Robert Smith, assistant director of Consumers Union, is secretary-treasurer. McEwen is vice president.

CFA's platform emphasized it would seek reform in the nation's productive and distributive systems until they become fully attentive to "eyes and ears of consumers."

The organization will serve as a clearing house for consumer information, act as legal and research arm for the consumer movement and—as McEwen put it—become an advocate before Congress and federal agencies "on issues of consumer importance."

The officers and an 11-member board were named temporarily. Permanent officers will be elected next spring. Board members include legislative directors of two unions: John J. Sheehan, Steelworkers, and Robert D. Bollard, State, County & Municipal Employes.

Johnson urged citizens to press members of Congress for passage of 12 major consumer bills, including truth in lending, a measure to strengthen the Flammable Fabrics Act and minimum safety standards for gas pipelines.

Noting that economy has become a "by-word," he added, these should be among the first bills passed. The cost to the taxpayer is virtually nothing. The savings to the consumer are in untold grief and millions of dollars."

"It has been said that the consumer lobby is the most widespread in our land, yet the least powerful. I disagree," he continued.

"But you can only wield the power you have if you make yourselves heard. You have the interest, you have the organization, you have the numbers."

He also called on consumer groups to bring pressures for his 10 percent tax surcharge and against import quota bills.

'Becoming Aware'

Miss Furness pointed out that many of the assembly's delegates had "helped to lay the groundwork" for past consumer legislation and the bills in Congress. "Through your efforts the consumer is becoming aware of his needs," she declared.

But, she added, the need now is to make the consumer "understand that his voice is potent. He can use it to get what he wants. He can use it to make Congress give him what he wants."

Douglas—introduced by Asst. Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson as "the all-time champion of the consumer"—closed the conference with an address reminiscing over past efforts for consumers going back to the 1930's.

Consumer groups have not prevailed in the past because their interests have been "fragmented" in contrast to the producers' "concentrating theirs," Douglas said. But he looked for CSA to reverse that situation. "You have turned a most important corner," he concluded.

Major Negro Gains Contrasted With Stark Need of City Ghettos

(Continued from Page 1)

in income, employment, education, housing, living conditions and health, family life and in slum living.

While the facts of the new study clear the air of the more extreme charges swirling around the Negro—from the left and the right—the facts also spotlight the distressing and dangerous conditions of the slums. The explosive nature of the problem lies in the well-known phenomenon that, where conditions are obviously improving for some, this very improvement makes clear to those left behind how bad off they are and how unnecessary it is. This comparison sows bitterness, frustration and, finally, violence.

The great contrast is pointed up by the study's findings that many Negro families have successfully climbed out of poverty and many have moved into the middle-income category. Last year, some 151,000 non-white families moved above the poverty line. Today, over 28 percent of Negro families have incomes exceeding $7,000 a year—twice as many as seven years ago. Outside the South, 38 percent have incomes above $7,000.

Then the study observes:

"But perhaps the most distressing evidence presented in this report indicates that conditions are stagnant or deteriorating in the poorest areas.

"About half a million poor Negro families—10 percent of the total—have lived all their lives in rural areas with very limited opportunities for improvement in education, employment, housing or income.

"Another 10 percent—half a million Negro families—have incomes below the poverty line and live in poor neighborhoods of large central cities. This tenth lives in comparatively wretched conditions: many have poor housing; a sizable proportion are 'broken families'; they are at the bottom of the job ladder; and they have the highest unemployment rates."

In specific terms, the study reports on a "dramatic" unevenness in Negro progress in the Cleveland area.

Five-Year Gains

"Outside of the poor neighborhoods in Cleveland, Negro families made major gains between 1960 and 1965. Average incomes rose, the incidence of poverty and the number of broken families were reduced.

"But in the poorest neighborhoods, all of these social indicators showed decline.

"In Hough, which is one of the worst of the poor neighborhoods, the incidence of poverty increased, the proportion of broken homes increased and the male unemployment rate was virtually unchanged. A similar study was made in various neighborhoods in South Los Angeles after the riot in Watts several years ago and showed much the same pattern."

The study summed up the nature of the change in this fashion:

"Despite the general improvement in the conditions of life for Negroes nationally, conditions have grown worse in places like Hough and Watts.

"As Negro families succeed, they tend to move out of these economically and socially depressed areas to better neighborhoods where they and their children have the opportunity to lead a better life. They leave behind increasing problems of deprivation in the heart of our largest cities."

Mixed Conclusion

The report concluded that the facts show "a mixture of sound and substantial progress on the one hand, and large unfulfilled needs on the other."

Pres. Johnson, while hailing the "substantial progress" reflected in the statistics, also focused attention on the issue of big city slums:

"In the urban area—large cities particularly—as I have pointed out time and time again, the nation faces a major problem. Successful Negroes are moving out of the worst slum areas, leaving behind communities that are inhabited largely by the deprived, the unskilled, the handicapped and new immigrants from the rural South.

"It makes all the more urgent that the federal programs for reclaiming these slums be adequately funded. We must put our country first by giving top priority to the problems of our cities. This must be without regard to party or politics."

The study made these points:

- While Negro family income remains low compared to the rest of the nation, both white and Negro incomes are at an all-time high and the gap has narrowed during the past year.

While Negro family income is only 58 percent of white income, a majority of Negro families live in the South where incomes are far below the national average and job chances for them are more restricted.

In the Northeast region, the median or mid-point income level of Negro families is $5,400—two-thirds the white median. In the North Central area, the median Negro family income is $5,900—about three-fourths the white median.

- Jobless rates for non-whites are still double those of whites, but the rates for both groups have dropped dramatically. In the past five years, the jobless rate for Negro married men—the breadwinners in three-fourths of Negro homes—fell faster than the rate for white married men and now stands at about 3.5 percent.

Still Lack Jobs

However, despite this bright sign, non-white males are more likely to be "not in the labor force"—neither working nor looking for work.

The Negro teenage jobless rate continues very high at 26 percent, the study added.

While the nation's jobless rate stood at 3.5 percent in November of 1966, the estimated jobless rate in nine slum areas was nearly triple at 9.3 percent.

The sub-employment rate—reflecting part-time work, discouraged workers and low-paid workers—was 33 percent in 1966 in the "worst" areas of nine large cities, the study reported.

Job Training Plan Renewed In New York

A "highly successful" program to train disadvantaged workers in New York — involving labor-employer cooperation—has been extended into its second year under a new $604,462 federal contract, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz reported.

The program is conducted by Skill Advancement, Inc., a nonprofit organization established jointly by Cornell University, the Puerto Rican Forum and the New York Urban League. Funding is made possible by the Manpower Development & Training Act.

Among unions cooperating in the program, the Labor Dept. said, are State, County & Municipal Employes Dist. Council 37; Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Local 1199; and Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 164.

As evidence of the program's first-year success, Wirtz pointed out that about 1,800 low-skilled workers—mostly Negroes and Puerto Ricans—have been promoted to higher-paying jobs after completing a 40-hour course.

Glass Union Wins Award For Anti-Litter Program

New York—The Glass Bottle Blowers has received the first Keep America Beautiful Labor Award in recognition of the union's effective campaign to combat litter.

The award was present here to GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton by Pres. Reuben L. Perin, of Keep America Beautiful, Inc., a national non-profit, public service organization.

Perin said the labor award, which will be presented annually from now on, has been established to mark the growing interests unions are showing in litter-prevention.

The Glass Bottle Blowers was named recipient of the 1967 award for the "effective anti-litter activities of more than 50 of the union's locals" that have worked closely with employers in litter-prevention programs.

Noting that union members "have literally rolled up their sleeves to fight litter," Perin told how they have conducted clean-up drives, distributed litter bags, held anti-litter contests and shown litter-prevention films to schools.

Closes Canadian Gap:

Auto Workers Win Chrysler Accord

Detroit—The Auto Workers and Chrysler Corp. reached tentative agreement on a new three-year contract just a few hours before a midnight Nov. 8 strike deadline set by the union.

The agreement, covering 95,000 production and maintenance employes of Chrysler, parallels the union's earlier settlement with Ford Motor Co., UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther reported, but adds a provision to bring the pay of Chrysler's Canadian workers to the U.S. level over a two and one-half year span.

He called attention to pension provisions that will assure retirement security for thousands of Chrysler workers. Under the agreement, high seniority employes who since 1958 have suffered extended layoffs ranging up to four years will be made whole on their pension credits.

The Chrysler terms, the union and the company said, are similiar to those approved by Ford workers after a two-month strike.

The Ford settlement contained a wage increase package valued by the union at 58 cents an hour for production workers over the contract term, with skilled workers receiving increases averaging $1.02. Other provisions included cost-of-living adjustments ranging from 6 to 16 cents an hour, a $1 raise in the basic pension factor, major health plan improvements, and a new guaranteed income credit plan providing 52 weeks of income at 95 percent of takehome pay during layoffs, minus $7.50 a week for reduced travel-meal expenses.

UAW negotiators at Chrysler, headed by Douglas Fraser, returned to the bargaining table, meanwhile, in an effort to wrap up a separate contract covering some 8,000 white collar workers.

Fraser said he hoped to be in a position to schedule a meeting of the union's Chrysler Council on Nov. 12 to work out ratification procedures.

Some 35,000 Chrysler workers at 10 plants struck the company before the tentative national agreement was announced, but these walkouts were laid primarily to local plant issues. Local contracts remained unsettled in 36 of the 60 bargaining units composed of hourly paid workers and in 46 of the 76 units of salaried workers.

Still unsettled is the union's contract with General Motors, largest of the Big 3 auto producers employing some 400,000 UAW members.

ON STRIKE against Schatz Federal Bearing Co., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. for the past ten months, members of Auto Workers Local 297 are determined "to hold the line" until they win a satisfactory settlement of their contract dispute.

Schatz Bearing Strikers Solid In 10th Month

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Some 835 members of the Auto Workers entered the tenth month of a bitter strike at Schatz Federal Bearing Co. here determined to "hold the line" until they get a fair settlement in their contract dispute.

Pres. Ralph Losee of striking UAW Local 297 pointed out in a statement that "there has been not a single defection from our ranks," even though the company has continued limited production with supervisory employes.

Losee reported, however, that the workers have suffered severely from the long walkout. "We need all the financial assistance we can get and we need everyone to stop buying Schatz bearings," he said.

Talks Stalled

The strike began Feb. 1 after two months of what the union described as "management-stalled" negotiations proved fruitless and the company refused any further negotiations. Management also spurned a mediator's efforts to head off the strike, Losee pointed out.

At issue are the local's proposals for improvements in wages, pensions, vacations, holidays, seniority and other benefits—which the union says are "inferior" when compared to provisions of contracts governing workers in competitive bearing plants.

After UAW reached a settlement at Ford Motor Co., a Schatz official suggested that it might be a basis for an agreement here. Losee said the union immediately offered to accept wage rate and benefits at Ford but it "hasn't heard from the company since."

High Court Reverses ILA Injunction, Fine

The U.S. Supreme Court has unanimously reversed a lower court injunction and $100,000-a-day contempt fine against a Longshoremen's local. The high court found that an arbitrator's award and the anti-strike order both were too vague.

The case grew out of a 1965 dispute between ILA Local 1291 and the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association, an employers' bargaining unit, involving pay for longshoremen who are held back from work after being called for duty.

The union contended that workers were entitled to four hours pay under their contract when "set back" by unfavorable weather. The employers said they should get only one hour's pay. The dispute went to an arbitrator who upheld the employer.

Later, when some longshoremen refused to work over the issue, the employers obtained an injunction from U.S. District Judge Ralph C. Body in Philadelphia. Judge Body found the union and its officers in contempt and levied the fines following later scattered strikes.

The union's attorney asked Judge Body for clarification of his order but was told he would have to determine what it meant. The Third Circuit Appeals Court upheld the district court.

In its unanimous opinion, written by Justice Potter Stewart, the Supreme Court found that the arbitrator's award contained "only an abstract conclusion of law, not an operative command capable of 'enforcement.'"

As for Judge Body's order, the high court ruled that it violated the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure's requirement that an injunction "shall be specific in terms, shall describe in reasonable detail . . . the act or acts sought to be restrained."

The court did not rule on the ILA's contention that the injunction violated the Norris-LaGuardia Act's restrictions on issuing labor injunctions. Justice William O. Douglas, in a separate opinion, said the order should have been interpreted under Norris-LaGuardia. But he also voted to reverse the contempt finding.

In another action, the court denied review in five cases advanced by the Railroad Trainmen. All involved appeals of decisions by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia involving the 1963 compulsory arbitration award.

In four cases, BRT contended that the arbitration board illegally delegated its function to special boards on individual railroads, and further that these boards did not conduct their proceedings in conformity with provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

In the fifth, BRT wanted the court to declare that the board no longer existed. Other cases involving the arbitration award, including one that will determine the future course of BRT negotiations on crew consist, are still in litigation.

In another area, the Supreme Court for the fifth time since 1961 struck down a state's loyalty oath required of state employes. The latest oath to fall was Maryland's. Previously, oaths of Florida, Washington, Arizona and New York were voided.

Maryland's loyalty oath, based on a 1949 law known as the Ober Act, required all state employes, including teachers, to swear under penalty of perjury that they are not "in one way or another" engaged in an attempt to overthrow the state or national government by force or violence.

The law was challenged by Prof. Howard J. Whitehill of Johns Hopkins University, who was denied employment by the University of Maryland when he refused to sign the oath.

A 6-to-3 decision written by Justice William O. Douglas concluded that the law violated the First Amendment. It stressed that no employe could know what really was meant by "in one way or another."

The court also attacked two sections of the Ober Act itself, which attempt to define who is to be considered a "subversive person."

Rail Firemen Launch Drive for Wage Hikes

Cleveland—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have served notices on the nation's major railroads calling for wage increases, minimum daily earnings, a cost-of-living clause and improved benefits.

The union, representing 38,000 firemen and enginemen, served its notices, effective Nov. 1, under the Railway Labor Act. Managements have 10 days to reply and initial conferences must be held within 30 days.

Under the law, unions have open-end contracts with employers. Most pacts contain moratoriums during which new notices may not be served. BLF&E's moratorium has expired in an agreement which last provided wage increases in August 1966.

Firemen's Pres. H. E. Gilbert announced here that the notices seek a 12.5 percent increase for employes on passen-er and freight trains and raises of 15.5 percent for members in yard service, plus a hike in all basic daily rates of 72 cents.

He said the union also asks for a minimum daily rate of $35 for engineers and $30 for firemen and hostlers. The latter employes move diesels between shops and assignments to trains.

No minimums exist under the present agreement.

The union proposes cost-of-living adjustments beginning June 1, 1968, based on the Labor Dept.'s consumer price index. A 3-cent-an-hour adjustment is sought for each nine-tenths of 1 percent rise in the index. Adjustments would be made every three months.

The notices also call for improved vacations ranging up to five weeks after 20 years service, double time for overtime, and a night differential of 20 cents an hour for work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

In reporting on the notices, Gilbert noted that BLF&E is currently trying to secure national negotiations on health and welfare benefits and rules notices served earlier this year.

Changes sought in the health-welfare program include full coverage for dependent children, payment of physicians fees for both hospital and office visits, improvements in injury and life insurance benefits, and full payment of premiums by employers.

AFL-CIO Organizer John Maurillo Dies

Syracuse, N. Y.—John Maurillo, 58, veteran member of the AFL-CIO organizing staff in New York, died at his home here Nov. 3. He was a member of the Brewery Workers.

Maurillo was on the CIO organizing staff for 16 years and continued on the AFL-CIO staff following the merger in 1955. During his long career, he helped organize in retail, leather goods, paper, steel, shoe, packing, clothing and other industries.

Mexican Labor Alerted On 'Runaway' Problem

Mexico City—The AFL-CIO is "firmly resolved" to combat the mounting problem of U.S. manufacturers fleeing to Mexico to exploit low wages for greater profits, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin emphasized here.

Kenin, president of the Musicians, spoke as AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the eighth National Congress of the Confederation of Workers of Mexico.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for repeal of a section of the tariff code that permits the runaway plants to take advantage of lower wages in Mexico to ship their products back into the U.S. at a reduced tariff.

Also, it has called upon the U.S. "to establish a general policy" of opposition to the runaway operations and to bar assistance and advice "to the foreign movement of plants that result in the loss of jobs."

Kenin, in discussing the problem, observed that "our own workers and those of Mexico will have won very little, if our gains are to be made at the expense of workers elsewhere."

While fighting the runaway movement, labor "entirely supports" current efforts by a U.S.-Mexican development commission to create new industries and expand old ones along the border, Kenin stressed.

"This kind of program will result in mutual benefit to workers of both countries," he asserted.

N.Y. Sessions Explore Union Arts Programs

New York—Twenty representatives of unions here attended a one-day workshop conducted by the New York State School of Industrial Relations on preparing and presenting programs in the arts.

The workshop, "Labor Explores the Arts," concentrated on informing the participants where to find materials for arts classes and how to make these classes interesting.

The workshop also supplied the participants with details on organizing tours of performing and creative arts centers that feature art exhibits, drama and classical and jazz music.

Organizations represented included the Meat Cutters; Clothing Workers; Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Hospital Employes Union; the Manhattan-Bronx Postal Union, and the Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

Warning Signal on Jobs

THE NATION'S ECONOMY flashed a caution signal last month that while employment keeps moving upward there is an increasingly larger number of persons unsuccessfully seeking jobs.

This seeming contradiction shows up in comparison of what's happened to employment and unemployment in the past 12 months. Since October 1966 the number of persons with jobs has increased 1.4 million. In the same 12-month period the number of unemployed has risen 500,000.

Labor Dept. economists explain this in terms of "unusually large labor force increases," meaning simply that more persons are looking for jobs in an economy that has marked 80 months of almost consecutive gain in economic growth.

The increases in the labor force registered 1.9 million persons, according to the Labor Dept. report, with most of it coming in the last three months. The unemployment rate of 3.8 percent in August—the same as in October 1966—moved to 4.1 in September and 4.3 in October, reflecting the surge of new persons looking for employment.

The "why" of the labor force increase is not touched on in the government report, but several reasons come to mind in looking back at economic developments of the past year.

For one thing, the rise in living costs has put new pressure on many families living on tight budgets. This may have touched off a move for women or teenage members of the families to hunt jobs to supplement the family's income.

Secondly, as documented recently by the Labor Dept. in its city's workers budget study, there is a continuing effort by families to improve their standard of living, to reach the "moderate" standard projected by the government report. This, too, may result in additional members of the family entering the job market to add to family income and help achieve family goals.

Thirdly, there is the influx of jobseekers stemming from the post-war baby boom.

There is of course a continuing pull toward the labor market in a period of growth attracting persons to shortage areas, etc.

An analysis by industry reveals that all sectors, with the exception of construction, showed a rise in unemployment rates over the 12-month period; durable goods manufacturing remained unchanged. A year ago construction was in a slump because of tight money, high interest rate policies.

An analysis by occupations discloses that unemployment rates have moved up in all divisions except for professional and managerial employes and skilled workers, the rates for semi-skilled, unskilled and service workers rising more sharply than the rest—especially unskilled workers, who tend to be teenagers.

It all adds up to a situation in which the nation's economy is moving ahead at a goodly clip but cannot absorb all of the women and teenagers seeking employment, those who tend to bring limited or no skills to the job market.

With 75 million persons gainfully employed, 1.7 million working parttime and 3 million unemployed, the nation obviously is in pretty good economic shape. But unless the trend of the past few months is reversed and the new jobseekers find employment, there could be trouble ahead.

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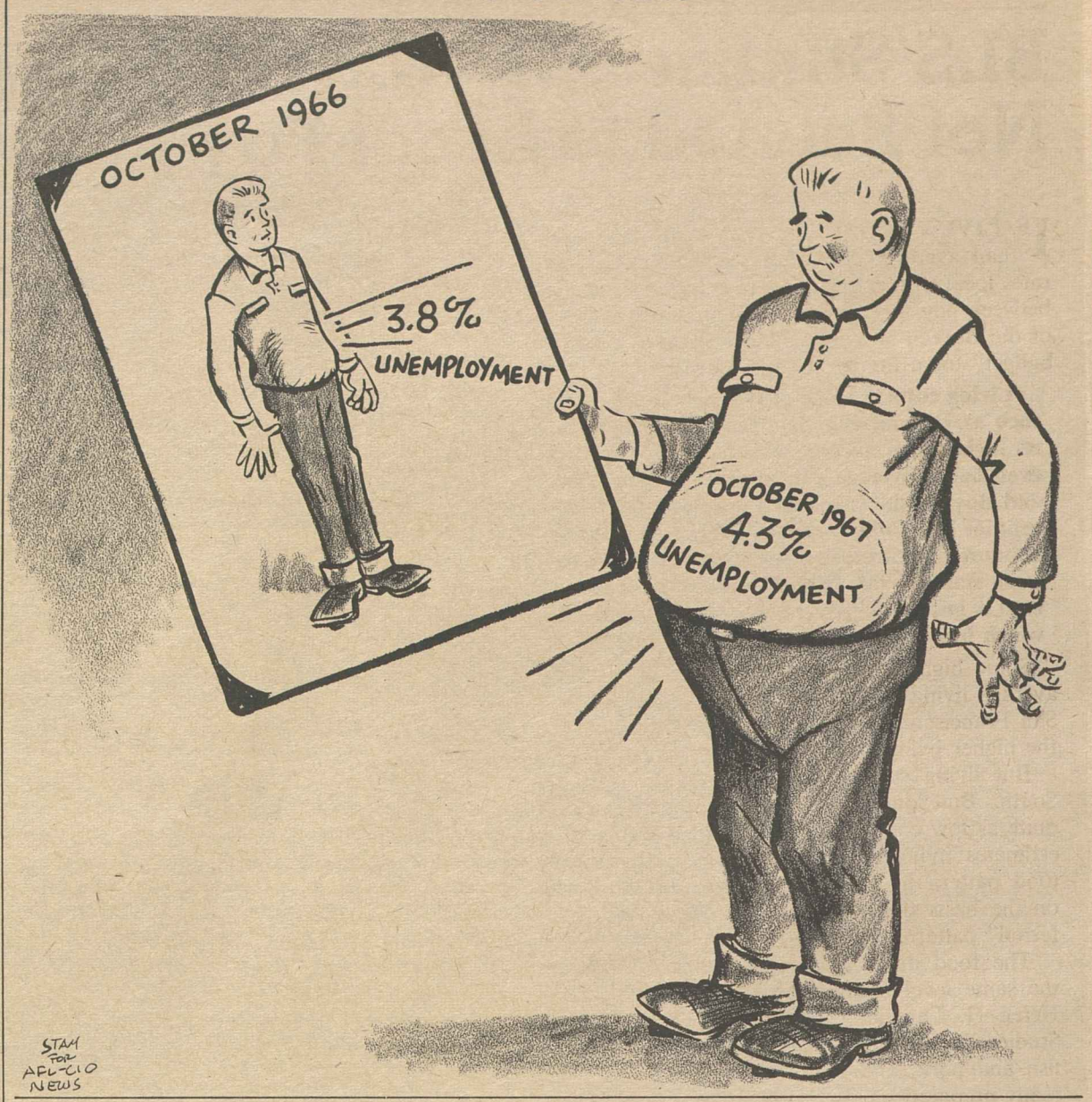
Time to Reduce



Expert Proposes 'Basic Protection':

New Auto Insurance Concept Urged to End 'Jungle' System

The following is excerpted from remarks by Prof. Jeffrey O'Connell of the University of Illinois at the Consumer Assembly '67.

The years since World War II have revealed two crises of grossly inadequate private insurance coverage—medical insurance for the aged and automobile insurance.

The stubborn and totally unrealistic opposition of the medical profession and the insurance industry to changes in the clearly inadequate medical insurance for the aged resulted eventually in that opposition being swept aside by the Congress when it enacted medicare. Similarly, the gross inadequacies of automobile insurance are sure to be corrected by legislation.

What are the problems of the present system, and what kind of changes should be made.?

Prof. Robert Keeton of the Harvard Law School and I propose a plan which we call the "basic protection plan" under which the bulk of automobile insurance claims would be paid as fire insurance claims are paid—by one's own insurance company, for out-of-pocket loss and without regard to anyone's fault. Just as your fire insurance company pays for the loss you suffer when your house burns, regardless of whether you were careless with a lighted cigarette, so, under the basic protection plan, your automobile insurance company would pay you for out-of-pocket loss, regardless of negligence. (But just as fire insurance doesn't cover intentionally burning your house, so one who intentionally injures himself in a traffic accident would not be paid.)

Basic protection is an extension of the idea of the medical payments coverage one can buy in an automobile insurance policy today.

A person injured in an automobile accident would be reimbursed for doctor bills, hospital bills, and the like, and also for lost wages. The insurance company would be required to pay month by month, as losses occurred, rather than delaying until the injured person and the company could agree on a lump sum settlement.

The second main feature of the plan is that a new law would do away with claims based on negligence unless the damages were higher than $5,000 for pain and suffering or $10,000 for all other items such as medical expense and wage loss. This would mean that all but a very small percentage of the claims for personal injuries in automobile accidents would be handled entirely under the new basic protection coverage.

The fundamental difficulty with present automobile insurance is that you can be paid after a traffic accident only by making a claim (1) against the other driver's insurance company, (2) on the basis that such other driver was at fault in causing the accident and that you were blameless, and (3) for a completely uncertain amount that includes not only out-of-pocket loss but payment for pain and suffering—whatever that is "worth" in money. The result is that all traffic claims today are dominated by attitudes of distrust and even outright hostility . . .

The present system not only clogs our courts but is highly wasteful and expensive. Studies show that $2.20 must be paid in for each dollar that is paid out to an injured accident victim. The system leaves many victims either totally uncompensated or with only a fraction of their loss paid.

SUPPOSE THAT instead of proposing to apply a system like fire insurance to automobile insurance, I were to suggest the opposite—namely applying the auto insurance system to fire insurance? After a fire, a victim could be paid for his loss:

1—Only if he could prove that someone else was at fault or that he was free from fault (e.g., if he had failed to reshingle his roof with fire resistant materials, he couldn't recover, with all the attendant problems of proof.)

2—Only after he had hired a lawyer to press a claim against someone else's insurance company which felt no loyalty toward him.

3—Only after months or—more likely—years of delay.

4—Only after squabbling over a totalling indeterminate amount (for example, assume after a fire a homeowner would be entitled to claim not only for his out-of-pocket loss, such as the market value of his burned couch, but also for his pain and suffering arising from the fact that his beloved Aunt Minnie gave him the couch, with all the attendant problems of proof here, too).

No one would ever agree to trade the present fire insurance system for the jungle I have just outlined. And yet, in essence, is not that just what those who propose to retain the present system are suggesting for auto insurance?

Isn't it time we paid the traffic accident victim like the victim of fire—promptly, graciously and fairly, and without having to pay a third of what he is paid to a lawyer?

New 'Moderate' Family Budget:

BLS Studies Show Living Costs Not Related to Local Pay Rates

By Sidney Margolius

IF LIVING COSTS in your town are higher than average, you can't blame it on the pay rates local workers get. There is little relationship between pay scales and local living costs, analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' new "moderate budget" for a family of four proves.

Living costs in some of the highest-pay cities such as Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, are no higher than average, and in some cases are even below average. In reverse, in New York and Boston, the two most expensive cities (except for Honolulu, costliest of all), workers earn no more than average or even less. Even in the same state, Texas, factory workers in Houston earn a husky 27 percent more than in Dallas, which has similar and even higher living costs.

Some high-pay cities have a little higher than average living costs, such as Seattle, Buffalo and San Francisco. But the higher pay far outweighs the higher living costs.

But living costs and wages are lower in the South. But Southern living costs actually are not quite as low compared to other areas as the BLS estimates indicate. The BLS used a lower-cost food pattern in pricing food costs in the South on the basis that this is the traditional or "preferred" pattern.

The food items priced for the South provide the same level of nutritional adequacy, explains Helen H. Lamale, chief of the Cost of Living Studies Division. But they include more poultry, fish and pork, and less beef, and also fewer already-prepared foods, especially bakery products.

The experts who made up the budget feel that this is a preferred eating and cooking pattern in the South. But since the regional differences in food buying have lessened in recent years, to some extent they may be due merely to lower income. Southern workers may not prefer Southern chicken to a beef roast. Maybe chicken is just cheaper.

Living costs are a good $1,000 a year lower in small towns than in large ones, on the average. But here, too, living costs show significant variations that bear investigating by community organizations. Some smaller cities are as expensive as the big towns in their area.

Study of the budget figures provides some useful guidelines to questions families often ask about budgeting. But keep in mind that you may not be able to spend as much as even this "moderate" budget provided for its mythical family of four with children under 15.

How much should you spend for food? If you're a typical wage-earner, you can't spend as much as the $181 a month allowed for the family of four in this budget. As previously indicated, you probably would have to keep your food bills under $5 a day for a family of four, or under $150 a month.

Does the budget allow much for dining out? Not really. The new "moderate" budget allows for a family dinner out about once a month. The former "modest" budget standard allowed for dining out about five times a year.

What should we allow for clothes? The new BLS budget allows $756 a year for the four people ($767 in cities, $709 in smaller towns). Papa's estimated clothing bill is $174; mother's $187 (not really much higher); the 13-year-old boy's, $168; the 8-year-old girl's, $154. Beat these figures, if you can, by shopping at sales.

What's a reasonable recreation budget? Let's face it: the recreation budget is limited even on the $9,000-$10,000 pretax income required for this moderate standard of living. The recreation allowance is about $25 a month for this particular size and age family.

THE NEW BUDGET cost is far beyond the reach of most working people, including most white-collar families, too. The $10,000 price tag on the American standard of living compares with current average earnings of factory production workers of less than $6,000 a year ($114.50 a week), and of all workers $5,360 ($103.06 a week).

The new standard would cost $9,191, including income taxes, on the average for the country, but $9,376 in metropolitan areas and $8,366 in nonmetropolitan areas. However, the budget was priced a year ago. Since then, living cost increases of almost 3 percent make the present costs approximately $9,439 for the country as a whole, $9,630 in large cities, and $8,592 in smaller cities.

The budget reflects the fact that more people now own homes instead of renting. It does allow a car for workers in New York and Boston as well as other cities. Most of all it provides a little better food allowance than the previous standard, which was a low-cost food budget.

The most serious omission is the lack of any provision for education for the children beyond high school. The budget allows just $60 a year for "school and college." This rules out any saving for college by the parents.

While the new budget allows for more dental care than the older one, the total medical allowance still does not provide the full cost if your employer does not pay part of your medical insurance. The amount allotted includes only the worker's contribution towards this expense. Thus, for people who do not have health insurance partly paid by employers, the budget would cost still more.

The new budget does show one saving that reflects changing times. The number of haircuts allowed for the boy of the family has been reduced to one every four weeks (if you can get him to the barber that often).

If you have more children than two, or they are older than 16, your costs for this moderate standard would be much higher. The cost would be 13 percent more if the children are over 16. For a five person family with three school-age children the budget would cost 16 percent more, or $10,950. With four children you should be an executive, with an income of at least $13,800. And you would still have to make omelets and watch the meat.

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41 States Lack 'Sound' Laws:

Better Bargaining Machinery Urged for Public Employes

BETTER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING machinery for employes of state and local governments is a major goal of the State, County & Municipal Employes, the union's president declared in a network radio interview.

"By 1970, 25 percent of the workforce, is going to be in local and state governments," said Jerry Wurf, yet "only nine states have reasonable statutes which develop some kind of mechanism for a labor-management relationship."

That means "we have 41 states in which to get sound statutes," Wurf said as he was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Wurf, who was a delegate to the recent conference of Public Services Intl. in Paris, said that while labor-management relations in government employment are older and more sophisticated in Europe than in the United States, the concept is winning wider acceptance here.

"Five years ago, one constantly encountered a refusal to deal on basic philosophical grounds," Wurf said. "Now, the right to strike is what is being discussed," he noted.

"Painful as the situation is at times, it is an important step forward," he asserted.

WURF ALSO pointed out that the public sector is one of the few areas today with job opportunities for unskilled workers, particularly in hospitals and highway work. He said that the union is working "very hard and very successfully" with hard-core poverty area residents to get them not only jobs, but also the "opportunity to upgrade themselves, in terms of responsibility, and position, and salary, and status."

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine.

To Spread 'Birchfacts':

Far Right's Spending Tops Both Parties

The following is excerpted from "Homefront," the monthly publication of the Institute for American Democracy, a year-old organization working to focus attention on the threat to democracy from the extremists of the right and left.

AS EVERY ERIC HOFFER READER knows, to a Bircher, nothing is more important than a "Birchfact." That accounts for the extremist compulsion to discredit their foes, force acceptance of their views.

Driving home Birchtype "facts" takes the big share of the $30 million which Group Research, Inc., projections indicated the Far, Far Right takes in and spends annually.

The combined national budgets of the 100 or so significant Far Right groups exceed the combined national budgets of both major political parties.

Much of the money goes for a paid staff, including field organizers. The Birchers and their allies also produce more films, books, pamphlets, magazines and tapes than the two national parties. Just one unsigned Birch film, Anarchy—U.S.A., has 400 prints in circulation.

They'll help "resolve" our policy problems on Viet Nam by convincing citizens the Administration has "a deliberate 'no win' policy."

They will show that "liberalism equals socialism equals communism" and, in the same breath, demand the end of mental health programs, medicare, and the graduated income tax.

They will attempt to eliminate the appeals for social action in Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups by trying to besmirch the reputations of these religious bodies.

Driving home these basic attitudes will be the hundreds of voices of the John Birch Society, Liberty Lobby, Americans for Constitutional Action, Hargis Christian Crusade, the McIntire complex, H. L. Hunt, et al.

Those harkening to these voices are campaigning now for county, city and especially school board spots. These are the groups which captured the GOP convention and gave it to Barry Goldwater four years ago. They are back again with more money, more knowhow, and a bigger professional force.

Their speakers now crisscross the nation. They fan the flames of white backlash, demand the expulsion of the UN, call for Earl Warren's impeachment, shout you can't trust Uncle Sam.

When the Birchtype speaker comes to town, somebody has to identify him for who he is and what he represents. When the "Birchfacts" are flying, somebody has to supply the cleansing truth. Somebody has to shine a light on extremist tactics, nationally and locally.

* * *

IN THE 1940's the Communist Party and fronts had more influence than the Radical Right. The pendulum can always swing their way again. Indeeed, both extremes can grow at the expense of the middle.

The professional "anti-communists" are just that—professionals. They join the professional "anti-fascists" in the mutual assault on the middle ground. By giving the domestic communists attributes they do not possess, they steer the malcontents their way.

We must have responsible criticism of the Far, Far Left. The real foes of communism are the church, civic and labor groups who actually came to grips with this extremist threat while the Welches of the land were still peddling fudge.

For the economic extremists, the ends-justify-the-means philosophy usually just covers character assassination. For the racial extremists, it covers assassination—period.

All segments of our society must understand there is no great difference between Ku Klux Klansmen killing Jewish and Negro social workers in Mississippi and RAM "hero" Robert Williams openly calling for insurrection from his sanctuary in Communist China.

When Minutemen or Black Muslims set up gun caches and train their private militia, they both court the same explosive answer to what must be settled through communication. Democracy cannot function well enough at gunpoint.

IMPROVED COLLECTIVE BARGAINING machinery for state and local government workers is a major goal of the State, County & Municipal Employes, Pres. Jerry Wurf (center) said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Stanley Levey (left) of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Murray Seeger of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Joblessness Cited as Key Riot Factor

Philadelphia—Last summer's riots in large cities, though tragic, were "merely symptoms of a greater problem—the high rate of unemployment among Negro youths," Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. declared here.

Slaiman spoke at a joint luncheon meeting of the city's Jewish Labor Committee and Negro Trade Union Leadership Council, attended by Jewish labor leaders and representatives of civil rights groups and community organizations.

The meeting was part of a continuing program through which the JLC and NTULC meet together to hear addresses from leaders from various fields.

Slaiman presented those attending with copies of labor's detailed program of "actions" needed to solve the urban crisis—adopted in September by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Describing joblessness among Negro youths as "a major but not sole component of the powder keg that threatens our cities," Slaiman pointed out that Negro teenage unemployment has ranged from 20 to 30 percent over the past two years.

By contrast, he noted, the nation as a whole is in its longest period in history without a recession, the overall jobless rate has dropped to 4 percent, and even unemployment among Negro adults has made "significant improvement."

He observed that unemployed Negro youths are generally to be found among those who haven't benefited from "the very real gains" resulting from the U.S. Supreme Court school-integration decision and the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

"For many minority group citizens," he pointed out, "the decision and the law resulted in economic progress, but others, especially these youths, have not realized any benefits."

Awards Cite Unionists for Retarded Aid

Portland, Ore.—Executive Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO and Meat Cutters Local 657 of Miami, Fla., have been named the first winners of labor awards granted by the National Association for Retarded Children.

The awards were established by NARC in cooperation with AFL-CIO Community Services Activities to recognize union locals and members who help the mentally retarded become useful citizens. Similar awards are given to employers.

Ezelle is a director of the Kentucky Association for Retarded Children and a member of the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Currently he is working with the pattern makers and artists in designing a Kentucky souvenir doll that can be made by the retarded in sheltered workshops. All time and skills are being donated by members of unions.

The Meat Cutters have helped train more than 100 retarded persons in a program launched three years ago at the Homestead, Fla., Air Force Base. Operating with a Labor Dept. grant administered by the Dade County Association for Retarded Children, the program safely trains the retarded for the highly skilled crafts of meat cutting, handling and wrapping.

Ninety percent of the trainees were placed in positions and half still remain on the job. Another 30 percent have gone on to other job in the industry, the union said.

A PRETTY GIRL and free hot dogs for everyone made for a gala City Hall ceremony in New York as the Butchers District Council of Greater New York and New Jersey—representing 77,000 members of the Meat Cutters—marked the 100th anniversary of the introduction of the frankfurter into America. Mrs. Betty Jo Carroll was crowned the "Frankfurter Queen" and a sidewalk frankfurter vendor was anointed "king."

Senate Votes to Bar Age Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

where age can be proved to be "a bona fide occupational qualification."

The legislation would not require an employer to hire an older applicant in preference to a younger jobseeker. But it would require that the choice be based on factors other than age.

Education First

The secretary of labor is instructed in the legislation to initiate an education program to encourage employers to hire older workers and to seek through persuasion to bring about voluntary compliance. If that fails, enforcement would be through the courts in the same manner as is provided for violations of the wage-hour law.

Initially the legislation would cover firms with 50 or more employes. Next July, however, coverage would extend to firms with 25 or more workers.

The Senate bill does not require an employer to provide the same pension or insurance benefits to an older worker if this would increase his costs. But it does not permit the existence of a pension plan to be used as an excuse not to hire the older worker.

The only significant departure from the legislation proposed by the Administration is that the age coverage was extended from 45 to 40 years.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), floor manager for the bill, expressed regret that it doesn't take care of "the problem of airline stewardesses, who are forced to give up that job at age 32 or 35." He said the bill provides for a six-month study by the secretary of labor into this and any similar problems.

Twenty-four states have some type of law dealing with age discrimination, but many are weaker than the proposed federal law.

New COPE Leaflet Sounds '68 Warning

A new 13-page leaflet available from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education asks the question, "If We Blow the Elections of '68 . . . Can We Survive the Assault of '69?"

The leaflet describes what might be in store for workers and unions "if we fail to reelect a liberal President, if we don't return our friends to the House and Senate, if there's a conservative take-over of Congress." It also contains tips on what unions can do now to head-off the threat.

The pamphlet, COPE publication number 178C, may be ordered in quantities at no charge, from COPE Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 2006.

At Mexico-American Hearing:

Employer 'Chiseling' In Southwest Scored

El Paso, Tex.—Mexican-Americans are "sick and tired" of being exploited by "chiseling" employers in the Southwest and are turning to unions as their best hope for achieving "a decent standard of equality or justice," labor witnesses testified at Cabinet-level hearings here.

Discrimination against Mexican-Americans is, however, primarily a governmental problem of law and law enforcement to assure equal rights, the hearing panel was told.

Among the 52 witnesses testifying before the Inter-Agency Committee exploring the problems of 5 million Mexican-Americans were Maclovio R. Barraza, Steelworkers southwestern regional representative, and Henry Munoz, Jr., equal opportunity director for the Texas AFL-CIO.

Participants in a workshop session during the two-days hearings included AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William Kircher, Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, and Henry Santiesteven, publications director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Pres. Johnson, who made an unscheduled appearance at the hearings, cited past gains by Mexican-Americans, but pointed also to unachieved needs.

"Nobody can know, who has not experienced it, what it's like to be turned away at the personnel office because you have a strange accent," the President observed.

"Nobody can know from the outside what it's like to have your children stumbling over words in a schoolbook, because a teacher hasn't taken the extra time to help them learn.

"Nobody can know, but those who have lived it, how a man wonders whether he will ever break free of the old cycle of following the crops, and give his son a better chance."

Vice Pres. Humphrey, opening the hearings, warned that Mexican-Americans "have for too long been denied their rightful share in American prosperity" and often have been forced to give up their language and cultural heritage.

Barraza and Munoz both stressed that thousands of the Mexican-Americans suffering "gross discrimination" are farm workers who have been denied the benefit of social-welfare and labor legislation applicable to other workers.

They appealed to Congress to extend the National Labor Relations Act to cover farm workers, so they can use its machinery in choosing a union.

Barraza said such action would be "a good beginning toward making these workers full citizens." Munoz declared that the Mexican-American farm employes "more than anything else, need the protection of the law."

They also attacked abuses of the Immigration Act through which farm employers are bringing Mexican workers into the U.S. to break strikes and defeat Mexican-Americans attempts to unionize.

Urging the federal government to halt the import of Mexicans into areas of labor disputes, Munoz charged that current import procedures add up to "a system of legalized peonage, which has been in effect for too long."

Barraza and Munoz made it clear that Mexican-American farm workers weren't the only ones being discriminated against. They cited numerous ways in which plant employers discriminate against Mexican-Americans in hiring and promotion policies.

They called upon the U.S. government to enforce volations of Mexican-Americans civil rights; urged a halt to benefits that accrue to industries that run away to Mexico to secure cheap labor; and asked for strengthened educational and anti-poverty programs.

Wirtz Lists Hazardous Farm Jobs, Bars Use of Youngsters Under 16

The nation's farm owners have been ordered by the Labor Dept. to stop using children under 16 in a list of jobs designated as hazardous, ranging from handling insecticides to operating large tractors.

An estimated 800,000 youngsters under 16 work for pay in agriculture—one-fourth of the total farm workforce.

Until last year, farm jobs were totally exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act prohibition against employment of children in hazardous occupations. The 1966 amendments gave children employed on farms some—but not all—of the safety protection accorded youth in other employment. The chief difference is that the ban on hazardous farm jobs applies only to children under 16; in non-agricultural jobs, the hazardous occupation ban extends to youths of 16 and 17.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger termed the farm job directive issued by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz "a useful first step toward raising safety standards in agriculture to the level that should be expected of all employers."

He expressed labor's regret, however, that Wirtz had no authority to protect older youngsters.

"We believe 16 and 17-year-old Americans should not be exposed to hazardous occupations and we urge further study be given to providing them with similar protection," Goldfinger said.

The farm job restrictions do not apply to children working on farms owned or occupied by their parents. And Wirtz noted that it doesn't affect most of the farm jobs done by children.

He stressed, however, that mechanization and increased use of chemicals have made farms more dangerous than many industries—with an on-the-job death rate exceeded only by miners and construction workers.

Youth are not immune to farm hazards, Wirtz noted. He said a recent Labor Dept. study "covering only seven states, and incomplete even in those seven, showed nearly 4,000 injuries in two years to farm workers 10 to 17 years old."

In an unrelated action, Wirtz announced a series of changes in hazardous occupations and child labor orders affecting non-farm youth.

An earlier Labor Dept. proposal along these lines had drawn opposition by labor and child welfare groups as going too far in eliminating protective safeguards in order to increase youth job opportunities.

The final version of the order dropped some of the more controversial proposals. The main change made was to allow 16 and 17-year-olds to work as helpers on trucks as long as they ride inside the vehicle cab, and permits them to operate and ride automatic enclosed elevators.

Still another order, applicable to all non-farm youth, extends permissible working hours for 14 and 15-year-olds from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. during school summer vacation periods. Wirtz said the longer sunlit hours under Daylight Saving Time makes the 9 p.m. limit comparable to the 7 p.m. limit in effect during winter months.

There is no restriction on hours of work for children employed in agriculture, regardless of age, except for the continuing ban on employment during school hours.

The list of hazardous farm jobs for children includes operation or work in close contact with most power-driven farm equipment except for small garden-type tractors. It bars driving trucks and automobiles on public highways and buses under any conditions. Also prohibited is working from ladders or scaffolds at a height over 20 feet, working with timber more than 6 inches in diameter and working in an enclosed area occupied by a dairy bull, boar or stud horse.

As Funds Run Out:

Coalition Attacks Poverty Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) of the House Appropriations Committee said $1.6 billion would be the most his committee would consider in actual appropriations and "there are strong indications" that the final amount will be less than that. The $1.6 billion figure is the money the program actually received last year, although the congressional authorization was higher.

The nation's top civil rights leaders, including AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, joined in a statement warning that failure to provide needed funds for the poverty program would invite disaster.

"America is a nation in crisis," they declared. They gave "solemn warning" that to break the national promise of three years ago, when the government declared war on poverty "would be to invite national disaster."

The anti-poverty bill wasn't the only target of the House economy bloc.

The nation's foreign aid program, which the AFL-CIO has termed "indispensable" to the world's freedom, peace and economic progress, was cut sharply below the President's $3.2 billion budget request.

The first slash was in the authorization bill, which sets the spending ceiling for the program. A House-Senate conference committee settled on a $2.67 billion bill. The House finally approved the measure, but only after defeating 201-196 an effort to send the bill back to conference with instructions to restore a series of restrictive anti-Administration amendments.

A much bigger cut was in the making as the House Appropriations Committee sent to the floor a bill carrying less than $2.2 billion for the program. It was drafted by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), a long-time foe of foreign aid.

Passman's power was clipped in the heavily Democratic 89th Congress but he is back in the driver's seat in the coalition-controlled 90th Congress.

A stubborn House forced the Senate to back down on the issue of funds to complete the planning of the Dickey-Lincoln public power project in Maine—intended as a source of low-cost electricity for a New England area which now pays the highest rates in the nation.

The House refused to appropriate money for the project and rejected a conference report which included part of the funds added by the Senate.

The Senate initially refused to back down and with strong bipartisan support instructed its conferees to hold firm for the Dickey-Lincoln money.

But the House again voted heavily against even a token appropriation for the Dickey-Lincoln project and the Senate reluctantly abandoned the fight, allowing the multi-billion dollar public works appropriation bill to be cleared for the President's signature.

The Senate moved towards a vote on a bill to set federal safety sandards for pipelines carrying natural gas—a move urged by Pres. Johnson in his consumer protection message. AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all senators urging support for strengthening amendments, extending coverage and setting criminal penalties for willful violations.

Georgia Delegates Push State Wage Floor Drive

Savannah, Ga.—Georgia must enact a state minimum wage law or "hundreds of thousands of its citizens" will never emerge from poverty, the Georgia AFL-CIO warned during its three-day convention here.

A resolution adopted by the 411 delegates appealed to all unionists in the state to rally behind a federation drive for a $1.25-an-hour minimum wage in the 1968 legislature.

A $1.25 wage floor, covering all employes of government and industry not under the federal law, was introduced in the 1966 legislature and again this year, only to die in committee both times.

Delegates also passed a resolution urging the legislature to increase injury and death benefits under the state's workmen's compensation law and eliminate a one-week waiting period for unemployment insurance benefits.

In other actions, the convention urged passage of the situs-picketing bill in Congress, pledged backing to union organizing drives, and called for federal, state and local legislation to check the growing menace of air and water pollution.

Reports to the convention were submitted by all of the State AFL-CIO's principle officers — Pres. W. H. Montague, Sr., Sec. J. O. Moore, Treas. Louise Dean, Executive Vice Pres. M. J. Counihan and ten regional vice presidents.

The convention heard addresses from Georgia Labor Commissioner Samuel Caldwell, Georgia House Speaker George T. Smith, Mayor Curtis Lewis, Director W. E. Buckner of Georgia's workmen's compensation board; and a number of other state officials.

Jesse Lester, labor liaison officer with the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Ralph H. Phelps, Jr., OEO regional director, reported on the national anti-poverty program and its projects in Georgia.

Other speakers included R. E. Shadix, regional director of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Wilbur Hobby, COPE area director; and E. T. Kehrer, southern area director for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

SEC. OF STATE Carl Bobleter of Austria (center), visiting in the U.S. called on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Washington. With them is Dr. Ernst Lemberger, Austria's ambassador to the United States.

Hartley Finds New Villain — Wage & Hour Division

An ultra-conservative business group, headed by former Republican Congressman Fred A. Hartley, Jr., has found a new villain for its current fund-raising drive.

Hartley, co-chairman of the Conference of American Small Business Organizations, identifies the chief enemies of business as the Supreme Court, the National Labor Relations Board—both familiar targets of the right wing—and the Wage & Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor.

"As co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act," he wrote in a recent solicitation letter, "I well know that if they are not checked, the inter-meshing actions of these bodies will choke out more and more businesses, and half-strangle many more."

The Labor Dept.'s enforcement of the wage-hour law, Hartley complains, "regularly stretches a cloudy law against the business man, harassing him and disturbing employe relations."

Jobless Rate Hits 4.3%, Highest in Two Years

(Continued from Page 1)

For workers whose last job was clerical, the jobless rate moved up from 3.2 to 3.9 percent over the year. The rate for sales workers moved from 2.2 to 3.4 percent and, for service workers, from 4.6 to 5.5 percent.

Job stability continued for certain key groups. The report said the jobless rates for adult men and married men, at 2.5 and 1.9 percent in October, were not significantly changed from a year ago and remained close to their average levels for the past 12 months. Similarly, the rate for workers insured under state jobless pay programs, those with a "firm labor force attachment," was unchanged over the month at 2.4 percent.

Non-farm payroll employment rose by 120,000 over the month, seasonally adjusted, to 66.2 million, the report said. The rise was centered in state and local government and in trade. The return of striking teachers accounted for 60,000 of the job gain in government, the report added.

Factory employment totaled 19.2 million, seasonally adjusted, in October, unchanged from September. This was 400,000 below the all-time high set in January 1967, the report observed.

Over the year, payroll jobs are up by 1.5 million. The Labor Dept. tied the entire increase to job growth in the service-producing industries. Government, primarily state and local, was up by 670,000. Miscellaneous services were up by 500,000 and trade by 400,000.

Factory employment was down by 260,000 from October 1966, with much of the reduction attributed to an increase in striking workers who were off payrolls. Strikers are counted, however, in the separate household surveys since they are considered as employed but not at work.

Average hourly earnings for workers on non-farm payrolls were $2.72 in October—up one cent from September and 12 cents from October a year ago. Their workweek averaged 38.1 hours, down six-tenths of 1 percent from a year ago.

For factory production workers, the workweek edged down one-tenth of 1 percent over the month to 40.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. The workweek was down more than one-half hour from a year ago.

Rightist MDs Press Drive to Kill Medicare

The American Medical Association may be conservative enough for the run-of-the-mill doctor, but it's too soft on medicare for the militantly reactionary Association of American Physicians & Surgeons.

The AAPS, with a membership estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000 doctors, excluded the press from the three-day session of its House of Delegates. The magazine Medical World News reports this was done after the president of the AMA said doctors should "launder our linen in private."

With the press excluded, delegates heard a keynote speech which declared repeal of medicare to be the organization's chief objective and warned physicians against being "seduced by the siren's deceitful song, 'Medicare is the law of the land and we must obey it.'"

The delegates, Medical World News reports, also called for repeal of medicaid, the federal-state matching program for the medical needy which the AMA once pushed as an alternative to medicare.

Revealed at the meeting was the formation of an "action group" of AAPS members known as the American Physicians Guild. A spokesman for the new group described how it had overcome a "problem" with a county welfare department by "eliminating" the head of the department.

At the close of the session, the new president of the AAPS, Dr. Charles F. Row of Santa Monica, Calif., again exhorted members to work for repeal of medicare. "We should never give up," he said.

Romney, Shivers Follow Same Script on Unions

In almost identical language, Michigan's Gov. George Romney and U.S. Chamber of Commerce Pres. Allan Shivers charged that the American labor movement has become too powerful.

Romney, a leading contender for the Republican presidential nomination, spoke at the University of Denver Law School.

Shivers, a former governor of Texas, spoke to an oil producers' convention in Houston.

The Denver Post said Romney, former head of American Motors, charged that U.S. labor unions have become so powerful they may wreck the economy.

"In our desire to help the working man overcome his difficulties," Romney said, "we have done what we often do. We've gone overboard."

As a result, Romney contended, unions are acquiring "monopolies" over labor and "this threatens our whole economy."

Shivers likewise spoke of the "old concept of labor as an underdog" which led to laws protecting the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively. Now, he said, there is need to curb "the monopoly power of unions."

Romney, in the portion of his speech reported by the Denver Post, did not say what he wants done to curb the "power" of unions. But Shivers was explicit.

The national Chamber of Commerce, he said, "has devised a labor reform package which would rid us of a 30-year accumulation of abuses."

He said the "key" element of the chamber's program "is to reform the National Labor Relations Board by turning over its judicial authority to the courts."

Shivers said that with labor "power" thus curbed, there would be "rules worked out to immunize the public welfare against labor trouble without any help from government." The end result, he said, would be "a completely united economic family" in which labor would have learned the advantages "of being a better all-around partner in the business enterprise."

ILPA Agenda Seeks to Stir Editors' Ideas

The Intl. Labor Press Association has announced a convention program designed to stimulate editors of the nation's trade union publications.

Its goal, Pres. Ray Davidson and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester say in the ILPA convention hall, is to generate new ideas on how the labor press can do a better job in reaching:

- Workers under 30, who make up a large group of today's union members.
- Negroes and other minorities trapped in urban ghettos.
- Union members who have become suburbanites, sharing in an affluence unions helped to create.

Major speakers will include Edward P. Morgan, now with the Public Broadcasting Laboratory, Bayard Rustin, the veteran civil rights leader and Saul Alinsky. Panelists will come from both the commercial press and the trade union movement.

The Dec. 3-6 sessions will be held at Miami Beach, closing on the eve of the AFL-CIO convention.

GOP Posts Scattered Gains:

Meany Hails City Elections, Cites 'Rejection of Racism'

By Duane Emme

The "rejection of racism as a political issue" in Boston, Cleveland and Gary, Ind., was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as the most significant development emerging from the nation's off-year elections.

The voting—heavy in some areas, light in others—was marked by scattered Republicans gains across the country most notably in Kentucky and New Jersey.

On the other hand, Democrats retained mayors' offices in Philadelphia and San Francisco—posts that pollsters had said they would lose—and held control of three state legislatures up for election.

In Cleveland, Democrat Carl B. Stokes, a 40-year-old Ohio legislator, became the first Negro elected mayor of a major city, defeating Republican Seth C. Taft by 2,000-plus votes.

In Gary, City Councilman Richard Hatcher, also a Negro and a Democrat running without local party support, was elected mayor by some 1,400 votes, but his GOP opponent, Joseph B. Radigan, launched court proceedings to challenge the outcome.

In Boston, Kevin H. White was elected mayor, defeating Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, an opponent of school integration who became a symbol of racial backlash. Both are Democrats, but the race was non-partisan.

Meany described the outcome in these three cities as a "defeat of prejudice at the polls" and an "important and encouraging development that far outweighs" other election results.

"The AFL-CIO, which believes in equality in every respect of American life, is delighted with the Boston, Gary and Cleveland victories," he added.

Two states elected governors in the Nov. 7 voting—Kentucky and Mississippi—and a third, Louisiana, held a Democratic gubernatorial primary, Nov. 4, which is tantamount to election.

Conservative Republican Louie B. Nunn, a Glasgow attorney, became his party's first Kentucky governor in 24 years, defeating Democrat Henry Ward.

Rep. John Bell Williams, a Democrat who was deprived of his seniority in Congress for backing Barry Goldwater for president in 1964, won an easy victory for the Mississippi governor's office over GOP opponent Rubel Phillips.

In Louisiana, incumbent Gov. John J. McKeithen got a majority of the vote over five opponents in the Democratic primary. Rep. John R. Rarick, an ultra-conservative segregationist, ran a poor second. McKeithen has no Republican opposition in the general election next Feb. 6.

In Philadelphia, incumbent Democratic Mayor James H. J. Tate gained re-election by beating Republican District Atty. Arlen Specter in the face of a sharp rift in the local Democratic organization and pre-election polls dooming him to defeat. He attributed his election to "strong backing" from organized labor. Democrats also captured 13 of 17 councils seats.

San Francisco elected Democrat Joseph L. Alioto as mayor, succeeding Mayor John F. Shelley, a Democrat who did not seek re-election because of poor health. Republican Harold S. Dobbs, ran second, and another Democrat, Jack Morrison, ran third. Fifteen other candidates received only token votes.

One of the biggest gains for the Republicans came in New Jersey, where the party swept control of both chambers of the legislature from the Democrats. The GOP now controls the Senate by a 31-to-9 edge and has a 58-to-22 margin in the House.

Democrats kept control of legislatures in Virginia and Mississippi where all seats were up for election and in Kentucky, where all members of the House and half the senate were elected.

Hatcher and Stokes weren't the only successful Negro candidates. Members of their race scored other important victories. Mrs. Georgia Davis, a Democrat, became the first Negro ever elected to the Kentucky Senate. In Virginia, Dr. William Ferguson Reid, also a Democrat, became the first Negro member of the General Assembly since 1891, and rural Charles County elected a Negro Sheriff and a court clerk. In Mississippi, Robert Clark won election to the 174-member legislature, and Negro candidates won county offices.

Voters in many states cast ballots on a wide range of issues in addition to choosing among candidates for office:

In San Francisco, a referendum calling for an immediate cease fire in Viet Nam and pull-out of U.S. forces was defeated 132,402 to 76,632.

In New York, the electorate turned down a new state constitution by a 2 to 1 margin. However, voters overwhelmingly approved a $2.5 billion transportation bond issue.

Ohio voters approved a reapportionment plan, the third plan to go to a ballot in two years. The others were rejected in special elections.

Ohio labor opposed the plan on grounds it would permit gerrymandering of districts by the party in power at the time of reapportionment. But unions conceded it was an improvement over the two previous plans.

Pennsylvania voters overwhelmingly approved a referendum that will permit the state's legislature to authorize cities to enter arbitration agreements as parts of bargaining with firefighters and policemen.

The proposal was backed by the AFL-CIO, and Firefighters Pres. William D. Buck voiced hope that the legislature will move quickly to carry out the mandate of the voters.

TWO WINNERS in the nation's off-year elections, Richard Hatcher of Gary (left) and Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland, both Democrats, became the first Negroes to be elected mayors of major U.S. cities.

Social Security Raise Heads for Senate Action

(Continued from Page 1)

and will certainly undermine the public's confidence in the soundness of social security."

The Republican-sponsored move would have resulted in a maximum 1968 tax hike of $150. After the widespread protests against an unnecessary hike, committee Democrats substituted a formula by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), which would raise the payment of workers making $8,000 a year or more by $61.60 during 1968 but leave unchanged the tax on workers earning under $6,600.

The higher benefit structure under the Senate bill would be largely financed by raising the present $6,600 taxable wage base from the $7,600 figure in the House bill to $8,000 next year, $8,800 in 1969 and $10,800 in 1972. This would also result in a big increase in future years in the maximum social security benefits.

The combination of social security and medicare tax paid by workers and their employers is already scheduled to rise gradually. Both the House and Senate bils make only minor changes in the rate—a little less than present law for the next few years, fractionally higher in later years.

The other big stumbling block in the Senate committee was the punitive public welfare section of the House-passed bill and a labor-opposed proposal considered by the Senate committee to subsidize private employers who hire "untrainable" persons on welfare.

Some of the more stringent House restrictions were modified. Mothers of pre-school children will not be forced to take jobs or training to continue to receive benefits, and a House freeze on aid to dependent children was lifted. Hiring subsidies will be permitted only to non-profit employers, not to commercial enterprises.

All sections of the bill—benefits, taxes and welfare restrictions—will be subject to amendment on the Senate floor.

In floor action, the Senate finally gave in to the House and passed a public works bill without funds for the Dickey-Lincoln public power project in New England. But it rejected a conference report which, at House insistence, would have allowed states to wait until after the 1970 census before complying with the one man, one vote standards for congressional districts.

Unless a satisfactory compromise can be worked out, this would leave the redistricting situation where it is now—with several states under court order to meet one man, one vote standards before the next election.

11-11-67

Meat Industry Political Fund Drive Exposed in Midst of Inspection Vote

An Iowa newspaper has exposed the attempt of a meat industry trade association president to raise funds for friendly congressmen—at a time when the House was about to vote on a meat inspection law.

The fund-raising project was abandoned at the insistence of leaders of the House Agriculture Committee, who supported the industry's position on meat inspection but were concerned lest the fund solicitation be "misinterpreted" and prove "deeply embarrassing" to congressmen.

Most House members who voted for the industry-favored meat inspection bill — and against a strengthening amendment sought by labor and consumer groups—did not know of the abortive fund solicitation until the next day.

That's when the Des Moines Register carried the expose written by Nick Kotz of its Washington bureau. It revealed that the fund solicitation letter to meat inspection firms had been sent out by L. Blaine Liljenquist, president of the Western States Meat Packers Association, in his capacity as trustee of a separate congressional campaign fund.

A copy of the letter reached House Agriculture Committee Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.). Poage consulted with the senior Democratic and Republican members of the committee and fired off a demand that the solicitation letter be withdrawn and any funds collected be returned. Until that was done, he served notice, the industry-favored bill would not be brought to the floor.

The association official agreed to refund the contributions and the bill was cleared for floor action.

The Des Moines Register story quoted the Washington lobbyist for the American Meat Institute as terming the fund-raising letter "most unfortunate, ill-timed and utterly stupid."

No Steamroller

Although the public disclosure of the election fund solicitation came after the House vote, it may have helped block an effort to push the House bill through the Senate before public opinion is brought to bear for a stronger bill.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), who supports extension of federal meat inspection to the thousands of one-state plants now exempt, said the attempts of portions of the meatpacking industry to escape inspection has given the entire industry "a black eye."

He warned that revelations of a "political slush fund" would boomerang on the industry.

Mondale added: "The meat industry's sudden interest in the political careers of 'friendly' congressmen, coming at a time when federal legislation regulating the slaughter and processing of meat sold to consumers is under consideration, can only lead to the conclusion in the public eye that this was a crass attempt to influence the Congress."

Mondale expressed the hope that meat packers whose products are already inspected because they cross state lines will now "speak up in the public interest" and support legislation to "plug the gaping holes in the present meat inspection system."

The House-passed bill, now before the Senate Agriculture Committee, would help states finance inspection programs but would not compel them to have such programs. The meat industry had initially opposed even this step, but switched to support the bill as the alternative to extension of federal meat inspection to most of the plants now exempt.

Fanning Renamed To Labor Board

Pres. Johnson has reappointed John H. Fanning, senior member of the National Labor Relations Board, to a third term as a board member. The Senate quickly confirmed the appointment. Fanning is the first NLRB member named to three full five-year terms and the first appointee of three successive Presidents—Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

Fanning is a Rhode Island Democrat who started his board service in 1957 after 15 years with the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Defense. He is 51.

Labor Support Helps Launch Public TV Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

Johnson announced the appointment of the first two members of the new corporation's 15-man board of directors—Milton S. Eisenhower, president-emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, and James R. Killian, Jr., board chairman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Besides the broadened, quality programs envisioned through a loose-knit noncommercial network, Johnson spoke of his hope that a domestic satellite communications system would some day become "a great network for knowledge" that could link a remote doctor with a teaching hospital and a scholar in one part of the country with a major library in another area.

The President signed the bill in the East Room of the White House in the presence of several hundred people, including union officials and educators, who had worked for the passage of the legislation.

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House Passes Poverty Bill, Labor Seeks Full Funding

Meany Urges Prompt Action:

Senate Bill Backed On Social Security

The social security bill up for a vote in the Senate is "a considerable improvement over the extremely inadequate bill passed by the House," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared. With one major change, he said, it should be passed "without delay."

Meany's statement of support came as the Senate opened debate on a committee-approved bill which would:

- Raise all social security benefits by at least 15 percent, as contrasted with 12.5 percent in the House bill.
- Lift the minimum benefit from $44 to $70 for a single person and from $66 to $105 for an elderly couple. The House raise only went to $50 for a single person, $75 for a couple.
- Raise the wage base on which social security taxes are paid by gradual steps to pay for the improvements and provide bigger future benefits for higher-paid workers.

Meany said the Senate committee had made a number of improvements in the punitive public welfare provisions of the House-passed bill. He welcomed assignment of work and training programs for welfare recipients to the Labor Dept., "which has the experience and qualifications for successfuly operating them," rather than to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

He also praised elimination of a House-voted freeze on the number of children who could be helped.

"A glaring defect" still in the bill, Meany said, is a compulsory work provision for many mothers. While the Senate bill, unlike the House version, exempts mothers of preschool children, it would force other mothers to take even low-paid, dead-end jobs or lose their welfare benefits. In many of these cases,

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House Meat Bill Scored As 'Hoax'

American labor spearheaded a consumers' revolt against an "ineffective" House-passed meat inspection bill and urged the Senate to insist on federal inspection of billions of pounds of meat sold without crossing state lines.

The AFL-CIO termed the House bill — which encourages but does not require states to set up inspection programs—"a hoax on the American consumer."

Two federation affiliates — the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers — and Pres. Johnson's consumer adviser, Betty Furness, joined in support of a bill by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) to extend federal inspection to all meat and meat products.

Also before a Senate Agriculture subcommittee was a bill by Sen. Joseph S. Montoya (D-N.M.), which would amend the House bill by imposing federal inspection if the states did not act to establish comparable state-run inspection programs.

In a surprise move — reflecting the flood of protests against the

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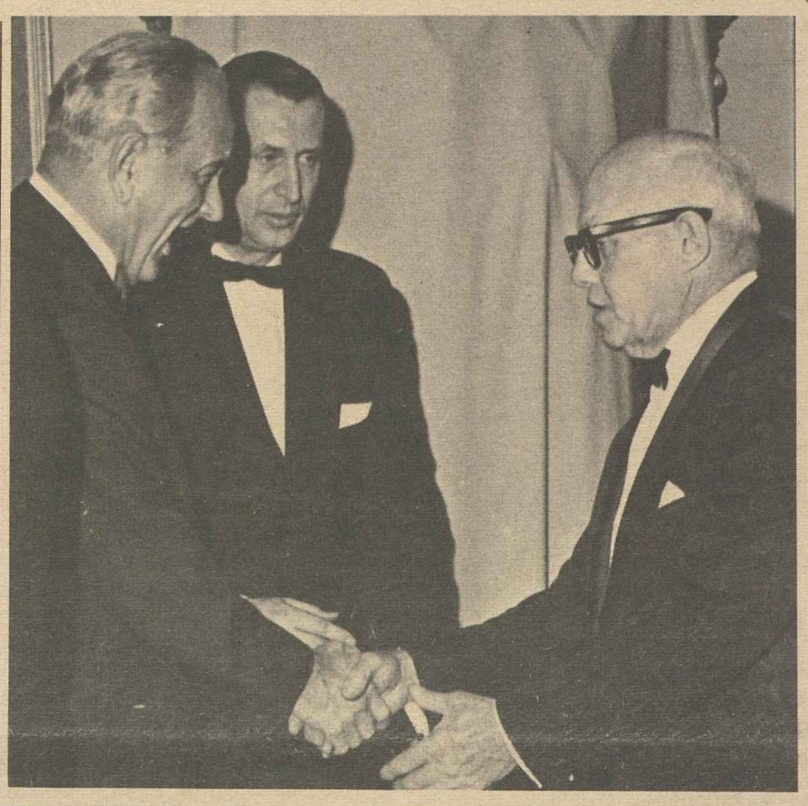

STRONG PRAISE was extended by Pres. Johnson to both AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the labor movement as the President made a surprise appearance at a banquet in New York at which the National Trade Union Council for Human Rights of the Jewish Labor Committee honored Meany with its first Labor Human Rights Award.

At JLC Award Dinner:

LBJ Praises Record Of Meany, AFL-CIO

New York—Pres. Johnson made a surprise, brief trip here to join in a Jewish Labor Committee testimonial to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The President headed a roster of labor and government officials hailing Meany as the JLC's National Trade Union Council for Human Rights conferred on him its first annual Labor Human Rights Award.

Johnson used the occasion to praise the AFL-CIO for its record under Meany in sponsoring progressive legislation. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

At the same time, he lashed out at those who block progress:

- The "old coalition of standpatters and nay-sayers who never wanted to do anything and who this year say they can't do it because of Viet Nam."
- Those who say, "What America has built is rotten."
- Americans who hold that the nation cannot meet its commitments both at home and abroad.

"Our commitment to a small and distant country in Southeast Asia is being tested," the President declared. "And along with it America itself is being tested on the anvil of war. I believe that America can defend its precious principles abroad without relaxing our efforts at home. Our problems are great. But our resources are greater . . . and they include the great human and moral resources of the American labor movement."

Asserting that Meany had been busy "remaking American history since his young manhood," President Johnson said that the AFL-

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GOP Fails To Block Program

By David L. Perlman

The House voted 283-129 to continue the nation's war on poverty but imposed a budget cut which the AFL-CIO denounced as a roadblock to an effective program.

The money slash was adopted by a 221-190 rollcall ballot.

On this key issue, 148 Republicans and 73 Democrats voted to chop 22 percent from the $2.06 billion authorization sought by Pres. Johnson—dropping it to $1.6 billion. Voting to keep the full amount were 162 Democrats and 28 Republicans.

Earlier, however, the House decisively rejected a series of Republican amendments to dismember the program and cut the budget even further.

Next step is up to House-Senate conferees. The Senate had previously approved a strengthened anti-poverty program, with a $2.26 billion spending ceiling—$200 million more than the Administration had sought.

In a telegram to the conferees, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared that the House action "saved the structure of the war on poverty, but much more is needed."

In the AFL-CIO's opinion, Biemiller stressed, every congressman who voted for the budget slash "was voting against an effective program to eradicate poverty."

He added: "The conferees can—

(Continued on Page 12)

Chamber of Commerce Spells Out Tough Anti-Union Law Program

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce hopes that the 91st Congress, to be elected next November, will be even more conservative than the present Congress and will pass legislation to strip the National Labor Relations Board of virtually all its powers.

Peter J. Pestillo, the Chamber's labor relations manager, lashed out at the NLRB in a press conference at which he spelled out both the short and long-term goals for what the business organization calls "labor law reform."

The prevailing management viewpoint, Pestillo said, is to support a bill introduced in the last Congress by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.). As explained in a new CofC pamphlet, it "would transfer the NLRB's jurisdiction over unfair labor practice cases to the federal district court." The hollow shell left of the NLRB "would continue to determine what groups of employes are appropriate for bargaining."

Tower, however, has not introduced such a bill in this session.

Pestillo acknowledged that management looked with favor on the NLRB during the Eisenhower Administration. But he said business opinion has "matured" with the realization that a change of administration can bring a change in NLRB policy.

He said the Chamber is hopeful that the 91st Congress will be more conservative and would support a management-backed labor law.

For its "here-and-now" program, the Chamber advocates amendments to the National Labor Relations Act to:

- Place further curbs on picketing and boycotting.
- Impose sharp restrictions on

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor's Aid Rallied For Copper Strike

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany rallied the labor movement behind 60,000 copper workers now entering the fifth month of a strike for modern wages and working conditions.

Calling presidents of 20 affected unions to a Nov. 20 meeting in Washington, D.C., Meany charged that producers of most of the U.S. supply of nonferrous metals have "shown an unwillingness to bargain in good faith."

The entire labor movement, Meany reiterated, "supports the efforts of these unions to secure equity and justice" for copper workers and their families.

He said the meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters would be asked

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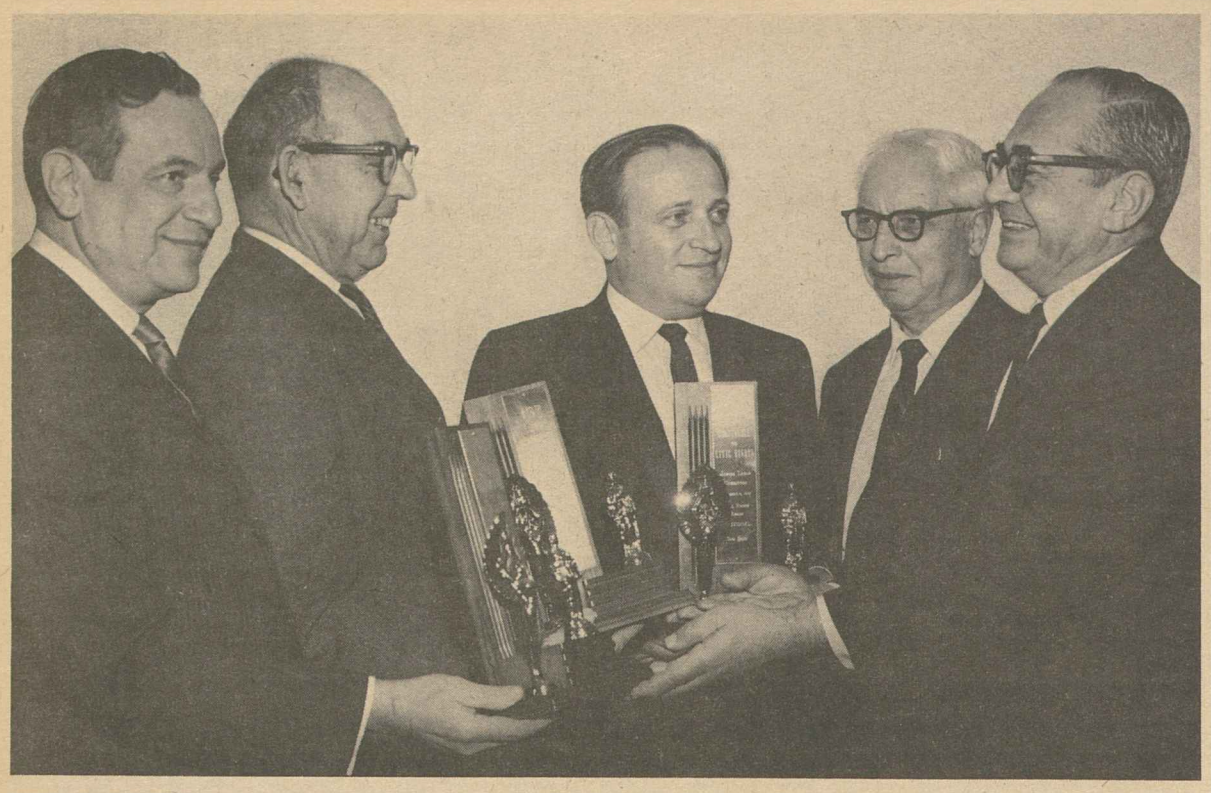


TOP WINNERS receive trophies presented by Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago for contributions to civil rights. Left to right, Pres. Maurice Perlin of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1031; Editor William Garvey, Midwest edition of Steel Labor; Carl Shier, Auto Workers Local 6; JLC Chairman Morris Bialis, and Harold Schwartz, chairmen of the JLC's 13th Labor Conference on Civil Rights.

'Green Power' Stressed At Civil Rights Parley

Chicago—"We must get the message across to the younger generation that you don't solve the world's problems by burning draft cards or solve the problems of the slums by burning stores," William Robert Ming, Jr., a member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, told the 13th Labor Conference on Civil Rights.

Ming is one of the attorneys who worked with Richard G. Hatcher, Gary, Ind., mayoral candidate, to assure Negroes their voting rights in the November 7 election.

"Freedom isn't free," he said. "It takes money to hire the talents of people and buy radio and TV time and space in newspapers to carry the message of freedom and equal opportunity to young people. For this work we need 'green power,' not black power or white power."

Ming said that most of what today are regarded as civil rights problems are not racial or religious issues, but matters of economics, politics and social reform.

"We must dramatize our concern for life and death among the poor, both black and white, to young people," he said.

Ming was principal speaker at the luncheon session of the conference which drew 500 participants. It was sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago and endorsed by the Illinois AFL-CIO and the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Local 1031 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; the Midwest edition of Steel Labor, official publication of the Steelworkers; and Carl Shier of Auto Workers Local 6, were winners of the top civil rights awards presented at the luncheon.

Panel Discussions

Six panel discussions were held in the morning. They covered racism in the civil rights movement, the model cities program, local labor community action, legislative action, the community union, and labor education in the local community.

Vice Pres. Morris Bialis of the Ladies' Garment Workers is chairman of the Chicago JLC. Harold Schwartz, ILGWU assistant Midwest director, was conference chairman, and David Schacter, secretary-treasurer of Jewelry Workers Local 4, was conference coordinator.

Musicians Win Ruling In Nevada Club Dispute

Band leaders performing in Reno, Nev., and Lake Tahoe clubs and hotels are not independent contractors but employes of the resort operators, a National Labor Relations Board examiner ruled in a report recommending dismissal of a complaint that Local 368 of the Musicians refused to bargain with the band leaders.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin called the ruling—by Trial Examiner Joseph I. Nachman—a "salutary victory in the long-continuing efforts" of the union to win full protection of the law for both leaders and players.

The union said band leaders were induced to file charges by a spokesman for the Reno Employers Council after a two-day strike in 1966 for a wage increase and other contract improvements.

The AFM said the employers drafted the charges, presented them to the leaders for signature, and appeared for them at the NLRB hearings. At least two of the leaders, it said, expressed the hope the union would win the dispute.

The leaders do pay taxes for their sidemen but the clubs exercise the right of control over leaders, Nachman said. He cited provisions in the contract between club operators and band leaders that the club is the employer, the leader and bandsmen are its employes, and the leader "as agent of the employer and under his direction" hires the band members and supervises their work.

Another factor listed by Nachman was the contract provision that the leader, as agent of the club, distributes the money called for by the contract and gives the employer receipts for himself and each bandsman.

If the relationship between the club and the leader is one of "independent contractor," Nachman wrote, it is "difficult to understand what interest the club has in being assured that the leader has properly paid his sidemen, or indeed that he has paid them at all."

Anti-Union Goals Listed By Chamber

(Continued from Page 1)

actions the NLRB may take to remedy an employer's unfair labor practices.

- Ban union recognition on the basis of card checks.
- Curb internal union disciplinary powers, including a ban on union fines against members who cross a picket line.
- Allow employers to subcontract work without consulting the union.
- Assure employers that a "take-it-or-leave-it" offer, described by the CofC as a "fair firm offer," would not be considered a refusal to bargain.
- Give employers even greater rights than they now have to say whatever they want, short of open coercion and bribery, to try to persuade workers to vote against a union.
- Permit employers to initiate a decertification election and to call for a strike vote or a vote on acceptance of the employer's offer.

Both the Chamber and the National Association of Manufacturers recently held a series of meetings in cities throughout the nation to drum up business support for legislation to curb unions.

The Chamber of Commerce said its new pamphlet incorporates legislation which CofC representatives "discussed with more than 1,500 business leaders" at the 12-city workshops.

Its proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, the Chamber said, "are the result of more than two years' study by more than 100 management lawyers . . . and discussions with other national business organizations."

SERAFINO ROMUALDI

Washington Parley Set:

Meany Rallies Aid To Copper Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to develop a program for support and to "demonstrate solidarity in this struggle." All the unions that have bargaining relationships with the struck firms will send their top officers to hear reports on the stalemated negotiations and to intensify their joint effort.

Members of the Steelworkers and other unions joined for the first time this year in coordinated bargaining for major contract improvements. They were unable to get "realistic" offers from a united industry in negotiations that started last March and struck on July 15. The walkout was called at Far West locations of copper, lead and zinc producers — Kennecott Copper Corp., Anaconda Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., and four smaller firms.

The strike originally involved 37,000 employes but the total swelled as other contracts expired and additional workers joined the walkout. Latest to strike were 1,000 Anaconda refinery workers at Perth Amboy, N.J., where company negotiators "summarily rejected 90 percent" of the contract improvements sought by USWA Local 4985, according to the union.

Union response to appeals for financial support for the strikers spurted after a previous call from Meany and the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Delegates to a Chicago conference of USWA District 31 locals approved a $100,000 donation to the strike relief fund—half donated at once and half to be forwarded at a later date.

In Great Falls, Mont., the Montana Farmers Union appealed for cash or food for strikers in Butte, East Helena, Anaconda, Great Falls and other locations.

For many days, the MFU said in its appeal, "our worker friends in the copper industry have been trying . . . to obtain a contract that would provide them and their families with a living wage comparable to that of workers in other industries." It urged: "Share a part of your harvest with the families of these hard-pressed people."

Meanwhile Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) said in a Senate speech Oct. 24 that a settlement reached recently by five unions with the Pima Mining Co., Tucson, Ariz., should set a pattern for the entire industry. He urged the other companies to "sit down and make collective bargaining work."

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service called company representatives to a Washington meeting Nov. 13, but postponed meeting with the unions when it found no "significant changes" in the companies' position.

Twenty Unions Involved

Besides the USWA the striking unions are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Machinists, Operating Engineers, Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Molders, Plumbers, Blacksmiths, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Carmen, Laborers and the Office & Professional Employes.

New NLRB Attorney Named in Boston Region

Retirement of Robert E. Greene as Boston regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board and the appointment of Harold M. Kowal to succeed him was announced by NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman.

Greene entered NLRB service in 1938, transferred from Washington to Boston in 1942, and served since 1951 as regional attorney there. Kowal became an attorney in the Philadelphia regional office in 1948, and has been in the Boston office since 1952.

Serafino Romualdi Dies, AFL-CIO Latin Expert

Serafino Romualdi, retired AFL-CIO Inter-American representative and a veteran of labor's fight against fascism and communism, died in Mexico City of a heart attack. He was 66.

Before retiring in 1965, Romualdi also served as executive director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and assistant secretary general of the Inter-American Regional Labor Organization.

He died while in Mexico on a two-week assignment as a consultant for the State Dept. and as a lecturer at Cuernavaca Labor College.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised Romualdi as "a true believer in freedom, democracy and brotherhood"—a leader who "detested dictatorship and fought it all of his life."

"So it follows that he was a devoted trade unionist who spent all of his days helping others," Meany said.

In a eulogy delivered at funeral services in Bethesda, Md., Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared that "his unselfish dedication to the loftiest ideals of mankind . . . set an example we will remember all our lives."

Born in the Province of Perugia in Italy, Romualdi was forced to leave the country in 1923, at age 23, because of his active opposition to the dictatorship of Benito Mussolini.

He came to the U.S. where he continued his battle against fascism through editorial posts in the Italian language press. In 1933, he joined the Ladies' Garment Workers editorial and publicity staff.

After World War II began, he helped organize the Congress of Free Italians at a conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, and served in labor posts in Latin America. In 1944, he went to Italy with the OSS and aided in rebuilding unions there.

Fought Communism

Romualdi became AFL Inter-American representative in 1948, continuing in that position after the AFL-CIO merger in 1955. In post-World War II years, he was active in labor's struggle to blunt communism as he had been in fighting fascism.

When U.S. labor, business and government combined in 1962 to set up AIFLD to aid the growth of trade unions in Latin America, he was chosen as its executive director.

Survivors include his wife, Miriam; a son, Dr. James Romualdi of Pittsburgh; and a stepson, Jesse Friedman, a member of the AFL-CIO International Affairs staff in Washington.

'Sound, Equitable Policy':

Appeals Court Backs NLRB Address Rule

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a National Labor Relations Board decision ordering an employer to furnish the names and addresses of workers before a union representation election.

This represents a "sound and equitable policy well within the board's power" under the law, the appeals court declared.

The ruling was the second of the kind in support of the NLRB's so-called Excelsior rule, developed by the board to help insure that both labor and management can communicate with all eligible voters. The prior decision by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court directed Hanes Hosiery Division of the Hanes Corp. to provide names and addresses of employes in its plants near Winston-Salem, N.C., before an election sought by the Textile Workers Union of America.

Three 7th Circuit judges ordered the Crane Packing Co., Morton Grove, Ill., to provide an address list prior to an election petitioned for 18 months ago by the Auto Workers, with the Machinists as intervenors.

The company refused to provide an address list but permitted union leaflets to be distributed outside the plant and in time-clock areas inside. At the same time, management used its records to mail campaign material to employes' homes and, two days before the election, permitted the UAW to examine a list of employe names but no addresses, the judges noted in their decision.

Both unions were defeated in the election, after which the UAW filed objections, based in part on the company's refusal to comply with the Excelsior rule. The NLRB regional director recommended that the election be set aside and the board approved a second election, in compliance with Excelsior.

Crane Packing still refused to comply and the second election was postponed. When the company president defied NLRB subpoenas, the board filed a complaint in the Chicago District federal court; the court granted enforcement of the board's subpoenas and the company appealed to the 7th Circuit.

"We find little new in the company's attack which has not already been carefully and exhaustively considered and rejected by the board in the Excelsior decision," the judges wrote, adding "that the board waited nearly 30 years to conceive and implement this new rule should not militate against its validity."

The need for an Excelsior rule, aimed primarily at insuring that employe choice is made after full exposure to competing views, has "become all the more important because of court decisions which have limited to some extent a union's access to employes" during organizing campaigns, the court observed.

The court also rejected a company challenge to District Court enforcement of board subpoenas. It said court enforcement was proper in the Crane case because the address list involved a matter under investigation and was evidence.

Flight Union's Delegates Give Gill New Term

London, England — Reports on airline and union activities in eight countries highlighted sessions of the Flight Engineers 19th annual convention here.

The union has units in Argentina, Australia, Greece, Israel, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain and Great Britain, in addition to the United States, and each country sent delegates.

Last year, delegates to the Flight Engineers San Francisco convention, voted to hold the 1967 meeting here in recognition of this growing international character of the union.

Pres. William A. Gill, Jr., who has headed the Flight Engineers since 1963, was unanimously re-elected to another two-year term without opposition. The term of Exec. Vice Pres. and Sec.-Treas. Harry S. O'Brien does not expire until next year.

The union's air safety and engineering committee took advantage of the London convention to visit the British Airways Corp. factory at Filton, England, where part of the British-French supersonic, Concorde, is being built.

Canadian Unions Post Sharp Gain in Members

Ottawa—Trade union membership in Canada at the start of this year totaled 1,921,000, an increase of 185,000 and 10.6 percent over Jan. 1, 1966, the federal Dept. of Labor reported.

Affiliates of the Canadian Labor Congress and CLC-chartered locals had a total of 1,451,000 members, up 12 percent from 1966.

Strike Ban Called 'Flop' In Public Employe Field

New York—Disputes involving public employes can best be solved by voluntary agreements rather than through punitive no-strike legislation, Mediator Nathan P. Feinsinger told a professional group here.

The Condon-Wadlin Act, which failed to prevent a 12-day transit workers' strike last year, was "dead the day it was passed," said Feinsinger, who was chairman of a panel that mediated the 1966 srtike.

The Taylor Law, passed as a successor to Condon-Wadlin to prohibit strikes by public employes, already had "flopped" when the city used it for the first time in the recent strike of public school teachers here, Feinsinger told the 15th annual conference of the Methods-Time Measurement Association.

"I'm afraid it was passed a little in anger," he said.

School officials are still seeking to apply Taylor Law penalties to teachers for refusing to report for school until favorable contract terms were agreed on. The union is appealing a $150,000 fine levied on the local and a 15-day jail sentence imposed on Teachers Local 2 Pres. Albert Shanker.

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT award of the Screen Actors Guild is presented to veteran actor William Gargan (right) by SAG Pres. Charlton Heston. Gargan learned to speak esophageally after losing his larynx, since then has traveled 400,000 miles encouraging others to learn how to speak again. Previous SAG award winners were Bob Hope and Barbara Stanwyck.

Screen Actors' Guild Cites William Gargan

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild presented its annual award for outstanding achievement to William Gargan, veteran actor who lost his voice to cancer, taught himself to speak again and now spends 10 months a year helping others.

SAG Pres. Charlton Heston presented the union's third annual award—a black onyx and antique bronze replica of the ancient Greek masks of tragedy and comedy—to Gargan at the union's annual meeting before 1,000 members at the Hollywood Palladium.

Gargan entered the theater world in 1924 and for 36 years was a featured player on the stage, in motion pictures and on radio and television. He was in the play "The Best Man" in 1960 when he became hoarse, and later lost his voice when his larynx was removed in an operation.

Heston told the audience that Gargan spent months learning to speak through the esophagus, and that since then he has traveled more than 400,000 miles on behalf of the American Cancer Society — aiding fund drives, visiting hospitals, and encouraging others to learn how to speak again.

Union members, Heston said, know Gargan "as a fine gentleman, a warm and understanding person who has never lost his sense of humor, and as the epitome of the true professional actor."

Contract Gains

Executive Sec. John L. Dales reported that negotiations for a new television film contract, completed last summer, produced "the best results of any Guild negotiation in memory." Rates for day players were increased from $100 to $112 now and to $120 in 1969, with the weekly rate rising from $350 to $392 now and to $420 in two years, he recounted.

Because of the agreement, SAG members are now receiving more than $1 million a month in domestic and foreign residual fees and payments for feature pictures sold to television, Dales said.

He reviewed increases in Guild pensions to a current total of $30,000 a month; listed improvements in the union health and welfare plan, and cited intensified activity in the areas of community antenna television (CAT) and pay TV.

Dales warned against giving the three major TV networks the unrestricted right "to unfairly compete in the production of feature films" and become the "overwhelming power in feature film production that they already are in TV production." Also he reported a slowdown in the importation of foreign actors and a lessening of race discrimination in the use of actors in both television and theatrical pictures.

Treasurer Gilbert Perkins reported an increase in union surplus funds and a paid-up national membership of 18,495, an increase of nearly 2,000.

Officers who were re-elected and inducted for new terms were Heston, Perkins, Vice Presidents Whit Bissell, Macdonald Carey, Ricardo Montalban and Ron Rawson and Recording Sec. Marie Windsor.

NABET Strike Talks Spurred, Rally Slated

New York—The New York City AFL-CIO called a city-wide union rally Nov. 20 as a demonstration of solid support for the Broadcast Employes, now in the eighth week of a strike against the American Broadcasting Co. at five television and radio stations.

The rally was scheduled to start at 5 p.m. in front of national ABC offices here unless contract agreement is reached before that time. Meanwhile, negotiations were moved to Washington and intensified at the request of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Progress Made

Despite a news blackout agreed to by ABC and NABET bargaining committeemen, the parties were reported closer to settling their differences than at any time since the strike started Sept. 22. Major issues include the length of the workweek and company proposals that the union called "backward-looking."

The strike is the first ever called by NABET against any U.S. network. While management personnel manned network programs the union staged a national "don't advertise" campaign, and both sides filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

NABET said 10 major national advertisers and 30 to 40 local advertisers have agreed to withdraw their commercial messages from ABC stations for the duration of the strike. The stations are in Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

In charges filed with the NLRB, the union accused management of refusal to bargain and management charged ABC was unlawfully picketing an advertiser.

The union represents 1,500 engineers and technicians at ABC, and another 1,500 technicians, newswriters and maintenance personnel of the National Broadcasting Co. Union members at NBC approved a three-year agreement a month ago. It provides a $250 top weekly wage and a 37.5-hour week in the third contract year.

New Mexico AFL-CIO Elects New Leadership

Carlsbad, N.M.—The New Mexico AFL-CIO chose three top officers in a rollcall election contest at the 12th state convention and set its sights on intensified political action and affiliation of all local unions.

New officers elected by the nearly 200 delegates for two-year terms are Pres. Luther Sizemore of the Carpenters, Albuquerque; Executive Sec.-Treas. Neal Gonzales of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Carlsbad; and 1st Vice Pres. Byron Stewart of the Office Employes, Albuquerque.

Gonzales is the only full-time officer. Formerly president, he took over the secretary-treasurer's job when Al Rodriguez resigned in September after being assigned to Puerto Rico by the Carpenters.

Reporting on legislative developments of the past year, Gonzales noted improvements in the state workmen's compensation law, a state minimum wage close to federal wage-hour standards, and the defeat of a proposed "right to work" law in the House by a 40-30 vote, the largest margin ever.

A labor-supported proposal to authorize collective bargaining for public employes was carried in the Senate but fell four votes short of House passage. The convention voted to urge the governor to include such a law in his call for a special session of the state legislature in January.

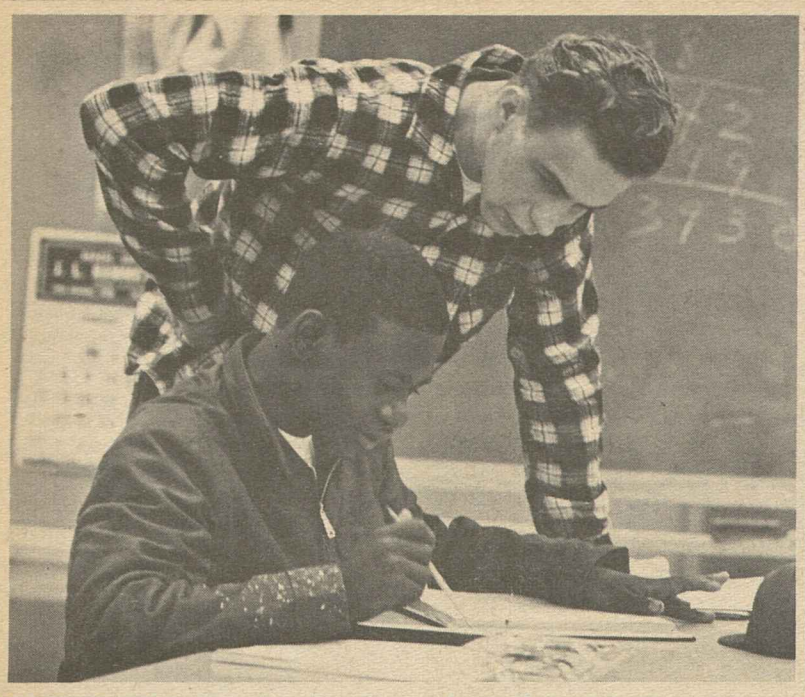
Gonzales made a plea for unified action on a vigorous legislative and registration program. Most urgent needs, he said, are the affiliation of all locals in the state with the central body and a continuous program aimed at getting all union families to register and vote for endorsed candidates. Less than half the state's unions are affiliated, he reported.

Constitution Changed

Delegates approved a constitutional change under which no endorsement of political candidates can be made in the future unless it is approved by a two-thirds majority of the convention delegates.

Gov. David F. Cargo (R) told the convention that he hopes to establish a state labor department at the capitol in Santa Fe, headed by a labor secretary with responsibility for allied departments.

Other major guests included AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke of COPE, and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western area director of COPE women's activities.



CATCH-UP basic education is emphasized in Job Corps camps as a first step in learning the skills necessary to obtain useful jobs at decent wages. Here a youngster is helped in mathematics.

Major Pay Gains Mark Guild, N.Y. Times Pact

New York—Newspaper Guild members at the New York Times have approved a new contract settlement providing a weekly minimum salary of $250 in its third year for experienced employes in key classifications. The agreement includes general wage increases of up to $45.95 a week. It benefits 2,300 employes in all covered departments retroactive to March 31.

The $250 minimum rate for experienced reporters, display ad salesmen and circulation roadmen guarantees a $50 increase over three years. It is $12.70 above the highest minimum previously negotiated in any ANG daily newspaper contract—at the Daily News here.

The contract sets a starting minimum of $221 a week for reporters, an $85.75 increase — the highest ever negotiated on any Guild daily, and higher than the minimum for fully experienced employes in all but three daily contracts, the union said.

Supervisors and special writers are covered by a starting minimum rising to $250, up $50 from the old rate, and a top minimum of $275, up $60 over the contract term.

Other top minimums include $216.50 a week for classified ad salesmen and teletype operators; $192.10 for advertising production deskmen and classified copy passers; $171.85 for photostat operators; $161.20 for classified solicitors and advertising maskers; $147.85 for stenographers; $139.10 for telephone operators.

The New York Guild also won numerous fringe improvements including a fifth week's vacation after 25 years' service, a cost-of-living escalator clause, better mileage and expense allowances, improved severance pay and night differential clauses, pooling of all company medical-insurance payments into a single fund, and establishment of a joint employe training program.

Revisions in other contract clauses will bring 150 more employes into union jurisdiction—100 of them in advertising branch offices in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

A new clause will require at least agency-shop payments by any employe promoted into an editorial job exempt from Guild Shop provisions.

With two contracts settled, the New York Guild turns next to negotiations at the Post and the Long Island Press and Star-Journal. The union is one of 10 which has been seeking since last January to negotiate new pacts with local dailies. Another is Typographical Local 6, which voted Nov. 8 to strike the Star-Journal, owned by S. I. Newhouse, unless Newhouse agrees to match settlements at the Times and other area newspapers.

Contempt Fine Levied Against Wage Violator

New York—A sportswear firm in this city's Chinatown area has been fined $526 and ordered to pay a coercive fine of $100 a day for every day its owners fail to keep "adequate and accurate" records of the hours worked by their 70 employes.

U.S. District Court Judge Dudley B. Bonsal imposed the fines in the first sentence of the kind under the Fair Labor Standards Act in the New York-New Jersey region, according to Regional Dir. Frank B. Mercurio of the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

The court found Mang Kong Lau and his wife, Yick Oi Lee Lau, president and vice president respectively of Henry's Sportswear Corp., guilty of civil contempt for failure to obey a previous order to pay their employes in accordance with the minimum wage, overtime and record-keeping provisions of the federal wage-hour law.

Labor Dept. inspectors reported that the Laus failed to keep work records for more than half the employes of the firm under a court order issued June 9, 1965.

The court acted on a complaint filed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. It directed his department to make another investigation and report whether the law is being complied with.

Morten, Borstel Take IUE Posts

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced the appointment of Baker E. Morten as head of the union's public relations and Gerard Borstel to take charge of publications.

The appointments followed the resignation of Martin Waxman to become public relations director for the Associated Jewish Charities, Baltimore.

Morten was a columnist and reporter for the Baltimore and Washington Afro-American newspapers before joining IUE in 1966. Borstel came to the union from the Baltimore Sun last December.

Basic Gains Cited:

3-Year-Old War on Poverty Off to Good Start, Study Says

The war on poverty is less than three years old, but it has already brought "basic changes in American society," an AFL-CIO staff expert reports in the November issue of the American Federationist.

Julius F. Rothman, AFL-CIO anti-poverty coordinator and an assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, points out that labor's endorsement of the program stems from the first-hand knowledge of participation at the national, state, city and neighborhood levels.

The only valid criticism that can be made of the anti-poverty program, Rothman makes clear, is that it has not done enough and that the keystone must be "the creation of enough job opportunities, at decent pay, to meet the needs of all Americans willing and able to work."

He stressed, however, that the federal government has made "a good start" with the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the attacks have come from those who want to do less, not those who want to do more.

Rothman cites these accomplishments of the war on poverty:

- "It has trained unskilled men and women and placed them in good jobs at decent wages.
- "It has enabled youngsters to stay in school and complete their high school education.
- "It has enabled others to return to school.
- "It has taught thousands of illiterate youngsters and adults how to read and write.
- "It has given millions of preschool children the opportunity to overcome their cultural deprivation.
- "It has given school drop-outs a chance to learn good work habits and obtain training.
- "It has given thousands of poor people a part in the community decision-making process in areas of major concern to them, their children and their neighborhoods."

The article praises the Community Action Program of OEO for having given the poor "a voice in shaping programs to help themselves." It has also employed the poor to work in their own neighborhoods "to seek out the deprived and the needy and help them use the available services to better their conditions."

It cites the deservedly high praise accorded the Head Start program for pre-school children, neighborhood legal aid and health centers that have been set up in poverty area neighborhoods, and the two major innovations—the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps, administered for the OEO by the Labor Dept., has helped youngsters stay in school through part-time jobs which also provide useful work experience, and has provided basic work experience at useful but low-skill jobs as a first step to improving the employment opportunities of poorly-educated, untrained drop-outs.

Studies in a sampling of cities show that youngsters in the Neighborhood Youth Corps program have a much smaller school dropout rate than other students. In the District of Columbia, schools with an overall dropout rate of 20 percent had only a 2 percent dropout rate for NYC enrollees.

The out-of-school program, statistically, has been less successful but in at least some areas the basic program has served as a feeder for more meaningful and advanced job training. In some of the best of these, unions have sponsored pre-apprenticeship training to bring willing youngsters up to the point where they can qualify for full apprenticeship in a well-paying skill.

The Job Corps, too, is shaking off some of its early problems and has provided for thousands of young people from the bleakest backgrounds "an opportunity to develop useful work experience, a chance to get a basic education and a chance to live in a new and healthy environment."

It has been criticized as costly, but Rothman points out that "human reclamation is never cheap, but in the long run it is cheaper than riots in the streets, juvenile delinquency and public welfare."

In these programs, and in local programs such as the Watts Labor Community Action Committee, in leadership education in Appalachia and elsewhere, the American labor movement is in the front lines of the anti-poverty war.

Rothman cites both the formal participation of top union officials in national anti-poverty programs, the presence of some 2,000 local union leaders on community boards and committees, and the vast amount of voluntary participation in programs by rank-and-file members.

Chrysler Deadline Set For White Collar Units

Detroit—The Auto Workers set a strike deadline of Nov. 21 for 8,000 salaried workers at Chrysler Corp. and pushed for settlement of all local agreements at Chrysler locations before resuming negotiations with General Motors Corp.

The union reached tentative settlement with Chrysler Nov. 8 on a national production and maintenance contract paralleling one achieved earlier at Ford Motor Co. but some plants have not settled negotiations over issues at the local level.

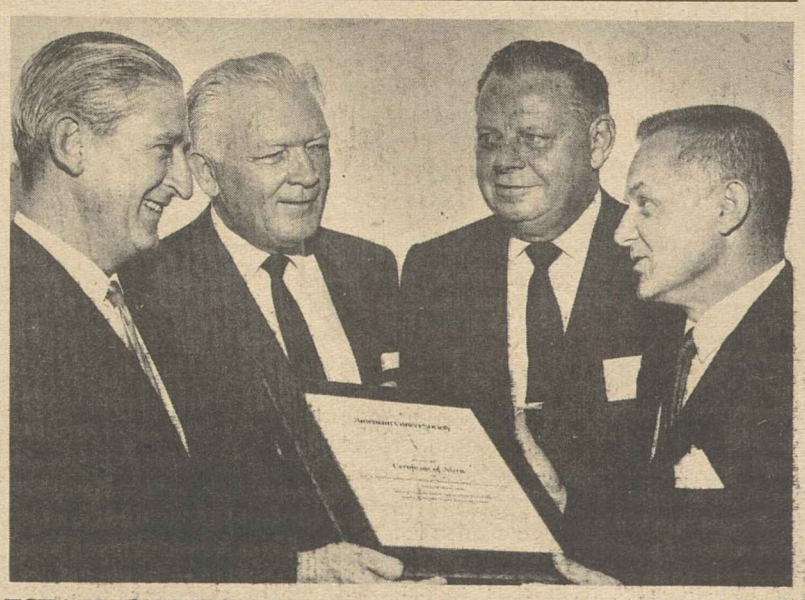
Besides the national settlement, 40 of 60 production and maintenance units have worked out local settlements with Chrysler managers. In addition, 45 of 78 units of salaried workers have also settled locally.

Union and company bargainers hope to agree on local pacts covering the remaining white collar units by the 10 a.m., Nov. 21, deadline. The salaried workers have two contracts—one covering office and clerical workers, the other for engineering units.

Most Chrysler locals voted Nov. 17 and 18 on ratification of the national agreements. Early returns, the UAW said, indicated "overwhelming acceptance" of the settlement. It will give 95,000 production workers improvements similar to those won at Ford plus better pension provisions and an agreement to bring the pay of Canadian Chrysler workers to the U.S. level over a two and one-half-year span.

In other negotiations conducted at the same time, the UAW set 11:59 p.m. Nov. 17 as the deadline for reaching contract agreement with Deere & Co., farm equipment manufacturers, for 20,650 UAW members at eight Deere locations. The union also notified the Detroit Tooling Association, representing 54 independent tool and die shops with 5,500 UAW members in the Detroit area, that it will strike unless agreement is reached by 10 a.m., Nov. 20.

The union won what it called a pattern for other settlements after a seven-week strike at Ford. The Ford pact contained wage increases valued by the union at 58 cents an hour over three years for production workers, $1.02 for skilled trades workers. Other gains included a new guaranteed income credit plan providing 52 weeks of income at 95 percent of takehome pay during layoffs, minus $7.50 to offset reduced travel and meal expenses.



ESTABLISHMENT of a fund to fight cancer and promote health services won recognition from the American Cancer Society for Local 84 of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Newark, N. J. Local Pres. Bruno Sorchinski (right) receives a plaque from Pres. W. Jefferson Lyon (left) of the society's New Jersey chapter. Also shown are Vice Pres. Bernard J. Lyons of Ward Baking Co., Newark, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, speakers.

IATSE Vice President Orin M. Jacobson Dies

Tacoma, Wash.—Burial services were held here for Orin M. Jacobson, second vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employes, who died of a heart attack while on assignment in Portland, Ore. He was 74.

Jacobson was first elected an IATSE vice president in 1951 and was re-elected at each succeeding union convention. He also served as secretary-treasurer of IATSE Dist. 1 and editor of its quarterly bulletin.

To Improve Relations:

N.Y. Labor, Industry Set Up Joint Council

New York—Organized labor and industry here have joined in forming the Labor-Management Council of New York to promote better labor relations and improve the city's economy.

The council, which was planned over several months of informal talks, will be made up of 50 business and union leaders. It will meet regularly to identify problems of mutual interest and seek their solution.

Co-chairmen are Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. of New York City AFL-CIO and Ralph C. Gross, president of the Commerce & Industry Association of New York.

Following an organization luncheon meeting, the Council issued a "fact sheet" of basic objectives. It included a pledge of labor - management cooperation to help expand industry and develop programs "for finding jobs" and training people to fill them.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Mayor John Lindsay were present at the initial meeting to endorse formation of the council.

Speaking at the meeting, Rockefeller told council members that their initiative, cooperation and recognition of a need in forming the council was "in the tradition of enlightenment that made this city great."

Gross pointed out that "informal cooperation between labor and management in New York is not new" but with formation of the council "we now have an apparatus to move ahead on wider issues."

He described the establishment of the labor-management group as a "historic and unique milestone" for the city.

Van Arsdale expressed hope that the council would promote understanding between union and management leaders that would help them both in resolving past differences.

Gross and Van Arsdale agreed that the new council did not propose to involve itself in settling specific collective bargaining disputes or establish any new bargaining procedures.

Theodore W. Kheel, New York arbitrator and mediator, who is serving as public member on the council's 13-member executive committee, said the value of the group can be "incalculable."

He particularly emphasized the importance of its role in maintaining a channel of regular communications between management and labor.

Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council and Victor Borella, an employer consultant, are associate co-chairmen of the council.

Labor's members on the executive committee, in addition to Van Arsdale and Brennan, are Pres. Louis Stulberg, Ladies Garment Workers; Pres. Matthew Guinan, Transport Workers; Pres. Arthur L. Harckham, Building Service Employes Council 11, and Business Manager Michael Sampson, Utility Workers Local 1-2.

CO-CHAIRMEN of a newly-formed Labor Management Council in New York explain its plans for bolstering the city's economy. They are Pres. Ralph C. Gross of New York's Commerce & Industry Association (seated, left) and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. of New York City AFL-CIO. Standing (left to right) are Pres. Peter J. Brennan, New York Building & Construction Trades Council, Mediator Theodore Kheel and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

Local's Welfare Fund Teams with Medicare

New York—A unique merger of public and private financing will assure comprehensive health care for the families of a large portion of the membership of Local 60 of the Leather Goods Workers.

The plan was developed by the union and the employers' association in cooperation with the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York and the New York City Dept. of Social Services.

Local 60 Business Mgr. Harry Frankel said the money the union-negotiated welfare fund now pays to provide medical and surgical care for members will help finance the broader health care program which includes dependents.

The expansion is possible because most of the families involved are within the income limitations for New York State's medicaid program. Under the new arrangement, the Welfare Fund will turn over to the city social services department the amount of money it now spends for partial coverage. The department will pay HIP, the non-profit group practice health program, for its services and arrange—without red tape—for the full range of medicaid benefits, including dental care, drugs and optical services.

New York's Deputy Mayor Timothy J. Costello hailed the new program at a ceremony at the union's headquarters. He termed it an important step toward integrating privately and publicly financed health services.

HIP Pres. James Brindle said the program demonstrated the flexibility of prepaid group health plans to respond to new methods of delivering and financing medical care.

Leonard Lurie Named To Labor Dept. Post

Leonard J. Lurie, a government career executive, has been named deputy director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports. He is a former field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board and has been with the Labor Dept. since 1960.

Struck Kingsport Press Bewails Sagging Profits

Kingsport, Tenn.—Kingsport Press operations for 1967 have been "unsatisfactory" and there do not appear to be "any reasonable prospects for improvement in the immediate future," Pres. E. J. Triebe reported to stockholders of the book-printing plant struck by members of five unions in 1963.

Net income for the nine months ending Sept. 30 dropped in a year from $1 million to $358,979 and net income per share from $1.23 to 43 cents, Triebe said in announcing a "regular quarterly dividend" of .125 cents per share.

He blamed unsatisfactory plant operations on "the continued lack of production as our customers continue their inventory liquidation." However, Triebe said he expects "substantial improvement in production and profits in 1968."

The Allied Kingsport Press Union, respresenting crafts which lost bargaining rights in National Labor Relations Board elections in which strikers were not allowed to vote, is continuing a nationwide "Don't Buy Kingsport" campaign while around-the-clock demonstration picketing continues at plant gates.

"Nothing has changed," said a spokesman for the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., coordinating the boycott. "The plant is still staffed by strikebreakers and we are continuing to picket and distribute strike benefits while waiting for management to bargain a fair contract."

The dispute involves more than 1,000 members of the Bookbinders, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Machinists and Typographers who struck the Kingsport management Mar. 11, 1963, after repeated attempts to bargain acceptable contracts failed and the employer refused arbitration.

The AFL-CIO convention in 1965 pledged American labor's continued support of the pickets and endorsed a boycott of books produced by strikebreakers, especially textbooks and encyclopedias used by school children and paid for in large part from the tax dollars of union workers.

School boards in several cities have since voted not to use Kingsport Press products where books of equal value are available.

NLRB Member Cites Need for Change In 'Too Little, Too Late' Remedies

Dallas, Tex.—A National Labor Relations Board member told a lawyers' institute here that "it is time for a change" in prescribing unfair labor practice remedies that are often "too little and too late" to help victimized workers.

Charges involving firings and other unfair management treatment of workers exercising their rights to union representation have for 32 years continued at a rate of 66 to 69 percent of all unfair labor practice charges, NLRB Member Gerald A. Brown told the Southwestern Legal Foundation's 14th annual labor law institute.

Remedies prescribed by the board are not only inadequate in many cases but they also "fail to encourage compliance with the law," said Brown, an NLRB member since 1961.

The need to concentrate on the prevention of unfair labor practices is clear, he said, because "while most employers and unions obey the law, our steadily rising unfair practice caseloads proves that too many parties find it advantageous to defy the law."

Citing public support for his position, Brown noted that a committee of the New York Bar Association found in a recent study that "there is a considerable premium on delay. A recalcitrant party can gain the advantage of time solely because of the backlog in the board's own enforcement docket." There is "no justification for permitting a respondent to profit" from his own unlawful conduct, the bar committee declared.

Brown told the lawyers "the need for developing more effective remedies is most acute in the area of job discrimination." In 1936, the first full year of NLRB operation, charges of unlawful discrimination against workers accounted for 69 percent of all charges filed, compared with 66 percent 30 years later, he said.

The board has tried to tailor remedies to the facts involved, Brown said. Besides ordering payment of lost wages, with interest at 6 percent, the NLRB has in some cases ordered employers to give a union the names and addresses of employes in the bargaining unit.

A recent suggestion was that the NLRB order reimbursement for workers who have lost a home, an auto or other possession because of an unlawful discharge. In the Ex-Cell-O group of cases, still under study, unions have asked that employers found guilty of refusing to bargain be ordered to pay their employes for beenfits they might have won had bargaining occurred.

Declaring that the NLRB's standard order to cease and desist from unfair practices and to post notices "often seems inadequate to offset the effect of an employer's unlawful campaign to prevent employes from selecting" a union, Brown said the board has "made some effort to fashion more realistic remedies."

His chief hope, Brown said, is that "compliance with the law will eliminate the remedial problems," but "the answers are not easy and the results may not be impressive."

Bunker Lauds Labor Aid to Service Units

The AFL-CIO has been "commended" by U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker for "support and continued concern for the welfare" of our armed forces and merchant seamen in Viet Nam.

The commendation, in a letter to Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, singled out labor's assistance to three major agencies: American Red Cross, United Service Organizations and United Seamen's Service.

Bunker reported that the Red Cross now has 20 locations in Viet Nam, serving more than 316,000 personnel monthly; the USO has 15 clubs serving 470,000 monthly; and USS has established one club and is in the process of setting up another.

Perlis recalled that Bunker was president of the Red Cross in the 1950's when labor negotiated a program providing for labor representatives attached to the organization.

Enlarging upon labor's help to the agencies, Perlis noted that unions and their members have contributed "millions of dollars through federated appeals, millions of pints of blood and millions of volunteer hours."

"We shall continue to do so as long as the need lasts," he added.

Meanwhile, Perlis said servicemen in Viet Nam are in need of letters from home, publications from their unions and communities, and such items as pens, stationery, shower shoes, shave lotion, cameras, film and flashbulbs.

New Mediation Talks Slated in TWA Dispute

Kansas City, Mo.—The National Mediation Board re-entered a contract dispute between Air Line Employes and Trans World Airlines after the union overwhelmingly approved a strike if necessary to reach a settlement.

The board assigned mediator Arthur Glover to press further negotiating efforts here after ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert announced ten-to-one approval of the strike in a ballot taken among the union's 350 members on TWA.

The union took the vote after failing attempts to negotiate a settlement, including an earlier round of mediation efforts, proved fruitless.

The six-month dispute involves ALEA's notice for a sizeable wage increase and other benefits in a one-year agreement. TWA has insisted on a three-year pact "with an inadequate wage increase in line with industry standards," Herbert said.

ALEA's members, communications and computer personnel, are employed by TWA in major cities throughout the U.S. The heart of the company's system is its computer center here operated by union members.

Leo George Dies, Led Postal Clerks

Leo E. George, who served as president of the Postal Clerks from 1923 until 1956, died at 79 after a stroke.

As a leader of the clerks union at the Chicago Post Office, George was fired in 1920 by a union busting U.S. Postmaster General for running newspaper ads attacking low wages and poor working conditions in the postal service.

A later postmaster general reinstated him, but George then resigned to devote full time to his union.

Hard Facts on Slums

THE GOVERNMENT'S latest statistical study of the economic and social condition of the Negro in the United States solidly documents the pace of Negro progress and the tremendous job that still remains in bringing millions out of the despair and abject poverty of the slums.

The report documents also the explosive problem of the continuing stagnation and deterioration in the slums where the contrast of obviously improving conditions for some Negroes sows bitterness, frustration and the threat of violence in those left behind.

The President, in releasing the report, declared that the nation must give "top priority to the problems of our cities . . . without regard to party or politics," stressing the urgency of adequately funded federal programs.

If the need for these programs was ever in doubt, the government's report strips away the confusing rhetoric and reveals the hard facts of the problem. The task for the nation is to assure the pace of the Negro's progress by giving immediate and overriding attention to those still caught in the tragedy of city slums.

The Chamber's Dream

FOR THOSE still wondering what the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's "new look" adds up to in terms of labor relations, the chamber has furnished a clear and simple answer.

Elect a conservative President and a conservative Congress in 1968 that will produce "labor law reform" by emasculating the National Labor Relations Board and enacting primitive anti-labor legislation.

From time to time learned editorialists write about the advanced age of labor-management relations, noting that we have reached a point of mutual interest and cooperation. The chamber has made a contribution of sorts to the analysis by making it so very clear that it hopes to wake up some morning and find that unionism and collective bargaining was a bad dream that never really happened.

That the chamber is still harboring these dreams is notice once again that the struggle for economic justice continues unabated and a new, intense battle is shaping up in 1968.

Support for LBJ

THE DEPTH of trade union support for Pres. Johnson as a presidential candidate in 1968 and for the Administration's policies in Viet Nam is demonstrated in a recent COPE poll.

The delegates and official guests at the 11 state AFL-CIO conventions and the sessions of three international unions held in the past two months participated in a secret preference poll. Out of the total of 4,196 votes cast for 11 listed possible candidates, the President received 2,344, or 55 percent. The next highest total was for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of 6.7 percent with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller topping Republican candidates with 4.6 percent.

On the Administration's Viet Nam policies, 41 percent voted to continue the present policy.

Support for a move to cease bombing North Viet Nam and attempt to negotiate a settlement totaled 12.9 percent and a policy of complete withdrawal garnered 7.8 percent. Escalation of the present level of military action was backed by 38.3 percent.

The delegates represented all sections of the nation and all segments of labor in their support of the President and his policies.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

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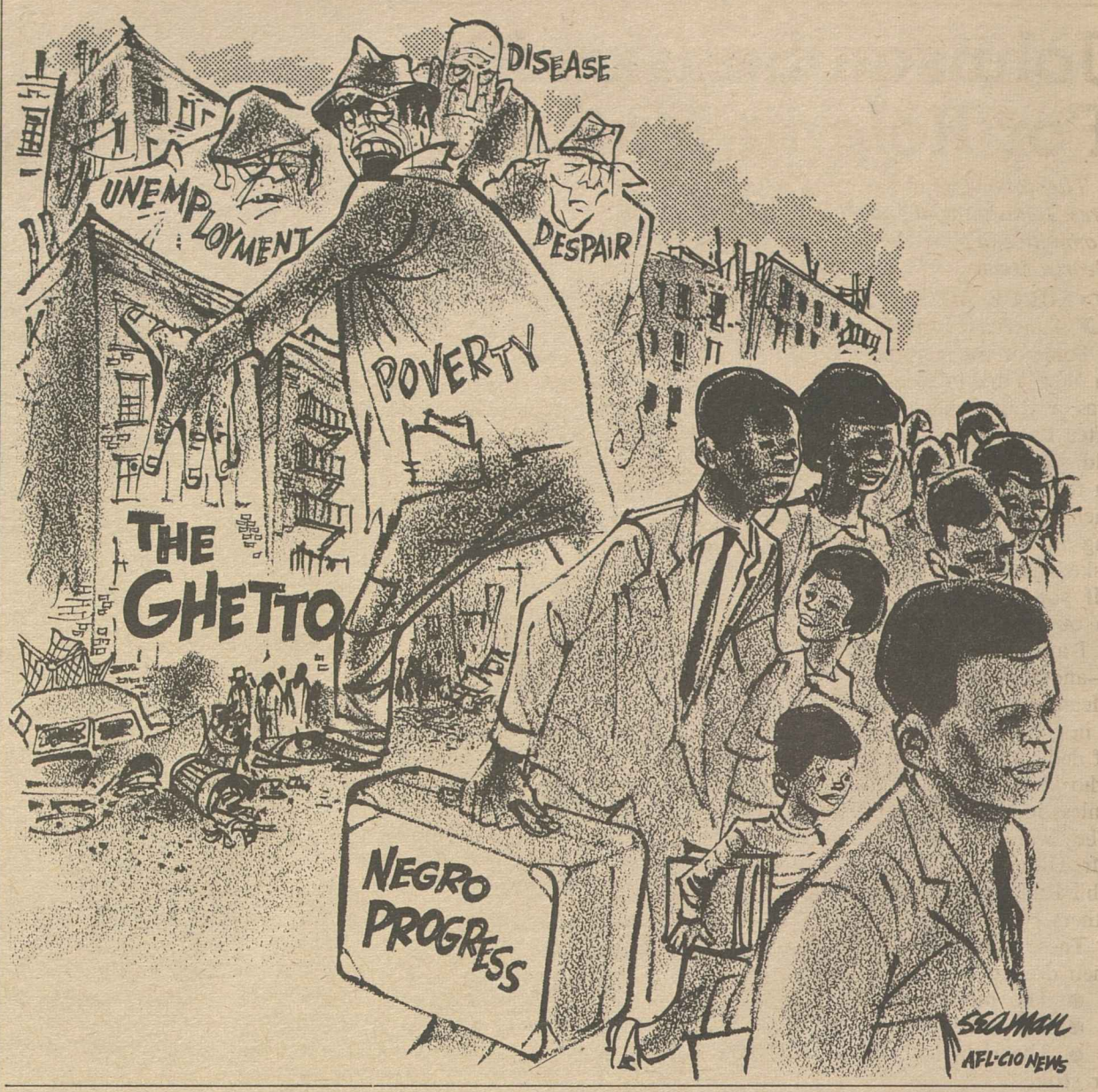
The Problem Remains



Terry Sanford Optimistic:

Revitalized States Offer Hope For Return To Leadership Era

Following is an excerpt from a review in the American Federationist by David L. Perlman of a new book by former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford:

IN AN OVERWHELMINGLY urban nation whose problem-plagued cities look increasingly to Washington, are the state capitals more than an irrelevancy?

Terry Sanford, as a former governor of North Carolina, can be expected to stand up for the states. And he does—with reason, intelligence and balance.

Sanford's book, "Storm Over the States," is not the states' rights dogma that might be anticipated from a southern governor. But then Sanford is no Dixie demagogue. North Carolina labor rates his 1961-65 term in office as "outstanding" and for the following two years Sanford headed a foundation-financed study of state governments.

In an earlier era, it was the states which fashioned the building blocks of American progress. It was the states which provided the first schools, enlarged the franchise, enacted the first laws protecting the health and safety of workers.

But at least since the New Deal era, liberals have looked to the national government for the action needed to overcome injustice and build a better life for the American people.

One man, one vote reapportionment at least gives hope that more states will become leaders rather than foot-draggers in the nation's progress.

So let's not write off the state capitals as a relic of antiquity—the American equivalent of the House of Lords. Sanford certainly doesn't. To begin with, he points out with unarguable pragmatism that the states are an integral part of our system of government and will remain so for the foreseeable future.

There is state pride and state self-interest. State boundaries, however illogical, are not going to dissolve—at least not in our lifetime.

The problem, then, is to make the states a force for progress and a useful tool to help meet the needs of the American people.

SANFORD DOES NOT TRY to defend the indefensible in the record of the states. He runs through the list of criticisms of state governments and acknowledges that they "are true about all of the states some of the time and some of the states all of the time."

But neither does he see the federal government as the fount of all wisdom—or administrative efficiency. It is not an evil octopus, but the blueprint drawn up in Washington may not be the best for Seattle and Savannah, Texas and Connecticut.

The states are often "a bit untidy," Sanford notes. But in that untidiness is the diversity which serves as a testing laboratory for the nation.

He asserts that the challenge of the urban areas must be accepted by the states. "Each state should develop a forceful and competent department or agency for urban affairs."

Problems of metropolitan areas do not stop at city lines and the taxing power of the states is essential if wealthy suburbs are not to be free-loaders on the services provided by increasingly less affluent cities.

Despite an increased federal role, the states still face what Sanford terms a "staggering" demand for action in such areas as air and water pollution, public transit systems, educational services, housing, law enforcement, mental health, conservation and recreation.

He calls for a broad federal-state tax-sharing program. Initially, he asks that a substantial portion of state income tax payments be credited towards federal income taxes—an inducement to the states to tax incomes as well as property and sales.

Eventually, he advocates turning a percentage of federal tax revenues over to the states without strings. Here most persons concerned with the nation's unmet needs would probably balk. The record of the states to date simply does not justify the assumption that the absence of federal standards and supervision would result in better rather than inferior programs.

Sanford would like to see stronger governors with greater powers and more flexible state constitutions. He would like to see a better mechanism for the states to transmit their views to the federal government—shortcutting bureaucracy.

In essence, Sanford acknowledges the inevitable supremacy of the national government but argues vigorously for a stronger role for the states.

His book is provocative in the best sense of the word—provocative of thought and a challenge to rigid, preconceived opinions.

—"Storm Over the States" by Terry Sanford. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. Published 1967. 212 pages. $5.95.

At JLC Tribute:

Johnson Salutes Meany, Labor For Role in Nation's Progress

The following is excerpted from remarks by Pres. Johnson at the meeting of the Jewish Labor Committee in New York honoring AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

GEORGE MEANY has been busy remaking American history since his young manhood.

Some of you may remember what life was like in New York in those days when George Meany was a young man. It was in 1910—two years after I was born—when Mike Meany's 16-year-old son George became a plumber's apprentice in the Bronx. Downtown that year—in the garment district—six-year-old children were working in the sweatshops, and when the workers asked for a day off every week, the bosses said: "If you don't come in on Sunday, don't come in on Monday."

I am glad to say that things are different now—and they are different in part because George Meany has fought the good fight. He has fought it in good company—he has fought it with a band of dedicated men and women across this country who knew that America could not become great unless its workers could live and labor in dignity. They were men like Mr. Dubinsky, Mr. Stulberg, Mr. Hillman, Mr. Rose, Bill Green, Phil Murray, Phil Randolph, John L. Lewis and a number of others.

These men fought and worked—and in time, their dreams came true:

- The minimum wage
- The forty-hour week
- The right to organize, the right to bargain or strike
- The child labor laws
- Safer working conditions
- Social security

But there is more to the story—there is very much more.

By the time George Meany became president of the AFL in 1953, some critics were saying that the labor movement had gone soft. They said that it had lost its fighting spirit—that it sold out for a few more dollars, two weeks of vacation, and a house in the suburbs.

George Meany had a different idea. He saw new battles to fight. He believed that what is good for America is good for American labor—and that is why we have come here to honor him tonight.

Tonight we can look back—although George Meany never looks back—but we can look back and we can count our victories. Tonight I can report to you, not about how labor has fared under George Meany's leadership—I think all of you know that—but what I want to report to you is how America has fared in a time when labor has put its shoulder to the work of social justice.

I have played some little part in these efforts. Together:

- We have fought for and we passed through the Congress of the United States and through the law of the land one civil rights bill, and a second civil rights bill, and a third civil rights bill. George Meany and the American labor movement backed every single one of them to the hilt every time.
- We fought for and we passed medicare. George Meany was there for the battle—and he was there for the victory.
- We fought for and we passed the greatest series of education bills in history—36 in all—and George Meany's leadership helped that cause to triumph.
- We fought for and we launched a war on poverty. When that war began, George Meany was already a five-star general.

Now, the struggle for progress and reform in America has never been easy. George Meany will testify to that. And I can tell you tonight that it is not easy going now.

On the one hand is the old coalition of stand-patters and nay-sayers.

They never wanted to do anything. But this year they say they can't do it because of Viet Nam. That is just pure bunk.

This crowd was against progress before Viet Nam. They are against progress tonight and they will be against progress tomorrow. And they will be against it when the war is over and when it is nothing but a dim memory.

And far off at the other end of the political spectrum, there are those who say, "What America has built is rotten. Let's tear it apart."

I say they are wrong. They will be wrong tomorrow.

I ought to tell you and tell the country tonight that we can meet our commitments, and we can keep our word at home and abroad—and we will.

LAST YEAR, under the leadership of that great American, Willard Wirtz, the Labor Dept. contracted for the first of a series of programs to recruit and to prepare young men to qualify for apprenticeship training. That pilot project—begun right here in New York by the Taconic Foundation in partnership with the Workers Defense League—showed great success. It enabled very poor boys to qualify for apprentice slots in unions, and it worked, because New York union officials helped to make it work.

Earlier this year, on the basis of the New York story, 10 new apprenticeship training programs were launched in 10 other cities scattered all over America.

Tonight, I came here to tell you that we are moving forward still more. Within the next few days six more cities are going to have these programs—Dayton, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Denver, Milwaukee, Atlanta.

You and I know George Meany. We know him pretty well. We know him better than those who think he is so tough and hard-boiled. He is a kind man. He is a warm man.

I may be telling some secrets to the men he negotiates with. But to his fellow workers in the labor movement, to his great friends, the Jewish Committee, I tell you no secret when I say that he has a soft touch when the people's welfare is at stake.

Two-Year Decline Cited:

State Administrators Renege On Jobless Protection Pledge

JOBLESS WORKERS have less protection now than two years ago when state administrators assured Congress that state laws would be modernized, James O'Brien, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, charged in a network radio interview.

O'Brien said this was borne out by a recently-completed two-year Labor Dept. survey comparing state unemployment compensation programs with federal standards proposed, but not adopted, in the last Congress. Similar legislation has been introduced in the present Congress. O'Brien appeared on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Only Hawaii, he said, now meets the proposed benefit standard of 50 percent of the individual worker's average weekly wage.

O'Brien said that in large measure, the shortcomings of the present system are the result of the failure to raise the taxable wage base as wages have increased and the failure to extend the system's coverage to millions of workers now denied its protections.

He pointed out, also, that while the number of workers excluded from state unemployment insurance programs grew from 15 million to 16 million during the two-year survey period, new coverage under the system was extended to only 150,000 workers.

O'BRIEN SAID that reluctance to improve state laws often stems from fear of a competitive disadvantage. But, he stressed, federal standards like those now before Congress would put all the states on an "equal footing."

Reporters questioning O'Brien were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE MAIN LOBBY of the Dept. of Commerce in Washington is a huge census clock which inexorably ticks off the population growth in the United States.

According to its computerized complex at 11 a.m. on November 20, the clock will officially note that this country will have a population of 200 million.

This will make the U.S. the fourth nation in history to reach and exceed this number. Mainland China has 750 million, India about 510 million and the Soviet Union 240 million.

In 1790, the year of the first census, U.S. marshals on horseback counted 3.9 million people — about as many as live in the state of Georgia or in metropolitan Detroit.

In recent years the U.S. population growth rate has been on the decline. During the 19th century the rate was about 3 percent or more a year, the result of a high birth rate and heavy immigration. Ten years ago this had dropped to 1.8 percent. Today it is 1.1 and is expected to go lower.

Despite this, the fact that we have such a large population base, the total population continues to grow—about 21 million since 1960. And this number is larger than the populations of 112 of 136 countries of the world.

Even though the U.S. population has increased nearly 50 times since that first recorded census in 1790, the U.S. land area has increased little more than four times. The average population density has risen from less than 5 people to 55 per square mile.

If you compare this figure with say that of the Netherlands at 935 people per square mile, it might appear on the surface that population is not a compelling issue in this country. Here, again, averages are misleading.

The problem is that while the land areas of this country are 90 percent rural some 70 percent of the population lives on the 10 percent of urban land. In 1965 the population density of Detroit (Wayne County) was 4,448 people per square mile, Chicago (Cook County) had 5,671, Washington, D.C. had 13,148, New York City had 26,703 and Manhattan Island had 67,870.

"IT IS IRONIC," said Robert C. Cook, president of the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, "that we've managed, with real genius, to get ourselves a population crisis in the midst of plenty of land."

He said that today's crisis is not so much a population explosion but a population "implosion"—an explosion turned inward.

Cook expressed real concern over whether this population implosion, with the confinement of 20 million of our citizens in urban areas, may be moving the U.S. "socially and politically, toward a point of no return."

Certainly the problem is recognized by the Johnson Administration with its urgent call for a war on poverty, model cities, rent supplements, housing programs, urban renewal. But a reluctant Congress is critically aggravating the crisis to an alarming degree.

The crisis is far more than just the central city, though. Urbanization has turned the city into the metropolis and is fast turning the metropolis into the megalopolis—a business and administrative center interspersed too often with deteriorating living sectors and surrounded by ever-spreading and sprawling suburbs.

Between 1960 and 1966 the population growth of the suburbs was about seven times greater than that of the central cities. In 1966 there were 66 million people living in the suburbs compared to 59 million in the central cities.

As the suburbs push out, the future points to one metropolitan area blurring with another. By the year 2000 it is expected that the proportion of the population living in urban areas may well amount to 90 percent.

The developing problems in such a pattern could make our current implosion crisis look like a pretty alley-sweeping job. And failure to meet the current problems poses a frightening future.

JOBLESS WORKERS have less protection today under state unemployment compensation laws than they had two years ago when Congress was assured the laws would be modernized, Assistant Dir. James O'Brien (center) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the public affairs program on Mutual radio were Neil Gilbride (left) of the Associated Press and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

How to Buy:

Rising Television Repair Costs Hit with Budget-Busting Impact

By Sidney Margolius

HIGHER RATES for repairing TV sets are leading a parade of rising appliance and auto repair and service costs that often become an unexpected burden for moderate-income families. Between the many items of mechanical equipment families now have, and the breakdown due to production short-cuts and careless use, repairs now are a noticeable living expense.

Unfortunately, most families have not yet learned to budget for repair and service expenses. For one reason, they are preoccupied with meeting the installment payments. For another, who buys a new appliance expecting repair bills?

Who? Either a born pessimist or a knowing consumer who realizes that dealers and manufacturers play down service problems when selling appliances.

Recent increases in TV repair charges have made it even more urgent that your family uses its set with care, and when it does need repairs, that you choose a service company with care.

It now is important to determine the availability and cost of service even before you buy an appliance. Some authorized or factory-sponsored service firms have raised rates more than others.

One reason the factories give for raising service rates is the shortage of technicians, with many of the best technician prospects now in Viet Nam, according to Home Furnishings Daily.

LET ALONE the high costs from reputable firms, you can get into even more trouble with tricksters, a number of recent surveys again have shown. In Illinois, for example, Attorney Gen. William Clark found that some TV repairmen charged anywhere from $14.85 to $45.70 for "repairing" a number of sets purposely disabled by an electronics expert. All that the sets really needed was replacement of one tube in some cases, two tubes in others, at a cost of $5 to $15.

One repairman even charged for a "filament blocking capacitor." The expert said: "There is no such thing."

A frequent charge was for cleaning, repair and overhauling the tuner. But later examination showed that the tuner had not been touched nor removed from the set as is necessary to repair it.

While the durability of black-and-white TV sets seems to have improved in recent years, color TV is more complicated, with color picture tubes requiring more frequent replacement.

Another problem, some servicemen say, is that factories have eliminated some parts to simplify production. While these short-cuts reduce manufacturing costs they also often reduce the durability of sets. This is one of the problems in other household appliances. The factory tendency is to design appliances so they move through a production line quickly, rather than designing primarily for durability.

The labor charge usually is by far the largest part of a service charge for TV or other appliances. But you can't blame the serviceman's pay. My own investigations indicate that the actual wage paid to the serviceman who fixes your set or washer is about one-fourth of the labor charge that appears on your bill.

BECAUSE OF THE HIGH PRICE of service, ask your family—for its own sake—to use the TV set with care:

- Before you call for service, make sure you merely did not forget to plug in the set, or that the trouble is not merely a blown fuse. Keep in mind that the service company is going to charge you four times the actual cost of the serviceman's pay to stick the plug in the socket.
- Don't leave the set on like a radio while you are not watching the picture. Sets heat up tremendously, and heat is the enemy of tubes and other parts. Also keep the set away from the wall so it doesn't heat up excessively, or even create a fire hazard.
- If you use your TV set or other appliances only moderately and with care, you probably are better off not buying an annual contract. Contract fees are set to include the costs involved in servicing heavy and heedless users too.
- Beware the serviceman who immediately or habitually takes the set to the shop, known in the trade as "set napping." Reputable service firms estimate that about 90 per cent of TV service jobs can be done in the home.

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Not Always Wisely:

Mid-Income Group Uses Most Credit

MOST AMERICANS do not know how to estimate the rate of interest on a loan, but they do have credit priorities and some idea of where credit is cheapest, according to a University of Michigan economist.

Prof. James N. Morgan, of the university's Institute for Social Research, says that people's predominantly favorable attitude toward installment-plan buying has not changed over the 13 years the research center has been conducting national surveys in this field.

People appear to have a priority order for uses of credit they regard as acceptable, ranking from medical expenses down to fur coats or jewelry:

Medical expenses	80%
Education	77%
Buying a car	65%
Furniture	52%
Paying piled up bills	43%
Covering expenses when income is cut	40%
Vacations	9%
Fur coat or jewelry	4%

"The use of credit is common in the middle of the income range," Morgan noted. "High-income people use it more rarely, but for longer period commitments, as when they buy cars.

"The lowest-income people rarely use credit—whether from their own 'won't power' or the unwillingness of lenders to lend to them is difficult to say. They are even less likely to use revolving credit accounts, charge accounts, and gasoline credit cards, even though the last two provide free credit for short periods."

A great deal of the increase in installment credit in the last decades has been the result of its increasing use in the upper middle income brackets, rather than any increase in the proportion of people with more debt than they could handle, Morgan says.

However, he adds, there may not be a lot of leeway for further expansion of installment credit. When a national sample was asked early this year, nearly two-thirds reported that it would be difficult for them to manage larger payments than they had at the time.

ONE OF THE REASONS people have credit trouble is that the algebra of interest rates is too much for most of us, Morgan asserts.

"Perhaps the most effective thing we can do with students is not teach them how to construct a table of compound interest but to realize such things as that a $10,000 house bought on a 20-year mortgage calls for payments of $17,200 at 6 percent," the economist says. "If the mortgage runs for 40 years, the same house will require total mortgage payments of $26,400 at 6 percent. And yet, those extra amounts may be cheaper than buying a succession of cars on credit over the same period."

Some evidence on auto installment paper indicates that lenders have been selling long-term paper, 36 months for instance, knowing that a large fraction of the buyers will trade the car in before that, pay off the loan, and take some penalties for prepayment, Morgan adds. "Once again the consumer is lulled into a false sense about what something is costing."

"And now the mail order houses are lengthening their terms, so that you can buy an appliance at Ward's in September, not start payments until March and take 36 months to pay after that, adding a third to the total cost, so that a $460 appliance actually ends up costing $616," Morgan says.

To educate people as to the complexities of modern merchandising and credit systems, something more than "dull books, teaching, and panel discussions" will be necessary, he adds. Morgan suggests "television drama focused on the economic problems of the household, where the truth gradually unfolds, and we learn from others' mistakes."

From Soup to Nuts:

Happiness Is a New Rice Ball For Victims of Catalog Fever

By Jane Goodsell

I FEEL ABOUT CATALOGS the way some people feel about The Daily Racing Form. They fascinate me. I like toy catalogs and book catalogs and fancy food catalogs and catalogs from Fifth Avenue jewelry shops with price tags ($16,975, including tax) that leave me drop-jawed. But best of all, I like kitchenware catalogs that feature esoteric items like espresso coffeemakers and copper kugelhoff moulds and duck presses and coeur a la creme baskets.

I can spend hours pondering the relative merits of Item No. 124 (Fancy Bottom Brioche Mold, 9-inch, 1¾ qts., $1.25) versus Item No. 128 (Plain Bottom Brioche Mold, 9-inch, 1¾ qts., $1.10).

I love to Send Away for things. I get as excited as a five-year-old composing a letter to Santa Claus when I write: "Dear Sirs, Please send me Item No. 161, 5½-inch Rice Ball. I am enclosing $1.80 plus 35 cents to cover mailing costs. . . ."

I like the I'm-getting-a-present excitement of waiting for No. 161 to arrive. The maybe-it-will-come-today anticipation. The disappointment when it doesn't.

Oh, the spine-tingling excitement of cutting the string, ripping open the cardboard carton and burrowing through the excelsior. And, finally, the pulse-throbbing moment of climax when I lift out the gleaming aluminum rice ball.

SO WHY SHOULDN'T IT be exactly what I wanted? I ordered it myself, didn't I? And paid for it, too, with my own money. So what's to get so steamed up about? After all, it's just a rice ball, not an emerald bracelet.

True enough. And if I'd seen it in a store, I doubtless would have passed it by without a second glance.

Chances are, I wouldn't even have known what it was, never having seen a rice ball before. And it's not as though I'd been yearning for a rice ball. Or a kugelhoff pan. Or a set of Swedish tartlet tins. Or a quiche pan. Or any of the other things I send away for.

So why do I do it? Darned if I know. Why does a dog chase cars? What would he do with it if he caught it? Why does a fisherman go fishing? Not because he wants a fish, which he could obtain with far less fuss and much more certainty at a fish market. He goes fishing because he likes to go fishing.

That's why I send away for things. It's not a bad reason.

Stress on Leisure:

Contracts Set Trend To Longer Vacations

In nearly half the negotiations occurring each year, American workers are taking some of their gains in the form of "additional leisure—more vacations and more holidays."

This stress on vacations and holidays, an article in the November issue of the American Federationist emphasizes, benefits not only the workers involved but the entire economy.

The article, by Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is titled "The Growth of Longer Vacations." It analyzes trends in holidays and vacations and focuses on some of the newer vacation plans.

The increased leisure that longer vacations and holidays provide, Oswald points out, "means additional job opportunities for workers who provide the leisure time goods and services"—such as sports equipment, parks and resorts.

Vacations and holidays also mean more jobs as workers enjoying these benefits "are replaced by otherwise unemployed workers," Oswald writes.

Another use of vacations, he continues, "is to help workers adjust to retirement living." The worker becomes accustomed to spending long periods away from the job.

Most workers under major collective bargaining agreements—those covering 1,000 or more workers—receive one week's vacation after one year of service, two weeks after two years, three weeks after 10 years and four weeks after 20 years, the article reports.

Citing a Labor Dept. study showing that 13 percent of major contracts surveyed in 1966 provided for five or more weeks of vacation, Oswald predicts that five- and six-week vacations may become as common in 10 years as four-week vacations are now.

The article points to examples of six-week and longer vacations in contracts negotiated by Papermakers & Paperworkers, Rubber Workers, Stone Workers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Brewery Workers.

Oswald also traces the growth of "sabbatical vacations" negotiated by such unions as the Steelworkers, Machinists, Auto Workers and Aluminum Workers to bring top seniority workers 10-week and longer vacations every five years.

The "graduated vacation" with the duration based on length of employment is "the most popular" vacation plan, used in more than 90 percent of current union contracts, according to the article.

Other types of plans are the "uniform" plan where all workers vacation simultaneously, the "ratio-to-work" plan which sets an employe's vacation in ratio to work-days in a year, and the "cents per hour" plan in which a worker's vacation is based upon an employer contribution to his vacation fund.

On holidays, Oswald reports that nearly a third of major contracts now call for nine or more, whereas five years ago only 10 percent were up to that standard.

"The rate of pay for work performed on a holiday has been rising," the article asserts, with two-thirds of major contracts now calling for a worker to receive 2.5 times his regular rate of pay when he is required to work on a holiday.

Guild Blasts Police Attacks On Newsmen

The Newspaper Guild's executive board has called upon federal, state and local officials to investigate police attacks on newsmen reported during recent demonstrations in Oakland, Calif., and elsewhere.

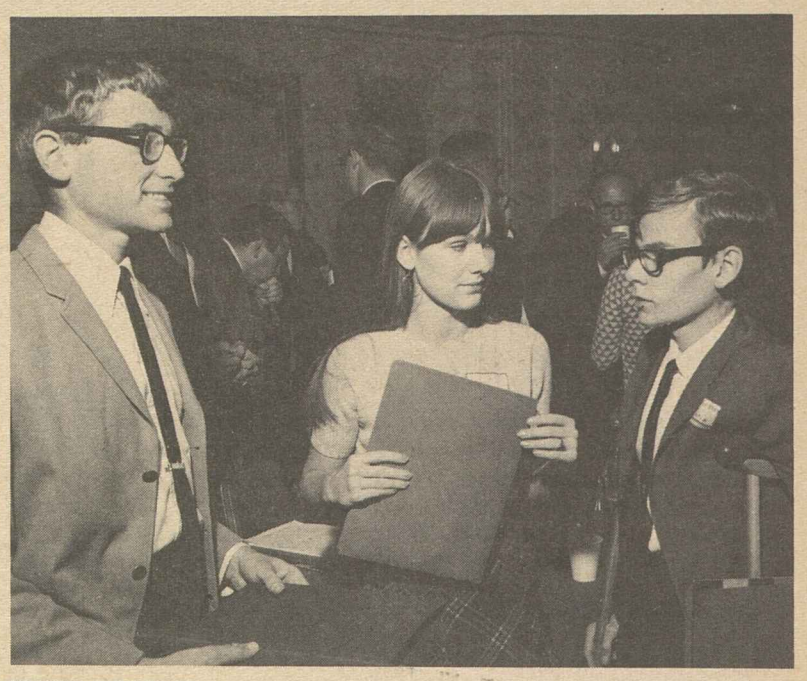
In Oakland, where news media covered anti-draft demonstrations, the board said reports of "unprovoked and deliberate" assaults by police on "clearly identifiable" newsmen "have outraged all who adhere to the principles embodied in the First Amendment."

The board noted that a California legislative committee will hold a special hearing on the treatment of newsmen in Oakland at the request of the Guild's San Francisco-Oakland local. The local is preparing documentation of police actions, the board said.

The board also cited as "alarming" reports of police action against newsmen during demonstrations in Washington, D.C. and Columbus, Ohio.

It said two United Press Intl. newsmen were clubbed and arrested during antiwar demonstrations at the Pentagon; and in Columbus, police deliberately squirted a chemical irritant into a reporter's face during a student demonstration.

Investigations of these reports are needed to determine reponsibility for the attacks, the Guild said, and also to prevent recurrence of incidents "that interfere with freedom of the press" and place newsmen in danger from forces, "whose job it is to protect their rights as well as those of all citizens."



HIGH SCHOOL seniors and faculty advisers, nearly 100 in all, learned about unions at a one-day High School Institute arranged by the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO. The program—featuring workshops and panel discussions—was drawn up with assistance from the University of Wisconsin School for Workers and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Above, former Milwaukee Mayor Frank P. Zeidler leads a discussion of collective bargaining. Below, three students compare notes during a break between classes.

Profile of a Moonlighter Points Up Money Needs

The typical moonlighter, a Labor Dept. survey discloses, "is a comparatively young married man with children who feels a financial squeeze."

Teachers, policemen, firemen, postal workers and farmers have the highest proportion of second jobs.

Persons who worked 35 to 40 hours on their main job were no more likely to be moonlighters than those who worked 41 to 48 hours. This indicates that reducing the workweek by a few hours without a reduction in pay would not cause more people to take a second job.

These and other conclusions in the Bureau of Labor statistics survey are discussed in an article in a recent issue of the BLS magazine, Monthly Labor Review.

The survey, conducted in the spring of 1966, found 3.6 million workers, just under 5 percent of all employed persons, holding two or more jobs.

It also found that:

- The lower the earnings in the primary job, the more likely it is that a man will moonlight.
- While 6.4 percent of male workers hold more than one job, only 2.2 percent of women hold an extra job.
- Married men are twice as likely to be moonlighters as single men.
- The moonlighting rate tends to increase with the number of children. A man with five or more children is twice as likely to hold two jobs as a man with one child.
- The average moonlighter works 13 hours a week on a second job.
- One out of 10 postal workers holds a second job, the highest multiple-job rate for any occupational group.
- Persons living on farms also have a high rate of dual jobs. In some cases, farm work is the main occupation; in others, the farm is the secondary job.
- About one-fourth of multiple job-holders work part time on both jobs, and 8 percent work full time at two jobs. The bulk, however, work full time on one job and part time on a second job.

NLRB Ruling Stands Against Winn-Dixie

The Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision upholding a National Labor Relations Board order against Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., big Southern grocery chain.

In March 1966 the board approved a trial examiner's decision that Winn-Dixie was guilty of illegal coercion in quizzing employes in Greenville, S. C., about their union activity and threatening reprisals if they voted to join the union, the Teamsters. The board also ruled that the discharge of a union leader was motivated by a desire to head off the union. It ordered his reinstatement with backpay at 6 percent interest.

Winn-Dixie lost an earlier appeal when the 4th U.S. Circuit Court, Richmond, Va., ordered enforcement of the NLRB's order. Management then asked for Supreme Court review on the ground that the board had no right to take its previous union-smashing record into consideration in the Greenville case. The high court's refusal of review leaves the order in effect.

The Supreme Court also left standing the refusal of the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, Mass., to enforce an NLRB order that Purity Food Stores, Inc., must bargain with the Retail Clerks for employes of one store at Peabody, Mass.

The RCIA won an election at Peabody but the seven-store chain refused to bargain on the ground that Purity is an integrated company and the only appropriate bargaining unit would be one representing employes of all the stores.

The NLRB rejected the firm's argument. It ruled that each store has a manager with power to hire and assign work, and that each was independent in other ways also. The appeals court reversed the board, holding that, while the facts might differ in other chains, there was "no rational basis for fractionating" Peabody's operations.

In seeking Supreme Court review the NLRB argued that the lower court decision "may be crucial" in union organizing campaigns among 9 million retail store employes. Furthermore, it said, Congress gave it wide latitude in determining the size of bargaining units and that under the circumstances in Peabody, a single store unit was appropriate.

Lockheed Hails 30 Years Of Bargaining with IAM

Los Angeles — A major corporation here marked its 30 years of a union contract by issuing a pamphlet calling collective bargaining one of America's "most precious rights."

The eight-page pamphlet was distributed at plant gates by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. on the 30th anniversary of the company's first contract with the Machinists.

The IAM called the pamphlet, "Free Collective Bargaining, What It Means to You," probably the first of its kind in labor relations. The Los Angeles Times said that "no major corporation has used the approach adopted by Lockheed."

The pamphlet carried pictures and statements of both IAM Pres. Roy Siemiller and Lockheed Pres. A. Carl Kotchian.

"When an organization grows in size, as has Lockheed," the pamphlet declared, "the problem of keeping in touch with its people grows even faster. How do you solve it? One way is through collective bargaining.

"It helps keep our lines of communication open—something that critics frequently forget."

The praise for the relationship with the IAM doesn't mean that everything is perfect between the union and management. The IAM is still fighting for the union shop and other gains.

Rail Union Sponsors Car Design Contest

Cleveland — The Railroad Trainmen announced a contest calling for model railroaders to redesign, in model form, the interior of any passenger car now in service on a U.S. railroad to make it more attractive for travelers.

BRT Pres. Charles Luna said the contest is an attempt to "uncork some new design ideas from people who know railroads as well as anybody —model railroaders."

Models can be of any scale up to one-quarter inch to the foot. Prizes will be brass brakemen's lanterns with blue lenses for first place, red for second and clear for third.

Union, Con Ed Start Student Job Program

New York—Utility Workers Local 1-2 and Consolidated Edison Co. of New York have joined forces in a new program to provide jobs for youth from depressed sections of the city without interrupting their education.

Under the program, announced at a joint labor-management conference, Con Ed will hire both high school and college students who are in need on a part-time basis so they can remain in school.

The company also will seek out high school dropouts for training that will give them employment skills needed to stay on with Con Ed or obtain jobs elsewhere.

The New York City Central Labor Council will have an important role in the program. Through its civil rights committee, it will recruit youths for the job openings.

As part of an agreement worked out between Local 1-2 and management, the apprenticeship hiring-in rate for the youths will be $1.60 an hour. It is expected that the program will provide each part-time worker with 20 to 28 hours of employment each week.

Upon completion of training or expiration of the trial period under the union's collective bargaining agreement, whichever is later, the trainees will become full members of the union.

Local 1-2 Business Manager Michael Sampson stressed that youths receiving training under the program "will have no limits on developing skills and securing promotions and appropriate pay scales."

Both he and Con Ed. Vice Pres. Bernard Gallagher said they expected that 90 percent of the youths in training under the program would find future opportunities with Con Ed.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. of the Central Labor Council, who attended the conference, urged Con Ed Board Chairman Charles F. Luce, who was also present, to use his influence to extend the program to other corporations in this area.

BUSINESS MANAGER Michael Sampson of Utility Workers Local 1-2 announces a joint union-management program to employ youths from economically depressed areas at Consolidated Edison Co., New York. Left to right, Con Ed Pres. John V. Cleary, Sampson, Con Ed Board Chairman Charles F. Luce, Con Ed Vice Pres. Bernard Gallagher and Joseph Hydok, Con Ed assistant vice president.

New Haven Teachers Pick Union Over NEA

New Haven, Conn.—The American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, dislodged the New Haven Teachers League, affiliated with the National Education Association, as collective bargaining agent for 1,271 public school teachers here.

The vote was AFT 635, NEA 434 in an election conducted under a new state law permitting public employes to organize and bargain.

AFT Local 933 announced that it is preparing to negotiate new contract terms with the New Haven School Board despite the league's existing three-year pact which still has nearly 18 months to run. The pact was so unsatisfactory, the union said, that teachers turned to the AFT to improve wages, said to be among the poorest in the state, and unsatisfactory working conditions.

The union's victory was one of a series in which AFT locals have defeated long-dominant NEA units—in New Rochelle, N. Y., Ansonia, Hartford and New Britain, Conn., and several Michigan school districts this year, following AFT successes last year in Washington, Baltimore, Detroit and other big-city areas.

The NEA unit defeated the AFT in a 1965 election and accepted a contract which permitted no bargaining on salaries for a three-year term. When the union won substantial wage gains at other cities in the East, New Haven teachers launched a move to replace the Teachers League with the AFT as bargaining agent.

Drive Leaders

The union's organizing drive was headed by Local 933 Pres. Harold Rogovin and AFT Rep. John Converse.

As of September, the AFT reported it had won 68 recent elections across the nation giving it the right to bargain collectively for 145,000 teachers, while NEA units won 72 elections covering 49,000 teachers.

Where teachers have had "a choice and a secret ballot, AFT outscored the NEA by almost 3 to 1," the union reported in its publication, American Teacher.

When the school semester opened in September, the determination of union teachers to win contract improvements led to work stoppages by 49,000 AFT members in the New York City school system, largest in the U.S.; 15,000 in 10 Michigan school districts including Detroit; and superior settlements in East St. Louis, Ill., after an eight-day "stayout" from school; in Baltimore, Md., and several Michigan school districts.

Average Rises To 5% In Contract Settlements

Major collective bargaining settlements negotiated during the first nine months of 1967 contained first-year increases averaging 5 percent for nearly 2.75 million workers, the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has calculated. This was for wages only, without counting the value of new fringe benefits.

Median increases surpassed the 4.8 percent hikes won by unions for the full year 1966. They average 5 percent for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries against 4.2 and 5 percent, respectively, recorded in 1966.

The number of workers covered by the increases was more than twice the number affected by settlements during the comparable period last year, according to preliminary BLS estimates.

The report was the latest by BLS on major wage developments in contract agreements covering 1,000 or more workers in all private nonagricultural industries.

Key settlements—those affecting units of 5,000 or more workers—covered 1.7 million workers in the nine-month period. BLS estimated that when actual timing of wage and benefit changes was taken into account, the median increase amounted to 4.9 percent a year, compared with 4.5 percent the year before.

Figured in percentages, 30 percent of the affected workers will get annual increases of 3-4.5 percent under the key settlements; 48 percent will get 4.5 to 6 percent and 22 percent, 6 percent and up.

Third-quarter settlements alone covered about 700,000 workers, compared with about 2 million in the preceding six months, and did not alter the bargaining picture recorded earlier in the year, the report showed.

Bargaining in the auto and copper mining, smelting and refining industries did not result in settlements in the quarter. The Auto Worker-Ford agreement was reached in October and 60,000 Steelworkers and other copper company workers are still on strike for improved contracts. The strike started July 15 against eight nonferrous metals firms producing most of the industry's copper.

BLS said that the only industry-wide settlement in the third quarter was between the Rubber Workers and the major rubber firms. These provided wage boosts of 43 cents an hour over three years, with additional 10-cent increases for skilled workers, and improvements in supplemental benefits.

Meany Urges Prompt Action:

Senate Bill Backed On Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany noted, "they would be much better occupied taking care of their children in their homes. The Senate should recast the work and training program to make it voluntary and meaningful."

A hard core of conservative opponents served notice they would fight to substitute the less-generous House bill. However, the more liberal majority appeared to have the votes to preserve the higher benefits of the Senate Finance Committee bill.

Awaiting the floor in the Senate after the social security bill is passed were two other major bills—an Administration-backed expansion of the aid to elementary and secondary education program and a bill combining postal rate increases with pay raises for nearly 2 million salaried federal employes.

A key feature of the school aid bill would permit appropriations to be made a year in advance—thus enabling school districts to plan ahead with knowledge of the federal funds which would be available in the new school year.

It also modifies somewhat the "bloc grants" the House voted for state agencies for supplementary education centers—dropping federal controls over how the money is spent.

A threat of a southern filibuster to force the Senate to go along with the House version led Senate leaders to hold up action on the bill until after the social security legislation is acted on.

The pay raise provisions of the Senate bill are the same as those passed by the House—a two-step 11 percent raise for postal workers and an initial 4.5 percent increase for the classified civil service, with additional raises over the next two years to achieve full comparability with private industry. Deleted by the Senate was a provision of the House bill which would have denied any raises to employes of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Before taking up the social security bill, the Senate passed a labor-supported bill establishing federal safety standards and regulation of natural gas pipelines. The Senate approved one amendment to the committee bill urged by the AFL-CIO and rejected another.

Adopted was an amendment to cover natural gas gathering lines as well as the big transmission pipelines. Rejected was a proposal to set criminal penalties for willful violation of the safety regulations.

Congress sent to the White House a sharply cut $2.67 billion foreign aid authorization bill and the House Appropriations Committee cleared for a floor vote an even more heavily slashed $2.2 billion money bill.

Pres. Johnson, who had asked for $3.2 billion, voiced deep concern as he signed the authorization bill into law.

He said the cutbacks and restrictions in the bill "will seriously inhibit this government's effort to assure and enlarge the security of the free world. For 20 years we recognized the link between that security and our own. We should not lose sight of it now."

The President asked each member of Congress to search his mind and heart before acting "to erode these vital programs even further." He said foreign aid is not "luxuries to be disposed of when the going gets tough" but "the lifeblood of freedom in the world."

Labor Backs Proposal For D.C. House Member

The people of the District of Columbia are entitled to voting representation in Congress, the AFL-CIO said in Senate testimony supporting a proposed constitutional amendment.

Legislative Rep. F. Howard McGuigan endorsed a resolution by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments. It would guarantee the District of Columbia one House member, with authority for Congress to increase the representation in the future.

McGuigan said the proposed amendment, which has been urged by Pres. Johnson, would be "a significant step forward" toward the goal of "full suffrage and full representation for the people of the District of Columbia."

He said the AFL-CIO prefers the Senate resolution to a companion measure approved by the House Judiciary Committee. The House committee added to the resolution a provision that the nation's capital be treated as a state, with two senators as well as House members.

Controversy over statehood status, most observers believe, would be a major handicap in obtaining the two-thirds vote needed in each House of Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment and the three-fourths ratification by the states.

The 800,000 D.C. residents now may vote only for President and a a local school board. McGuigan stressed that "unfortunately, they still have no vote, no voice in their local government and they have no elected representative to speak up for them in the halls of Congress."

$1.60 Buys 'Volunteers' To Seek Union Shop Ban

Tulsa, Okla.—The going rate for "volunteers" to solicit signatures on a "right-to-work" petition in Oklahoma is $1.60 an hour.

A reporter for the McAlester Daily Democrat discovered the pay scale when he questioned some of the young women seeking signatures in downtown Tulsa.

The director for Oklahomans for Right to Work, the group which is sponsoring the drive to put a proposal to outlaw the union shop on the ballot in Oklahoma, said 4,000 "volunteers" are collecting signatures.

But the newspaper found that two Tulsa firms—a company which hires out part-time workers to businesses and a market research company—were supplying solicitors.

One of the $1.60 "volunteers" said she and the other hired petition circulators were supposed to bring in 15 names an hour, but seldom were able to meet the quota.

Glass Container Talks Set to Open Nov. 28

Philadelphia—Negotiations covering 40,000 workers in the glass container industry will begin Nov. 28, more than a month ahead of schedule, Glass Bottle Blowers Pres. Lee W. Minton announced.

Minton said the industry accepted the union's proposal for an early start in bargaining. He predicted that an agreement can be negotiated before a Jan. 31, 1968 contract expiration.

Senate Opens Hearings:

Unions Spur Drive For Strong Meat Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

House rejection of federal inspection — the major meat packing companies indicated they would not oppose the Montoya compromise. The meat packers had first opposed any action by Congress, then retreated to support of the House bill as a "lesser evil" than federal inspection.

Labor still prefers the Mondale measure, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James S. Doherty told the Senate subcommittee.

Most of the 28 state inspection programs which now exist, he stressed, "have lax standards, weak enforcement and are under-financed and under-manned."

Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter and Les Orear, spokesman for the Packinghouse Workers, spoke of the conditions that exist in plants without federal inspectors.

"Filth, vermin and even parts of rats become part of products to be consumed by human beings," Schachter said.

He told the senators that "it is hardly a secret in the trade that live cattle which obviously cannot pass inspection are sent to uninspected plants." This is done, he said, even by "some highly reputable firms. Their competition does it. They must do it. . . . Only Congress can break this cycle by extending meat inspection and by providing the same rules for all."

Orear said UPWA members working in uninspected plants have reported such incidents as "cartons packed with lard after rat leavings had been emptied from them."

He showed the committee a collection of photographs of unsanitary conditions found by the union in Chicago—even though Illinois has one of the better state inspection programs.

Miss Furness reiterated in her testimony that the Administration favors federal inspection of all meat plants, even though an Agriculture Dept. spokesman endorsed the Montoya bill.

She said most housewives mistakenly believe all meat is federally inspected, not realizing that almost 9 billion pounds of uninspected meat is sold each year.

Two House members who had led an unsuccessful fight for a stronger inspection bill told the Senate subcommittee they believed the House would go along with federal inspection on a showdown vote. Representatives Neal Smith (D-Ia.) and Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) stressed that their federal inspection amendment lost on a non-record vote. It would pass, they predicted, on a rollcall.

The AFL-CIO statement stressed that meat inspection is not "an academic issue." It involves "cheating" the consumer into paying normal prices for meat which may have come from sick animals and which could cause serious illness, Doherty noted.

He said there is no issue of states' rights because packinghouses exempt from federal meat inspection are covered by other federal laws, including the Fair Labor Standards Act. "Certainly, Congress will not tell a mother that her children can become ill because meat inspection legislation places a plant in intrastate commerce when that very factory is considered in interstate commerce under a host of other existing legislation," he added.

FEDERAL INSPECTION of all meat was urged by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty in Senate testimony. He tells Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D-Va.), chairman of an Agriculture subcommittee, that the weak House-passed bill is "a hoax on the American consumer."

Farmers' Body Backs NLRA In Agriculture

The National Farmers Organization, which speaks for tens of thousands of Midwest farmers and ranchers, has given a strong endorsement to a labor-backed bill to bring agricultural workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

The NFO urged Congress to pass the legislation "so that farm laborers may have the opportunity to join together and bargain collectively for a fair price for their labor just as we are bargaining for a fair price for the agricultural products produced by the family-type farmer."

Its statement was submitted by Harvey Sickels, NFO secretary and legislative representative, to a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Small farmers are competing with their own labor against the low-paid workers employed by the big corporate farms, the NFO stressed.

When the big farms "hire cheap labor because agriculture is not under the National Labor Relations Act," the NFO said, "this is unfair to the family-type farm operator since it means that the farmer and his wife will only be able to earn a like amount for their own labor. . . . Such competition makes it extremely difficult if not, indeed, impossible for the family-type farm operator ever to share in the prosperous economy of this nation."

Labor Condemns Bid To Curb FPC's Scope

The consumer would be the loser if Congress should exempt a large group of electric power companies from federal regulation, the AFL-CIO warned.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged a House Commerce subcommittee to reject legislation shrinking the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. A bill sponsored by Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) would exempt privately-owned utilities operating in a single state without direct power tie-ins across state lines and all electric cooperatives financed by the Rural Electrification Administration.

Biemiller charged the legislation is "primarily intended to afford relief for the Florida Power & Light Co.," which has brought a court challenge to the jurisdiction of the FPC.

Although the FPC regulates only wholesale rates, this has helped keep down the cost of power purchased by small publicly owned utilities, Biemiller noted. The lower wholesale rates have meant lower electric bills for consumers.

A major ill-effect of curbing the FPC jurisdiction, the AFL-CIO statement stressed, would be to discourage utilities from participation in interstate power-pooling networks which result in both lower costs to consumers and greater reliability of electric power.

Biemiller charged that the bill being considered by the House subcommittee would "erode sound regulation. It would make it more difficult to achieve reasonable power rates to the consumer. It would provide a major roadblock to the achievement of a modern, efficient, reliable and non-discriminatory mixed ownership national power supply system."

Oakland Trainees Given Chance as Apprentices

Oakland, Calif.—Unemployed young men from the Central Labor Council's job-training program will be given a chance to become apprentice carpenters under an agreement reached here by the Alameda County AFL-CIO and the Bay Counties Carpenters District Council.

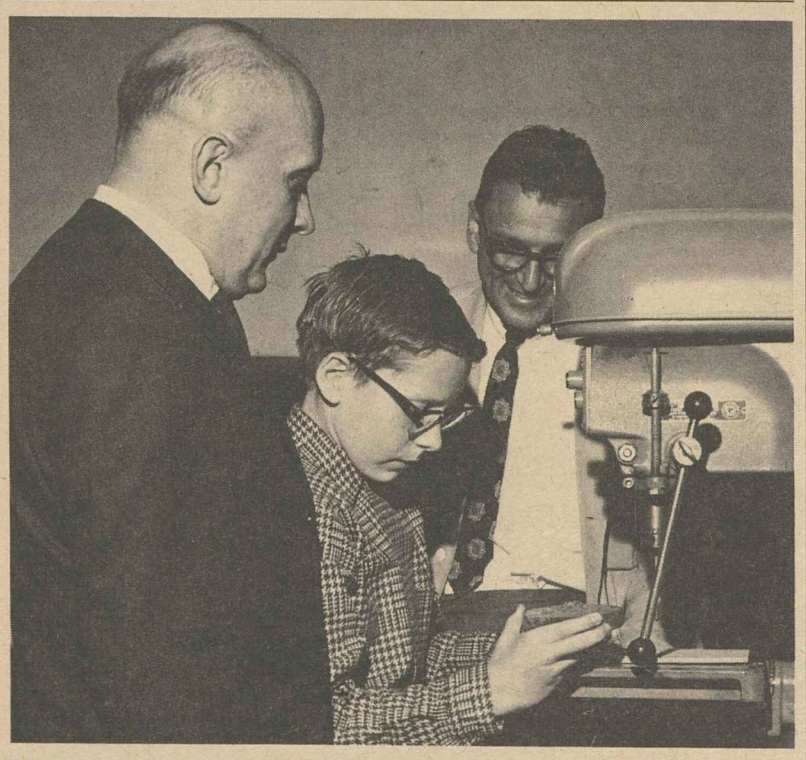
Two youths from the council's $1.5 million training program—financed by the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Neighborhood Youth Corps — already have taken the apprentice carpenters' entrance examination. One passed and was hired by an employer. The other had math trouble and will be permitted to try again with the next three applicants.

J. W. Gaines, director of the council training program, and Tom Cherry, coordinator for the Carpenters' apprenticeship and training program, announced the agreement to employ qualified youths as apprentices on construction projects, including a Bay area rapid transit program. Those selected come from poverty or low-income areas.

Cherry said the objective is to build up a backlog of qualified apprentices to be placed on jobs as openings occur. Employment prospects are "fairly secure," he said.

The Alameda AFL-CIO first sponsored an anti-poverty program in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1965. The program was transferred to the Youth Corps and won attention when its evaluation and developmental program was adopted by the Corps last April, according to Gaines. Under it, high school dropouts from poverty areas get their first work experience, training in marketable skills and job placement.

The council announced here that 112 youths from its Youth Corps program would be selected for a pre-apprenticeship training project developed by the Labor Dept. and the Operating Engineers at Santa Rosa, Calif.



ASTHMATIC PATIENT Gerard Genova, 12, of Long Island, N.Y. demonstrates use of a drill press at National Jewish Hospital, Denver. Observing are AFL-CIO Community Service Dir. Leo Perlis (left) and Martin Nacman, NJH's rehabilitation director. Gerard, son of a Laborers' member, is one of many AFL-CIO union members and dependents who have received free care at NJH.

War Is 'Handy Excuse' For Great Society Foes

Worcester, Mass.—The Viet Nam war is being used as an excuse for budget-cutting demands by people who would want to slash Great Society programs even if there were no war, a top White House aide charged.

Presidential Assistant Joseph A. Califano, Jr., speaking at Holy Cross College, said bluntly that the end of fighting in Viet Nam would not mean that Congress would transfer the $24 billion-a-year appropriation to needed domestic programs.

"The Viet Nam war provides a handy excuse for some who never really wanted the Great Society programs," Califano asserted.

"These are the men who believe that poverty is the eternal lot of those born into it, something to be changed by chance not by choice; who think that good health is the privilege of the few who can afford it, rather than the right of all; who consider a good job a privilege for those who can pay for education and training, rather than a birthright opportunity for those with . . . talent and ambition.

"War or no war," Califano stressed, "these men will oppose Great Society programs."

The presidential aide told the students that one of the Administration's "little noticed—and most significant — achievements" has been the development of a "public interest partnership" in which the resources of government are joined with those of industry, labor and other private organizations to attack social problems.

This concept, he said, is bearing fruit in such examples as:

- "The Job Corps Center run by a space-age contractor.
- "The doctor who brings his healing skills to the war on poverty or to a Peace Corps mission.
- "The participation of a firm in a Neighborhood Youth Corps Center to salvage high school dropouts.
- "The involvement of a union, a church group or a fraternal organization in the rent supplement program."

Clothing Workers Cite Member Gain

Rochester, N. Y. — Organizing drives have expanded the Clothing Workers' membership at a rate of 7.5 to 8 percent over the past five months, the union's executive board was told at a meeting here.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said reports from all regions indicate the gains in members are being made in all areas of the union's jurisdiction.

Dir. Howard D. Samuel of ACWA's Union Label Dept. said that promotion of the label is being used in connection with organizing drives.

Labor Asks Full Funding:

Anti-Poverty Drive Preserved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

and must—restore the funds and strengthen the programs which are vitally necessary to help those Americans at the bottom of the economic ladder. An affluent nation can do no less."

Even if the conference improves on the House bill—as it is expected to do—the decisive money showdown is still to come. Separate legislation is required to actually appropriate the funds Congress authorizes, and the powerful House economy bloc has served notice it will fight any significant increase over last year's appropriation of slightly more than $1.6 billion.

In addition to the money difference, the House bill would give more control over community action programs to elected public officials and would require local programs to put up 10 percent of the cost in cash as well as 10 percent in services and facilities.

The Senate-passed bill continues the present 90-10 financing, with the 10 percent local contribution payable in services.

Held Southerners

The decision of the House Education & Labor Committee to give elected public officials greater control over programs in their communities was credited with helping to hold southern votes against repeated Republican attempts to change the entire structure of the war on poverty.

Republicans turned out in an unsuccessful attempt to substitute state rather than city and county control, but GOP leaders were noticeably absent on a vote on an amendment by Democrat Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.) to leave the community action programs as they are now.

Despite the money reduction, passage of the anti-poverty bill without crippling amendments through a basically conservative House was viewed in the nation's capital as a major Administration victory.

At the start of the six-day debate, there was a serious question as to whether any poverty bill could muster a majority in a House seemingly hopelessly split over the direction the war on poverty should take and over whether in fact the entire program should be scrapped.

The final vote, at the end of an exhausting 12-hour day, brought the biggest bipartisan majority for the program in its three-year history — a stronger vote of confidence than had been mustered even in the liberal 89th Congress.

While hard-core opponents were mocking the program—at times in language similar to the "rat debate" earlier this year—the new urban coalition was making quiet progress in the lobbies of the Capitol and in the offices of congressmen.

Labor, the League of Women Voters, church and civil rights groups worked in close harmony. And so did a new breed of business and industry spokesmen—not the lobbyists from the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, but community leaders concerned at the cancer of hard-core poverty and hopelessness in the midst of a prosperous America.

Telegrams and statements from Republican as well as Democratic mayors, painstakingly-written letters from mothers of children in Head Start programs which were being forced to shut down for lack of funds, all had their impact.

The Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack, who normally does not participate in debate, took the floor to lead a successful fight against a Republican amendment that would have hacked the spending authority to a crippling $1.4 billion.

About two dozen Republicans broke with the GOP leadership to help defeat the cut.

McCormack termed the vote "a crucial test" of whether an affluent America "has become calloused and blind to the needs of the less affluent."

The nation, he said, "can well afford an adequate war against poverty. The question is whether we care enough to want it."

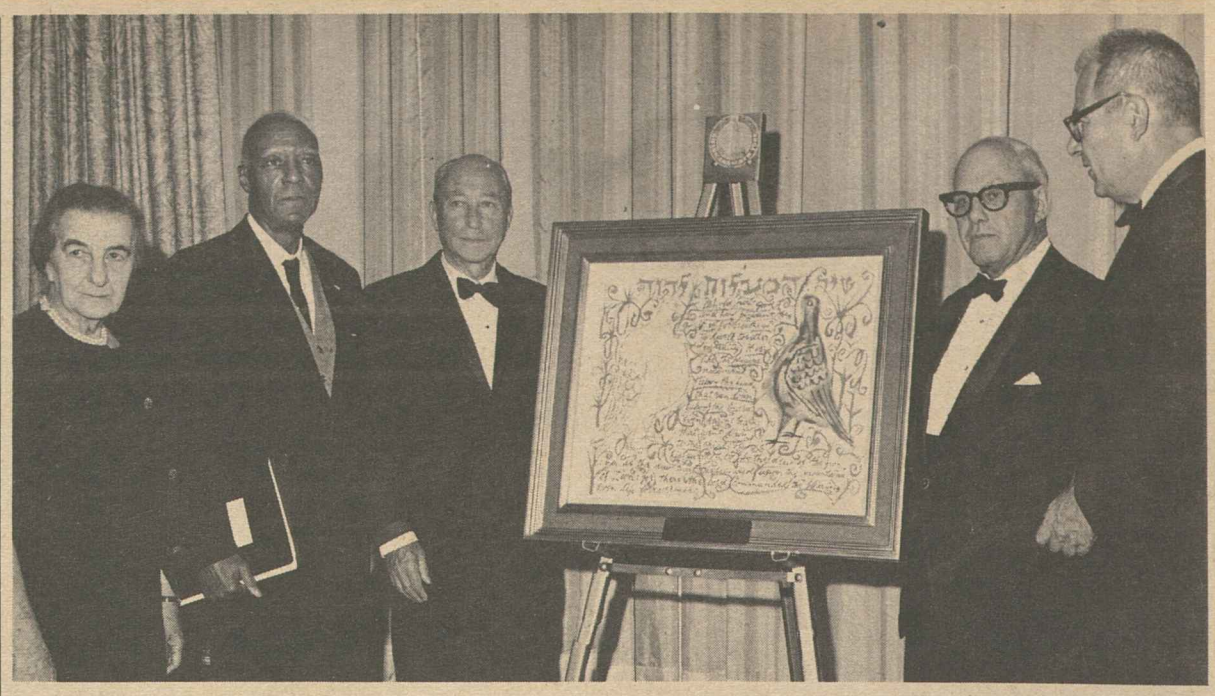
On final passage, most Republicans joined the big majority of Democrats to support the bill, but House GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) and Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) were among the 129 diehard holdouts.

Also voting against final passage were Representatives Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) and Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.), who earlier had insisted that their series of gutting amendments was intended to "save" the war on poverty from being abandoned.

On the final vote, 186 Democrats and 97 Republicans voted for the bill.

Opposed were 79 Republicans and 50 Democrats.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE presented its first annual Labor Human Rights award—a Ben Shahn lithograph of one of the Psalms—to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in New York. Left to right, Golda Meir, a member of Israel's parliament; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph; Ladies Garment Workers' Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, toastmaster at the award banquet; Meany and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

President Joins Tribute to Meany, Lauds Labor's Role in Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO president had fought "in good company" to achieve a higher minimum wage, a 40-hour work week, the right to organize, bargain and strike, the enactment of child labor laws, safer working conditions, and social security.

"But there is more to the story—much more," the President added. "George Meany . . . saw new battles to fight. He believed that what is good for America is good for labor . . . and that is why we honor him tonight."

Broadening the horizons of opportunity is a great challenge to Meany, the President declared. He said that the AFL-CIO president "understands that America's most urgent problems are also union problems, that civil rights, the rights of the poor, the rights of consumers, the rights of citizens to a pure and safe environment . . . all these constitute the human rights of Americans."

Sharing the speakers' platform with the President were Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Israel's Golda Meir, New York Mayor John V. Lindsay and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

Charles S. Zimmerman, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and former chairman of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, was toastmaster. Frederick O'Neal, president of Actors Equity Association, was dinner chairman. Nearly half the members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council were guests.

Accepting the Human Rights Award, presented by Zimmerman and JLC Executive Sec. Emanuel Muravchik, Meany said he was doing so because he considered it a recognition of the whole trade union movement. He used the opportunity to deliver a searing indictment of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Russian revolution.

"I am concerned," he said, "about developments in western Europe . . . people going to Moscow to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the death of social democracy and of the free trade union movement."

He blasted the USSR for its "insidious" techniques of controlling social, political and cultural life and called on his trade union audience "not to reject the commitments on which the American labor movement has based its efforts to bring about a better way of life for all people." He said:

"We in this country seek no rapprochement. The American trade union movement stands for the dignity of the human being, for education, for full voting rights, for civil rights for all Americans and people everywhere, and for better living standards."

Randolph paid tribute to Pres. Johnson for his "magnificent contributions" to the battle for civil rights, the war against poverty and for social justice. He deplored the escalation of racial violence and demonstrations against the war in Viet Nam.

"These eruptions pose a threat to the safety of our cities, our states and our nation," he declared.

He called black power "a step backward to degradation and segregation," adding that those who advocate black power or white supremacy become their own "grave diggers."

Wirtz pointed to a "tradition of leadership leading from Samuel Gompers to William Green to George Meany," and held that a "partnership" of labor and government has brought about progress for all Americans.

Mrs. Meir praised Meany for his efforts in behalf of the free labor movement throughout the world and especially in behalf of Israel.

Mayor Lindsay declared that "our country, this city and our community has been better off because of the work of this man."

11-18-67

Congress Votes Step-Up In Air Pollution Control

Congress voted final approval of a major expansion of federal state programs to combat air pollution—a high-priority legislative goal of the Administration and the AFL-CIO.

It sent to the White House a "Clean Air Act," authorizing $428 million in federal pollution control and research funds over a three-year period.

Congress didn't give the federal government the first-level authority to set pollution control standards which the AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly urged earlier this year. But it did authorize the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to step in and do the job if the states fail to act.

The bill also empowers the federal government to seek emergency court injunctions to shut down sources of pollution which create a "substantial" health hazard. Under this authority, the government could even bar auto traffic as well as close down smokestacks during a smog emergency.

The Senate accepted the lower dollar ceiling in the House bill—$272 million less than the Senate had voted. However, if the full amount authorized should actually be appropriated—which is far from certain—it would be a fivefold increase over the total federal spending on air pollution control during the past three years.

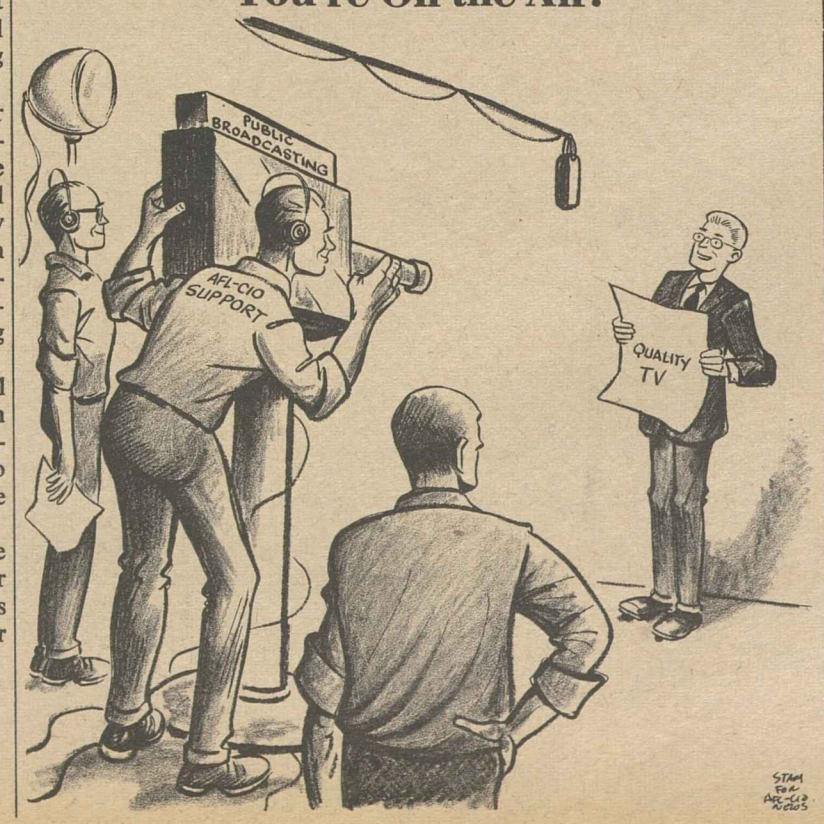
The bill provides for regional airshed approaches to pollution control standards, with federal authority to set up commissions to regulate problem regions where the states did not act.

It earmarks $125 million in the first two years of the program for research to determine which fuels or pollutants are most to blame for dirty air.

California won its battle to continue to insist on higher automobile pollution controls than the federal government imposes nationwide.

The state pioneered in compelling auto manufacturers to put special pollution control devices on all cars sold in the state. The first bill brought to the House floor would have made the federal standards binding on all states. But with rare, bipartisan unanimity, California's congressional delegation won the right to impose tougher standards so that auto-choked freeways will be less likely to mean smog-choked cities.

You're On the Air!



Full Aid Pledged to Copper Strikers

AFL-CIO News

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15% Social Security Boost Wins by Big Senate Margin

Copper Probe Asked:

Strike Assistance Given Top Priority

By Eugene A. Kelly

Twenty-two unions representing striking copper workers rallied the labor movement to give "generous financial support" to the 60,000 strikers and pledged that "we will not permit the strikers to be starved out."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told representatives of the unions at a Washington, D. C. meeting that he will give the plight of the strikers "first priority" at the Executive Council meeting Dec. 6 and the convention that follows in Bal Harbour, Fla.

The conferees met as the strike against eight copper firms entered its fifth month without any meaningful move by the employers to seek contract settlements.

By unanimous vote, the meeting urged the U.S. Dept. of Justice to "launch an immediate investigation of the domestic and international manipulations of these companies that are the root cause of their refusal to bargain."

It also called on the National Labor Relations Board to speed up its efforts to end the "intransigent refusal" of the companies to bargain in good faith.

"We solicit the generous financial support of other affiliated unions of the AFL-CIO," the conference declared, "to a fund established in the headquarters of the AFL-CIO to insure the continued protection of the strikers and their families

(Continued on Page 8)

LBJ Prods Bills to Aid Consumers

Pres. Johnson prodded Congress to faster action on consumer legislation, including "the strongest possible meat inspection bill" and a "truth-in-lending" law urgently needed because "interest rates are going up every day" and "poor people pay the highest rates."

The President signed a bill creating a Product Safety Commission to report on hazardous products and complained that it was the first consumer bill to reach his desk this year.

"It ought to be the twelfth," he said sternly. "We need many others. We need them now. We ought to have had them already."

Johnson used the White

(Continued on Page 8)

AFL-CIO UNIONS will not permit the copper industry to starve its workers into submission, Federation Pres. George Meany and representatives of 22 affiliated unions agreed at a report meeting in Washington. Conferees declared that 60,000 copper strikers "need and deserve the wages, hours and conditions for which they are on strike." Shown left to right: A. C. Skinner and Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers; Meany and USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony.

Opposition Collapses:

Stronger Meat Bill Up for Senate Vote

The Senate moved toward passage of a strong, labor-backed meat inspection bill as opposition collapsed under a storm of public protest against an ineffective House-passed bill.

At issue is whether 9 billion pounds of meat sold each year without crossing state lines should carry the same guarantee of wholesomeness as the 51 billion pounds of federally-inspected meat sold in interstate commerce.

The Senate bill, the AFL-CIO said, would provide that guarantee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed it an "effective, common-sense measure" that could "put an end to the sale of tainted meat. It establishes strong federal standards that the states must match to maintain their jurisdiction over inspection procedures."

Such a federal-state partnership, Biemiller said, "can at long last relieve American families from the danger of poisoning at the meat counter."

The final version of the Senate bill was put together by Senators Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) and Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) who, during a weekend of intensive negotiations, combined key features of their separate bills.

They brought it before the Senate Agriculture Committee and won a unanimous endorsement.

As does the House bill, it provides matching funds to any state that sets up an effective meat inspection program up to federal standards.

It goes beyond the House bill in these key provisions:

- If a state does not set up an

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Hails Gains Over House Bill

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted 78-6 approval of a bill raising social security payments by at least 15 percent for the nearly 23 million persons receiving old age or survivors' benefits.

Those receiving the lowest benefits would get considerably bigger percentage increases under the Senate measure. The minimum would rise from $44 to $70 for a single worker—a 59 percent jump—and from $66 to $105 for an elderly couple.

The Senate also dropped most of the punitive public welfare restrictions which had been voted by the House and adopted an amendment which could lead to lower prices for prescription drugs.

In a key 58-22 vote, the Senate beat down a Republican motion to substitute the less generous, more restrictive House-passed bill for the labor and Administration-backed bill.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the Senate-passed bill "substantially better—in every important category—than the bill passed earlier by the House."

It has "a better benefit structure, sounder financing, more humanitarian welfare provisions, somewhat better medicare provisions and considerably improved medicaid."

The AFL-CIO is "particularly pleased that the Senate has restored Pres. Johnson's recommendations for increased social security benefits," Meany said.

(Continued on Page 8)

NLRB Asserts Coverage Over Private Hospitals

The National Labor Relations Board has asserted jurisdiction over private hospitals and nursing homes in the United States because of their "ever-increasing impact" on commerce and also because they are "intimately connected with the public health and welfare of the nation."

Reappraising a 1960 decision in the light of vastly expanded hospitalization insurance and the medicare program, the five-member NLRB agreed unanimously to order elections within 30 days at two private health care facilities—a hospital in Oroville, Calif., and a nursing home in Wheaton, Md., a Washington suburb.

The board granted petitions for representation elections by Building Service Employes Local 22 among 125 nonprofessional employes of the Medical Center Hospital in Oroville, and State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1 among 41 workers at the University Nursing Home, Inc., Wheaton.

The AFL-CIO filed briefs supporting the NLRB's finding, which was opposed by employer organizations.

Times have changed, the board declared, since its 1960 decision declining to permit an election among employes of the Flatbush General Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Continued on Page 2)

Runaway U.S. Plants 'Mushroom' in Mexico

A sharp increase in the number of U.S. firms jumping the Mexican border to exploit low wages for greater profits has been reported by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

Goldfinger said the "mushrooming" problem of border-jumping runaway industries is a cause of "increasing concern" to the U.S. labor movement.

The AFL-CIO, he noted, has called on federal agencies to refuse assistance and advice to runaway operations that result in the loss of jobs by U.S. workers.

Goldfinger's statement called attention to recent reports that U.S. firms are setting up operations across the border in ever-expanding numbers.

In April 1967, the Labor Dept. listed 33 U.S. firms operating in Mexico. A recent New York Times article said more than 70 are now there. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research suggested that the figure may exceed 100.

(Continued on Page 3)

New Deadline Set by UAW in Chrysler Talks

Detroit — The Auto Workers sanctioned two new strikes and set a new deadline—Nov. 26—for settlement of national contract terms for 8,000 white collar workers at Chrysler Corp. offices.

The Chrysler deadline was put back five days because of the death of Valentine Reuther, father of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in Wheeling, W.Va. The elder Reuther, 86, was a past president of the Ohio Valley Trades & Labor Assembly.

Eight plants of Deere & Co. were struck Nov. 17 when management refused to match the pattern won by UAW at Caterpillar Tractor Co., farm equipment maker. Most of the 20,000 strikers are in the Peoria, Ill. area.

The 54 tool and die shops represented by the Detroit Tooling Association closed down Nov. 20 when a local representing 5,500 employes rejected an offer the union called "'shocking and grossly inadequate."

Still to be settled are contracts with Allis-Chalmers, Massey-Ferguson, Oliver and Intl. Harvester, other farm equipment makers.

The UAW won a three-year contract for 95,000 Chrysler production and maintenance workers Nov. 7. The pact has been approved by vote of affected locals—by a margin of 70 percent among production workers, 55 percent among skilled trades workers, with two locals still to vote.

Most Chrysler workers have been recalled but full production cannot resume until agreements at the local plant level are concluded. The union won a settlement similar to the Ford Motor Co. agreement but still must win terms that will meet the approval of clerical and engineering workers on national and local issues. Negotiations are continuing on all unsettled issues.

A feature of the Chrysler settlement was a provision that will bring Canadian workers up to the U.S. pay level over a span of 2.5 years. In Windsor, Ont., UAW Local 444, with 10,000 Chrysler workers as members, voted to accept the parity formula and to extend the deadline on other issues to next Jan. 15.

The UAW said it is preparing to intensify bargaining with General Motors Corp., largest of the auto firms employing 400,000 members of the union in the U.S.

AIR LINE STEWARDESSES backed by their union, Transport Workers Local 505, picketed Pan American Airways at San Francisco Airport after it took away a stewardess's credit card for wearing a mini-skirt on an off-duty flight. After this single demonstration, Pan Am quickly gave the girl back her card and decided not to interfere with stewardesses in their off-duty dress.

Strengthened Meat Bill Gains Support in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

effective program within two years, federal meat inspection will be extended to all plants in that state.

- Without waiting for the two-year period, the federal government can close down any plant that constitutes a health hazard and seize and destroy any unwholesome meat.
- Any governor may immediately extend federal meat inspection to all plants in his state instead of setting up a separate state inspection program.
- Even after a state inspection program is established, the federal government would make periodic inspections to assure that the program is being adequately enforced.
- State standards must be "at least equal to" those of the federal meat inspection service.

The Montoya-Mondale bill received a quick endorsement from the Meat Cutters, which termed it "strong, effective protection to safeguard the health of consumers and meat industry workers." Betty Furness, Pres. Johnson's consumer affairs assistant, said "It has my fullest support." She said it "will assure the nation's housewives that the meat they serve their families will be pure."

Industry Maneuvers

The meat industry lobby, rolling with the punch, decided against a frontal attack on the Senate bill. The American Meat Institute, the leading industry spokesman, had initially opposed any further inspection of meat. Then it backed the House bill in order to stave off legislation extending federal meat inspection to larger plants within a single state. When it became apparent that the Senate would insist on a stronger bill, it endorsed the original Montoya proposal. And finally it said the strengthened Montoya-Mondale bill was acceptable if it could be modified to take care of some "problem areas."

The Senate Agriculture Committee made a minor change in the bill, but rejected any major modification.

Conference Next

After Senate passage, the next move would be up to a House-Senate conference committee—and to the House. The House rejected full federal inspection on a non-record vote with heavy absenteeism. Supporters of a strong bill have expressed confidence that the Senate bill would win House approval on a roll call vote.

Newspapers throughout the nation and television programs, including the new Public Broadcasting Laboratory, have brought to millions of housewives dramatic exposes of unwholesome meat being processed in filthy plants—the same type of conditions which led to passage of the federal meat inspection law 60 years ago.

NLRB Asserts Coverage Over Private Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

In its Oroville ruling the NLRB relates that the employer argued that the operations of private hospitals in general have an insufficient impact on commerce to warrant a change. The board disagreed, citing these reasons:

- While all hospitals are primarily humanitarian institutions, operationally they are a multi-billion dollar complex comprising one of the nation's largest industries.
- Registered nurses, dietitians and therapists must be recruited from all parts of the country.
- Purchases of supplies and equipment "clearly have a substantial impact" on interstate commerce.
- As of 1965, more than 970 private hospitals had gross revenues of $551 million. More than 18,000 private nursing homes had 835,000 beds and gross national expenditures of $1.2 billion—an increase of 754 percent since 1950.

The NLRB also cited the "financial impact of billions of consumer dollars expended by millions of Americans for health protection and care."

The national medicare program had a first-year operating budget in excess of $2 billion, said the board, adding that at the end of 1964, 79.2 percent of the U.S. civilian population was enrolled for health care benefits in Blue Cross and other hospital care programs.

Cited also were the "numerous public health and welfare enactments" of Congress, financed by public funds. They have a major impact on commerce, the board said, and "we believe that the public interest would be served by making available the orderly and peaceful procedures" of the labor act.

Presidential Task Force:

Health Panel Asks Sweeping Reforms

A Presidential task force—whose 15 members include eight doctors—has recommended sweeping reforms in health care, medical schools, hospitals, health insurers and in the licensing of physicians.

Unless changes are made, "a crisis in American health care" will worsen with citizens getting less and less satisfactory care at higher and higher costs, the National Advisory Commission on Health warned.

The commission, named by Pres. Johnson, has studied the state of the nation's health services since May 1966. In addition to the eight doctors, it has three representatives from business, three from education and one from labor—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is president of the Communications Workers.

The report submitted to the President by the commission recommended more than 50 major changes in the nation's health care system.

The need for added federal funds was evident throughout the proposals—with more money urged to assist medical schools, medical students, health research, hospitals and special programs for "disadvantaged".

In accepting the report, the President said he would ask every department of government concerned with health care to evaluate the recommendations and report back to him with full comment on them.

Commission Chairman J. Irwin Miller, board chairman of Cummins Engine Co., Columbus, Ind. at a briefing on the report, said that until the present decade the nation has had tough problems to face in improving health care.

But "from here on out," he added, "we probably have catastrophes to prevent."

Symptoms of the health care "crisis," the commission said, are long waits to see a doctor, hurried impersonal attention once the patient is seen, obsolete hospitals in major cities and costs rising so "sharply" that "they already prohibit care for some and create major financial burdens for many more."

It also hit the "uneven distribution of care," as indicated by health statistics of the rural poor, urban ghetto dwellers and migrant workers—statistics that it said resemble "those of a developing country."

Among the commission's major recommendations were:

- Highest priority for improving the health care for the poor and needy. Government and private programs in this area should be "markedly expanded with recognition of the problems of this segment of the population," the commission said.
- Revisions in government medicare and medicaid payment arrangements to provide economic incentives for more efficient operations by hospitals and other health-care institutions, and greater penalties for those that waste federal funds.
- A firm requirement by government programs that local groups of doctors review charges and treatment methods to prevent "bill padding," unnecessary services or low-quality care.
- A system of review boards that also would subject physicians to periodic examinations to qualify them for relicensing. Doctors would be required to continue their education to pass the tests.

OPEIU Blasts Phony Raid by Liquor Agents

New York—Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office & Professional Employes told a news conference here that California state liquor agents and the Hayward, Calif., police staged a raid on a union organizing meeting in Hayward. Coughlin demanded a "full personal investigation" by Gov. Ronald Reagan and the mayor of Hayward.

Coughlin said he was informed that six agents from the California Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and the Hayward Police Dept. interrupted a union-called conference at the Doric Motel in Hayward.

The uninvited guests said they were acting on an anonymous telephoned complaint that liquor was to be served at the meeting to minors, Coughlin said. He reported that the raiders went from table to table, checking identifications and ages against a list of union members and "sniffing every glass on the tables."

"Finding no shred of evidence to support the alleged complaint, the officers apologized and left," Coughlin told newsmen.

The raid, he said, highlighted a management-inspired anti-union campaign that continued until the day of a National Labor Relations Board election among employes of Associated Films, a film distributing agency. The union won, 13-5, Coughlin reported.

THE TRADE UNION situation in Israel is the topic under discussion between Aharon Becker, secretary-general of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor (right), AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Israeli Ambassador Avraham Harman at a luncheon given by the AFL-CIO for Becker during his visit to the U.S.

'First Priority':

Labor Pledges Help To Copper Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

from suffering." **(Text of Statement, Page 4.)**

The conferees announced that simultaneous support rallies will be held Nov. 29 in Butte, Mont., Tucson, Ariz., Cleveland, O., Perth Amboy, N. J., Waterbury, Conn., El Paso, Tex., and Nov. 30 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

"The copper strikers need and deserve the wages, hours and conditions for which they are on strike," the conference participants said. "The labor movement is determined that they shall have the victory they so rightly deserve."

Meany called the meeting after federal mediators reported no progress in several efforts to get management and labor back into meaningful negotiations.

Since July 15, he told the conference, members of unions in the nonferrous metals industry have been on strike "for a fair costract, providing reasonable wages and working conditions."

The strike was "provoked and perpetuated by major employers whose aims have little to do with the terms of the labor contract," Meany said. The conferees charged in their statement that the employers want to:

- Exhaust surplus copper supplies in order to create an artificial crisis and bring governmental action "adverse to the interests of the strikers."
- Create a "sellers' market" that will "permit substantial copper price increases when production is resumed."
- Destroy the effectiveness of collective bargaining in the industry by refusing to bargain "on any terms but their own."
- Starve the strikers into submission on the cynical pretext of "fighting inflation" and "curbing union power."

The employer campaign is having extreme economic dislocation in a dozen states, the statement reported. American consumers of copper have been compelled to buy foreign copper at more than 60 cents a pound—22 cents above the U.S. price. The future of the industry, the conferees said, has been endangered by accelerated efforts to find substitutes for copper and brass.

The union representatives declared that the "most obvious evidence that this strike was provoked for ulterior motives is the profit position of the companies." Few if any industries, the statement observed, can match their record in profits per employe, yet "the industry for years has held to 19th Century bargaining policies and a 19th Century outlook" on wages and other worker benefits.

"The labor movement will not allow the campaign of these companies to succeed," the conferees said. "We will not permit the strikers to be starved out. We are determined to expose the facts and bring this struggle to a swift and successful conclusion."

The conference urged all union members to join copper strikers at the rallies set for Nov. 29 and 30 "to demonstrate labor's solidarity and support."

Signing the statement, besides Meany, were Pres. I. W. Abel, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, A. C. Skinner, Orville Larson, Bernard Greenberg, Irving Dichter and Otis Brubaker of the Steelworkers; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman and Russ Williams of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers; Pres. John H. Lyons and John McKean of the Iron Workers; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers; Pres. H. E. Gilbert and Vice Pres. E. J. Brehaney of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; Pres. P. L. Siemiller, and Bob Lease of the Machinists; Pres. Howard Coughlin, Office & Professional Employes; Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and S. E. Monti of the Auto Workers; Sec.-Treas. George Collins, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Also Bryce P. Holcomb of the Painters, James DeBella of the Mechanics Educational Society, Harold G. Buoy of the Boilermakers, Organizational Dir. Lou Rhodes, Carpenters; Vice Pres. Irwin L. Barney, Railway Carmen; Vice Pres. S. S. Soros, Chemical Workers; Pres. John Frankevich, IUE Local 404; Jack T. Conway and Richard T. Leonard, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Other affiliates involved in the strike include the Laborers, Sheet Metal Workers, Bricklayers, Molders, Blacksmiths, and Railroad Trainmen.

HIGH FASHIONS at budget prices were modeled for delegates, mostly women, to the northeastern states regional conference of the Office Employes in New York. Seated in background, left to right: OEIU Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks, OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin and Ben J. Cohan, manager, OEIU Local 153. All dresses and gowns displayed were made in union shops.

Industry Steps Up Border Jumping To Exploit Low Wages in Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

Most runaways go into Mexico under the Mexican government's National Frontier program, set up in 1961 but activated only two years ago, which gives them tariff-free privileges on imports (machinery, raw materials and semi-finished goods) provided they export their finished product.

The product is then shipped back into the U.S. under a tariff code that requires the producer to pay duty only on what is termed "value added," meaning the low-cost Mexican labor.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, urging Congress to amend the code to eliminate this advantage, warned that it is helping to destroy jobs of U.S. workers with no clear long-run benefits to Mexico's economy.

The program is tailor-made for a company to install only a part of its manufacturing process in Mexico—one that calls for hand work, unskilled or semi-skilled labor. Electronics, apparel, wood and furniture companies have been quick to take advantage.

Vision Letter, a publication widely circulated throughout Latin America, has noted that U.S. food processors also are crossing the border. It lists Heinz, Campbell's, Del Monte and Green Giant as "some major brand names with interests in Mexico."

The newsletter reported that U.S. plants in Mexico so far "represent an investment of about $8 million," with the figure steadily climbing. It cited as an example Transitron Electronic Corp. of Wakefield, Mass., which it said is about to open a new $1.5 million plant in Nuevo Laredo.

Among other U.S. firms known to have set up plants in Mexico are Litton Industries Inc., Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., Raytheon Co., Hughes Aircraft Co., Kayser-Roth Corp., Sarkes Tarzian Inc. and A. C. Nielsen Co., the TV-rating and marketing services company.

The Wall Street Journal reported that Nielsen has opened a plant in Nuevo Laredo to sort "cents off" coupons redeemed by large U.S. grocery chains. A Nielsen executive admitted that low wages are the company's reason for going there. The area's minimum wage is 23.50 pesos, or $1.88, a day.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said that in no instance has a runaway firm passed on lower costs to U.S. consumers in the form of lower prices. And they have shown no concern for severe unemployment on the U.S. side of the border.

The New York Times described how Alberti Food Products of Harlingen, Tex. has shifted part of its operation 25 miles south to Matamoros, Mexico. Women handling shrimp in Harlingen earn only about $1.40 an hour, but Alberti pays its women employes in Mexico just $2.08 a day.

A Meat Cutters official in Harlingen, Dagoberti Barrera, stated that the move has brought cutbacks in the Harlingen operations and that other food processors are using the runaway threat against the union in negotiations.

Although most attention has been given to runaways across the border from Texas, a number of firms are moving to locations adjacent to Arizona and California, as well.

The Mexican government's program is aimed at attracting U.S. companies to develop a 12.5-mile-wide border strip extending 1,600 miles from Texas to California, plus the state of Baja California.

Most of the runaway firms attempt to conceal their moves, and the U.S. government is aware only of those that seek its help or get publicity. The AFL-CIO has urged the U.S. to require registration by all of the runaways and has called on affiliates to collect information.

The secretiveness that the runaways engage in was underscored by a Wall Street Journal report that a California concern, Cal-Pacificao of Newport Beach, now negotiates with Mexico for U.S. firms "that would be embarrassed" to have their moves exposed.

California Judge Enjoins Reagan From Using Convicts for Harvest

San Francisco—Superior Court Judge Robert J. Drewes issued a preliminary injunction barring the assignment of convict labor by the state to harvest the crops of private growers.

The judge's action was hailed by State AFL-CIO Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts as a victory for both the state central labor body, which had brought suit for the injunction, and for California's "grossly underpaid farm workers."

The suit charged Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) with violating the state constitution when he authorized the use of some 300 state prison convicts to harvest figs and grapes in Merced and San Bernardino Counties.

Judge Drewes agreed with the AFL-CIO's contention that Reagan's authorization of the use of convicts to harvest private crops did not follow the rules of the work furlough program.

"It does not resemble a rehabilitation program in any important respect," the judge said.

Noting that the work furlough program is one that allows an inmate to work individually and "to enjoy his freedom during regular hours of work," Judge Drewes pointed out that the state's farm program for convicts "requires that the prisoner work as a member of a gang or crew . . . under guard and isolated" from other employes.

Moreover, the judge said: "The legislature has provided that prisoners may be required to perform labor on public works and ways and in the suppression of forest fires. They may also be required to work on parks and grounds under the control of park commissioners. These activities concern the public interest. Here the state owned neither the crops harvested nor the land upon which the work in question was performed, nor did it pay the workers. The interests of the growers are private, not public, and the work performed, therefore, was not done within the meaning of" the state constitution.

Commenting on the decision, Pitts said that in view of the express language of the constitution and the "blatant irregularities" in the Reagan administration's assignment of convict labor, "I don't see how the judge could have reached any other decision."

He added that, "hopefully . . . the court's decision may help awaken California's taxpayers to the realization that any time the state or federal government abets industry or agriculture in obtaining a cheap labor force—whether they are convicts, welfare recipients or aliens—the effect is to deny jobs at decent wages to thousands of other workers, with the upshot that many of those so disemployed wind up on the welfare rolls."

Although the ruling will have no immediate effect since the grape harvest is already concluded, Pitts said that a permanent injunction will be sought to prevent the use of state prison labor in all fields.

IUD Convention Set for Mar. 12-13

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will hold its seventh convention Mar. 12-13, 1968, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, IUD Executive Dir. Jack T. Conway announced.

Originally scheduled for Nov. 15-16, 1967, the convention was postponed because Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, also IUD president, was involved in contract negotiations in the auto industry.

The IUD executive board, which approved the change in convention dates, will meet Mar. 11, 1968.

AFL-CIO Gift Buys Medicine For Congolese

Kinshasha, Congo — America's citizens and its labor movement received tributes here in ceremonies marking the acceptance of medical supplies made available by a $1,000 AFL-CIO grant.

The supplies — including drugs, vaccines and antibiotics—were later sent to Bukavu to aid residents who suffered mistreatment from mercenaries. They recently invaded the town and held it for several weeks before being forced out.

The AFL-CIO made the grant through the African-American Labor Center, which seeks to aid African free trade unions, and the medical supplies were distributed through the National Union of Congolese Labor (UNTC).

UNTC Sec. Gen. Andre Boboliko described the gift as an example of the "generosity" of the American people "and their concern" for the establishment of a stable, representative government in the Congo.

On hand for the presentation ceremony were top officials of the Congolese government and U.S. Ambassador Herbert H. McBride.

Copper Strike Support

SINCE MID-JULY, 60,000 members of 22 AFL-CIO unions in the non-ferrous metals industry have been on strike for a fair contract, providing reasonable wages and working conditions.

This is a strike provoked and perpetuated by major employers whose aims have little to do with the terms of the labor contract.

They are seeking to:

- Exhaust surplus copper supplies in order to create an artificial crisis and bring governmental action adverse to the interests of the strikers.
- Create a "seller's market" that will permit substantial copper price increases when production is resumed.
- Destroy the effectiveness of collective bargaining in the industry by refusing to bargain on any terms but their own.
- Starve the strikers into submission on the cynical pretext of "fighting inflation" and "curbing union power."

This employer campaign is having repercussions far beyond the hardships forced upon the workers.

Extreme economic dislocation has been caused in a dozen states where copper and brass production is an important segment of the total economy.

American consumers of copper have been compelled to buy the metal overseas at more than 60 cents a pound.

Industrial research has been accelerated to find substitutes for copper and brass, threatening the future of the industry.

The most obvious evidence that this strike was provoked for ulterior motives is the profit position of the companies. Few if any industries in America can match their record in profits per employe. Yet the industry for years has held to 19th Century bargaining policies and a 19th Century outlook with respect to wages and other worker benefits.

The labor movement will not allow the campaign of these companies to succeed. We will not permit the strikers to be starved out. We are determined to expose the facts and bring this struggle to a swift and successful conclusion.

Therefore the undersigned representatives of the unions involved, with the complete backing of the AFL-CIO, join in the following declaration:

1. We call upon the National Labor Relations Board to speed up action to end the intransigent refusal of these companies to bargain in good faith with our unions.

2. We call upon the Dept. of Justice to launch an immediate investigation of the domestic and international manipulations of these companies that are the root cause of their refusal to bargain.

3. We solicit the generous financial support of other affiliated unions of the AFL-CIO to a fund, established in the headquarters of the AFL-CIO, to insure the continued protection of the 60,000 strikers and their families from suffering. This campaign will be a matter of first priority at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting on Dec. 6, 1967.

4. We will give impetus to these objectives and formulate such further steps as may be appropriate at simultaneous rallies on Nov. 29 in these cities: Butte, Mont.; Tucson, Ariz.; Cleveland, O.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Waterbury, Conn.; El Paso, Tex.; and on Nov. 30, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

We urge all the union members in these areas to join the strikers at these rallies to demonstrate labor's solidarity and support.

The copper strikers need and deserve the wages, hours and conditions for which they are on strike. The labor movement is determined that they shall have the victory they so rightly deserve.

—Statement signed by unions representing copper workers in the fifth month of a strike in the non-ferrous metals industry.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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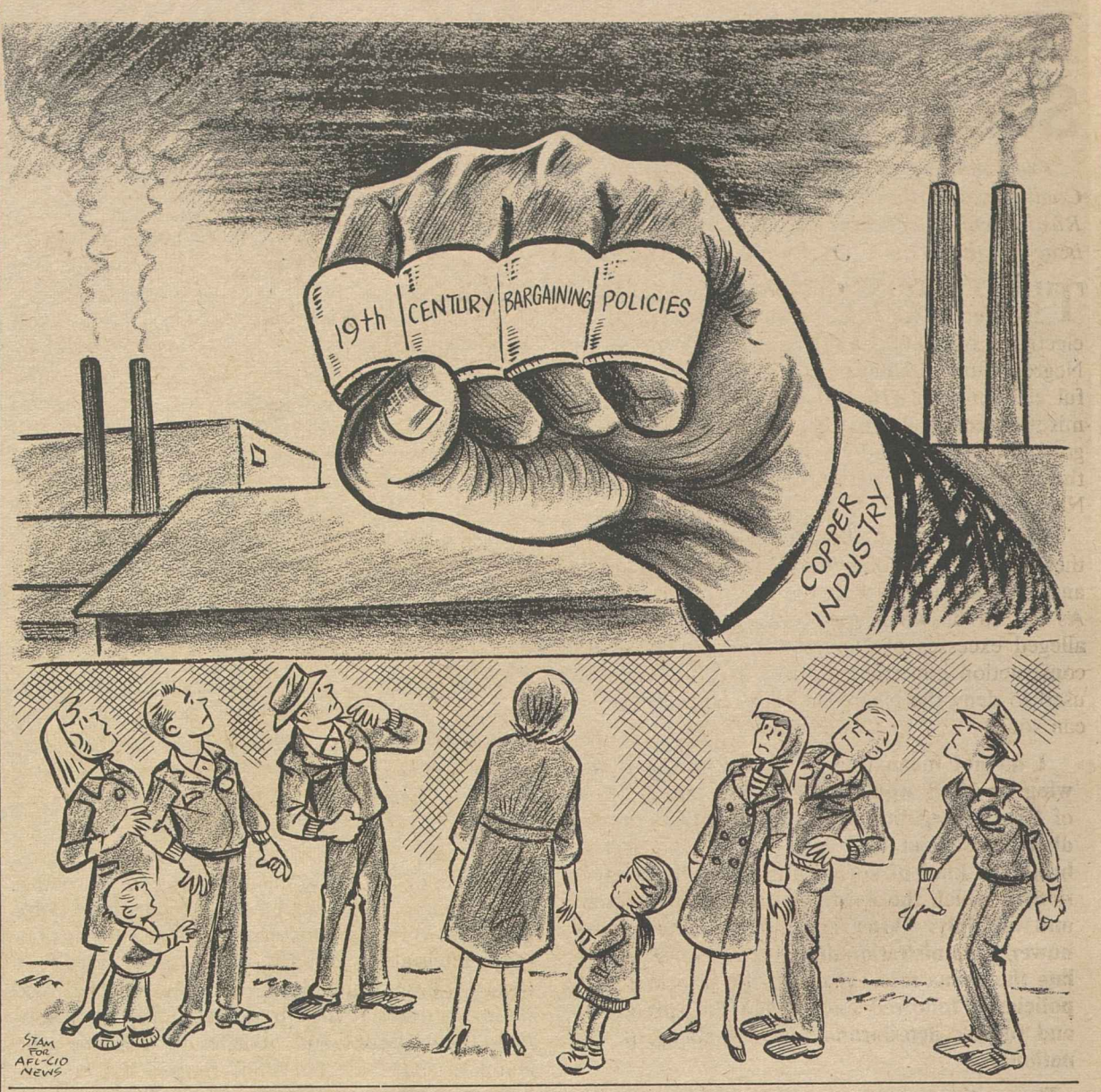
Brass Knuckles



Cites Dictatorial Controls:

Meany Assails New Contacts With Soviet State-Run 'Unions'

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Jewish Labor Committee in New York.

WITHIN THE LAST FEW MONTHS, our West European trade union friends, who call themselves democratic socialists and who are associated with us in the international trade union movement, have succumbed to a tremendous propaganda campaign, and they've now adopted a policy of what they call rapprochement with the so-called unions of the Soviet bloc.

These people consider themselves Social Democrats and trade unionists—but they've gone to Moscow to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the death of social democracy and the free trade union movement in Russia.

Our position is that we don't want any contacts with these state-controlled "unions," or any other so-called unions that are not controlled by the workers.

Let's look at this thing they call the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. Like all so-called unions in dictatorial countries, it is an instrument of the state. It's exactly the same in its makeup as was the German Labor Front set up by Hitler after he destroyed the free trade unions of Germany. They exercise rigid control over every phase of workers' lives, for the sole purpose of increasing production for the state.

The official duties listed by the so-called Soviet trade unions state that they are charged with insuring application of centrally fixed work norms and in carrying out industrial regulations. That's their job.

What does this mean? It means to speed up production, but the so-called union has nothing to do with setting the work norm; that's done for them by the CPSU—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Then there is the State Planning Commission controlled by the Communist Party, which controls the national wage fund. So the unions have no problems about setting wages—that, too, is done for them by the Communist Party. But they do supervise the application of the wage arrangements that already have been made for them. Then they are assigned the task of administering certain public social services, and allocating the distribution of certain social benefits. This, of course, gives the government a very powerful weapon for securing what they call "workers' cooperation."

Elections, too, are very much simplified for the workers in the Soviet Union. Here's a report from a woman who worked in one of the plants: "When we finished our shift, guards were posted at the exits to prevent the workers from going home. The name of the candidates to the committee presidium were hasitly read to us. Then followed the formality of the election. Two men, one after another, read from a prepared list the names of candidates to the committee. There was no discussion of the candidates, and each worker on his way out received a previously printed bulletin announcing the results of the election." (Sovetskaya Rossiya, Apr. 18, 1965.)

ON THE QUESTION of leadership, too, matters are very simple. Just a short time ago, the so-called unions got a new leader. He is a man by the name of Alexander Shelepin. He was appointed to the post by the political committee of the Soviet Communist Party; his name was presented to the "Soviet Council of Trade Unions," and he thus became their leader! They didn't have to worry about finding a leader—the leader was given to them by the party.

His qualifications? He was political officer in the Red Army during the war against Finland in 1939-40. His most recent job, from which he moved over to the trade union post, was the head of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. And it was only about 2.5 years ago that he led a delegation of 12 top military and espionage officers to Cairo, to prepare Nasser for the big aggressive military mobilization by the Arab rulers against Israel. And you know how the Israelis answered all that.

After 50 years of Soviet rule—and they've had some improvements in that time—the official allotment for housing in urban areas is limited to 70 square feet per person, which means that a man and wife and two children must confine their living space to a 20 by 15 room; or if they are a childless couple, there are two couples in that same sized room.

As to the purchasing power of the people there today: they spend 60 percent of their wages for food, compared with 30 to 35 percent in the West.

What about the program and principles of this so-called trade union movement? This, too, is very simple: they don't have any principles, they don't have any program. The CPSU takes care of all that, too. It lays down the orders and the program, and the "union" carries them out.

Nation's Destiny at Stake:

Negro, Liberal, Labor Alliance Seen Crucial to 1968 Election

The following is excerpted from "The Liberal Coalition and the 1968 Elections" by Bayard Rustin which appears in the November 1967 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1968 may prove to be as crucial for the national destiny as the elections of 1860, 1876 and 1932. For the Negro, 1968 threatens the repetition of the fateful election of 1876 and the infamous Compromise of the following year—when the federal government removed its remaining troops from the South and the nation turned its back on the Negro.

The parallels are disconcerting. As in 1876, there is today among many whites a weariness and disillusionment with the cause of the Negro. As in 1876, when the conservatives exploited alleged excesses of Negro politicians in the Reconstruction governments, so today the riots are used to deny the Negro an equal place in American society.

I do not mean that a victory of the rightwing in 1968 would lead to the reimposition of legal segregation and discrimination, or the disfranchisement of Negro voters. But it can bring the kind of social and economic stagnation in which the existing problems will fester and multiply. After all, although the Eisenhower Administration did not consciously legislate the slums into existence, the priorities and policies it followed encouraged the spread of, and further deterioration in, the slums of the nation.

The nation simply cannot afford—and the Negro and labor least of all—a return to conservative rule, even in its cleaned-up, well-dressed, broad-grinned Madison Avenue varieties. We cannot afford four years of substituting cliches about the genius of private enterprise for intelligent and vigorous public policy. We cannot afford four years of rhetoric about states' rights—North and South—in place of massive federal action.

This prospect can—and must—be averted. Just as we possess enormous technological resources for social progress, so do we possess potentially overwhelming political resources for advancement. We have a powerful labor movement, the largest organized social force in the country. It has acquired increasing experience and sophistication in political and economic action in the past generation. It is on the verge of even greater growth, particularly in the South.

We have in the 10 percent of the population represented by the Negro people another consistent force for social reform. In the urban centers, the Negro vote has proven decisive in important contests. And in the South, where Negro voting is on the rise and dramatic political shifts have taken place, the power of the Dixiecrats can now be undermined at its source.

We have seen a resurgence of liberalism in the middle classes among professional, technical and academic people. Many religious groups have displayed an awareness of social problems and the need for solving them such as we have not seen in a very long time.

But as powerful as the liberal forces can be, a number of factors have contributed to delaying or weakening the union among them that is indispensable for a sure—and even easy—victory for all of us.

The first factor is the Viet Nam war. The tragedy here is not that there are disagreements over the purposes and conduct of the war, for such disagreements are inevitable in so complex a war. It is, rather, that the disagreements threaten to weaken the liberal coalition in its struggle for domestic progress. Thus, instead of resisting conservative efforts to use the war as an excuse for cutting back the war on poverty, many liberals are fighting among themselves and with the labor movement.

THE SECOND FACTOR WEAKENING our coalition grows out of the riots, the disunity within the civil rights movement and the white backlash.

The divisions within the civil rights movement are irreconcilable. They cannot, should not and must not be glossed over, patched up or concealed in the interest of preserving the facade of unity. Some important disagreements existed all along, but they did not challenge the fundamental principles on which the movement was based—democracy, integration, opposition to racism in all its form. These principles are today rejected and their advocates reviled by a fresh crop of adventurist demagogues and apostles of violence who claim to speak for the black masses but consistently demonstrate their inability to attract or organize mass support. For such support they substitute intimidation, sensationalism and authoritarian political styles. And, in making this substitution, they have the full cooperation of the mass media.

Throughout the Negro's struggle, the labor and liberal forces have been obvious and natural allies: the enemies of one have traditionally been the enemies of the other. Now that the Negro's struggle for legal and constitutional rights has largely been won, and his attention has turned toward social and economic equality, his alliance with the labor movement becomes more crucial. For while he finds that many groups in society are prepared to support his constitutional right, the labor and liberal movements are preeminent among those who believe that he has a right to a job, good pay, a decent home, quality education and the other good things in life.

And so the nation moves toward 1968, a year of historic importance, in a mood of confusion, unrest and uncertainty. Exploiting Viet Nam and the Negro's agony, the rightwing prepares to launch a comeback. If successful, it will profoundly alter the direction of American politics and most grievously set back the Negro. What it has neither talent nor power to do is to resolve the fundamental problems in American society. It can only prolong and exacerbate them; it can only twist the country out of shape.

Civil Action Unit Set Up:

Education In Democratic Way Major Task Facing Viet Labor

LEADERS OF THE South Vietnamese labor movement are fully supporting the newly-elected Saigon government but fear that unless the people are brought to a better understanding of democracy the next election will go Communist, a top American trade unionist reported on a network radio interview.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, a member of the delegation which accompanied Vice Pres. Humphrey to the Saigon inauguration, said the trip made him "more keenly aware" of the stakes in Viet Nam and of the country's needs.

Appearing on Labor News Conference on the Mutual Radio Network, Suffridge said that his several meetings with Tran Quoc Buu, president of the Confederation of Vietnamese Trade Unions, convinced him "that this war can't be just filed away and forgotten." While the South Vietnamese feel they have made "great progress," he found, there is general agreement that education and participation in the democratic process is of more immediate importance than economic gains.

"In other words, to practice the art of sublimation," he explained, "so that the people will choose their government and occupy themselves with the operations of their government and their unions, and therefore, not be such easy prey to communism."

Suffridge said the CVT has set up a Dept. for Civil Action to aid that effort, and recognize it as "the biggest job they have in the next year or two, far beyond that of organizing the unorganized and negotiating contracts."

HE SAID that the strong backing Pres. Johnson has from the labor movement in this country stems from "an understanding that this Administration has done more for the working people—organized and unorganized alike—than any other Administration we have ever known." And, he added, that support applies to foreign as well as domestic policies.

Reporters questioning Suffridge on the public affairs program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Alexander Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHAT WITH THE RIOTS last summer, disputes over foreign policy, predictions about inflation, the unrest among college students, there are moments when the average American must wonder if the whole country isn't going to the dogs at a monumental rate. But, is it really?

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz is one who doesn't think so. In fact he took strong exception to the doom and gloom boys in a recent speech before the Eleventh Annual Honor Awards Ceremony of the U.S. Information Agency.

At a time when pessimism about almost everything fills the newspapers, Wirtz made a number of valid points in his "oh-come-now-things-aren't-half-as-bad-as-they-seem" address.

He spoke mostly about developments in the job and economic fields as they have taken place since the beginning of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration in 1961—a year when the country was not exactly flourishing.

Here is what Wirtz pointed to:

● There are 9 million more jobs today than there were 80 months ago—this means more than 5,000 "more people going to work every working day than went to work the day before."

● A reduction in the seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate from almost 7 percent to about 4 percent.

● A reduction in the number of long-term unemployed. In 1961 there were 750,000 workers who had been jobless for 27 weeks or more. Now the number is down to 155,000.

● Ninety-eight out of every 100 married men, heads of families, are employed today. For the two who still have trouble finding a job, there were five in 1961.

● Average cash weekly earnings of manufacturing workers have increased from $89 to $117 and while prices have gone up cutting into buying power, "real" earnings are up 17 percent as compared with 1961. Purchasing power of all Americans is up 28 percent, almost three times as large as it was in the previous 80-month period.

● Minimum wages have gone up from $1 an hour to $1.40 and will go to $1.60 next February. More than 10 million additional workers have been brought under coverage.

WIRTZ COULD, of course, have gone on with the multitude of other accomplishments of the past six years, but he stuck pretty closely to his own bailiwick. He might have mentioned, for example, passage of medicare and medicaid which have revolutionized the medical care for the aged; improvements in social security which also are greatly helping this same group; the start on consumer protection with passage of the truth in packaging bill; the war on poverty which, whatever its shortcomings, has dramatized American concern for the poverty-stricken; a considerable tax reduction which even the proposed 10 percent surtax won't wipe out.

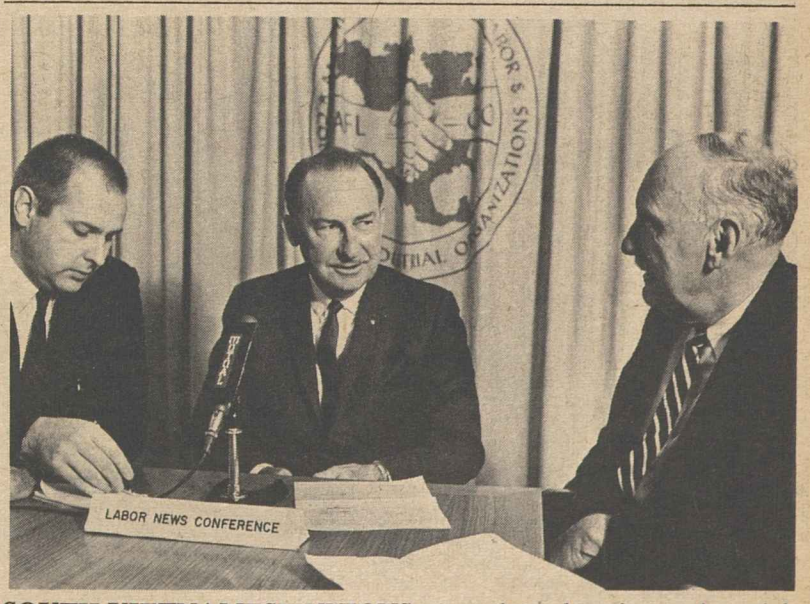
Wirtz admitted that his concept of what has gone on during the past six years might be considered too "glorified." He conceded that it left out riots and slums and draft card burnings and drugs and the "other 5 percent facts that get 95 percent of the publicity." Nevertheless, he contended that the goals ahead were more than worth fighting and struggling for.

It may well be said that the past year has been pretty much of a political bust as compared with what took place during the 89th Congress and even before it. And the chances are strong that next year will be no bargain in achievements as compared with the 89th.

But next year, too, carries with it a cure for its own problems—the 1968 elections which will give the American people a chance to determine whether they want to pick up once again the record of the 89th Congress and really put it into effect.

Wirtz called his speech: "Will the Real America Please Stand Up."

It will have that chance to stand up when it goes to the polls a year from now.



SOUTH VIETNAMESE UNIONS agree that education and participation in democratic processes has more immediate importance than economic gains, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge (center) said on Labor News Conference. Reporters William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News (left) and Alexander Uhl of Press Associates, Inc., questioned him on the public affairs radio program aired Tuesdays on the Mutual Network.

Rollcall on Cutting Poverty Program

Before passing the anti-poverty bill, the House on Nov. 15 voted 221-190 to cut $460 million from the budget for the program. As the AFL-CIO sees it, every congressman voting for the budget slash "was voting against an effective program to eradicate poverty."

Wrong votes (W) for the cut were cast by 148 Republicans and 73 Democrats. Right votes (R) against the cut were cast by 162 Democrats and 28 Republicans. Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) PW
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) PW
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Vacancy
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) PW
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) A
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) PR

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) PR
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) R

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Herlong (D) PW
5. Gurney (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) PW
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) PR
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Roudebush (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Cowger (R) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) R
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) A
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) A
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) PR
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) PR
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) A
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) A
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Jones (D) W

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) PW

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Cahill (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) W
AL Walker (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) W
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) PR
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Kupferman (R) R
18. Powell (D) (Not seated)
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Gardner (R) W
5. Galifianakis (D) R
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Kleppe (R) W

OHIO
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) R
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) PR
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) R
24. Lukens (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Smith (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) W
8. Everett (D) PW
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Pool (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Laird (R) A
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

Worker Delegates Win:

ILO to Consider Wage Floor Issue

Geneva—Worker delegates won a major victory when the Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body voted to place the questions of paid vacations and minimum wage-fixing machinery before the 1969 ILO conference.

Meeting at the UN specialized agency's headquarters here, the executive committee formed by worker, employer and government representatives voted 23-21, with two abstentions, to include the two points on the 1969 agenda.

The employers attempted to sidetrack the worker-proposed items, arguing that preparatory work on them would overload the ILO staff.

But a strong appeal by Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss leader of the workers' group, swung enough government delegates to carry the issue.

Other technical items to be examined by the 1969 conference when it meets in Geneva are labor inspection in agriculture, sickness insurance, youth employment and training programs geared to meeting the needs of the developing countries.

Strong endorsement of a report on automation and advanced technological change was voiced by U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl on behalf of the worker group.

Faupl, Machinists' international representative, praised the report for containing a "coordinated set of proposals for meeting the manpower, human and social problems arising out of automation and technology."

But the American worker recalled that some reservations on the report had been expressed by Al Hayes, retired IAM president, who was one of the experts called on by the ILO to prepare it.

Hayes, Faupl said, felt that the report failed in its recommendations "to underscore sufficiently the urgency of measures which must be taken" to eliminate unemployment caused by automation.

"We either share jointly the fruits of automation and jointly also its adversities, or else workers will be left to carry the burden alone," Faupl commented. "We are not prepared to accept this as a just policy in society today," he cautioned.

On the proposal of its committee on discrimination, the executive group also called for intensification of ILO efforts to promote equality of treatment and opportunity in employment irrespective of race, sex, religious convictions or related questions.

During the Governing Body sessions, a three-story annex to the ILO headquarters was formally inaugurated to replace one gutted by fire exactly a year ago. The event was hailed by worker, government and employer spokesmen as testifying to the ILO's ability to overcome adversity rapidly.

NABET Unit Set to Vote On ABC Pact

New York—The Broadcast Employes reached agreement with the American Broadcasting Co. on a new four-year contract and submitted it to membership referendum with a recommendation by union negotiators for acceptance.

Some 1,500 union members, on strike since Sept. 22, will return to their posts at 12:01 a.m. Nov. 25 if a majority votes to ratify. Union engineers and 20 other groups of workers started their walkout after rejecting as insufficient a company proposal covering employes of five ABC stations in Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

The second tentative settlement, reached with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, provides a first half-year wage increase of $14 for Group 2 engineers—the largest group of covered employes—and a wage scale ranging from $232 as of last Apr. 1 to $275 on Oct. 1, 1970, after successive wage hikes every six months.

Wage improvements for some 200 non-technicians will be applied on a percentage basis equivalent to the wage schedules of the engineers. They include film editors, writers, record librarians, traffic employes, telephone operators, makeup artists and other workers.

Other gains call for "locked in" schedules posted 24 hours in advance now, 48 hours in advance in 1970; Memorial Day as a new holiday in 1970 for a new total of eight; working hours reduced from 40 to 37.5 on Apr. 1, 1969, and to 36.25 a year later; and guaranteed sick leave in the third contract year.

A major union objective was guaranteed lunch time. ABC management agreed to let employes set their own lunch period—the outgrowth of a dispute at the last Bing Crosby golf tournament at Pebble Beach, Calif., where ABC members had to stage a walkout during an equipment breakdown to get their lunch, according to NABET.

During the strike, the union said, no NABET member dropped out or crossed the picket line.

AUTHOR-SCREENWRITER Budd Schulberg tells a California Labor Press Association meeting how he started a writers' workshop in the Watts area of Los Angeles, aided by Douglas House Foundation. The workshop has produced "From the Ashes," an anthology of poems, plays and prose by ghetto writers. Left to right, James T. Jackson, a workshop member; CLPA Sec.-Treas. Don Harris, Schulberg, CLPA Pres. Buck Harris, and Harry Dolan and Bob Hill, Douglas House director and business manager, respectively.

Open Housing Termed Labor Goal In Congress, Legislatures and Cities

Milwaukee, Wis.—Federal legislation that will halt discrimination in the sale and rental of housing "everywhere in America" is a key element in the AFL-CIO program, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared here.

But, until that goal is achieved, Biemiller emphasized, "we are for open housing anywhere we can get it and by whatever means we can get it—by state law or by local ordinance."

He spoke at an Equal Opportunity Day Luncheon, sponsored by the Milwaukee Urban League and attended by representatives of labor, management, education, religion and civic groups.

The Milwaukee luncheon had its counterparts in observances across the nation of Equal Opportunity Day, sponsored annually by the Urban League to mark the anniversary of Pres. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Nov. 19, 1861.

Biemiller noted that he still thinks of Milwaukee "as home." He once represented a district in Congress that includes a part of the city. Milwaukee recently has been the center of efforts to enact an open housing law.

Biemiller said he was speaking on the open housing issue "not only because it is so important, but because the position of the AFL-CIO often has been misunderstood and misrepresented."

He quoted from the housing resolution adopted by the 1965 AFL-CIO convention which stated that equal housing opportunity is "a key feature of labor's housing program."

The resolution also declared that "equal access, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, to every residential neighborhood . . . should be assured to every family in America."

Biemiller also described labor's efforts to secure equal opportunity for all citizens in other areas, particularly in guaranteeing the right to vote and attaining fair employment practices.

He said it is labor's "profound conviction that equal employment, in the fullest sense of the words, is an absolute prerequisite to the achievement of fully equal rights and opportunities in every other phase of American life."

This is a position that the AFL-CIO has restated "time after time and year after year," he added.

In another area, Biemiller pointed to AFL-CIO's efforts, in cooperation with the government and civil rights groups, to make apprenticeship programs available to Negroes and members of other minority groups.

There are "positive programs" in nearly all major cities to recruit Negro apprentices for skilled trades, he said, adding: "This is not just a matter of opening doors, it is a community effort to find applicants who will come through these doors."

At the same time, Biemiller stressed that Negroes cannot be placed in apprentice programs unless they make themselves available for this training and are willing to devote themselves to "hard learning" so they may gain necessary skills.

Improve Schools, Spur Integration, U.S. Education Commissioner Asks

Schools in large cities, particularly those in slums, must be improved in quality and desegregated simultaneously, U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe II told a national conference in Washington.

By contrast, Kenneth B. Clark, a Negro psychologist, recommended in a paper submitted to the three-day meeting that the emphasis be placed on improving the quality of segregated schools.

The conference, on race and education in the cities, was sponsored by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and attended by 500 representatives of school boards, civic groups, teachers, civil rights organizations, labor and management.

Included were delegates favoring giving integration top priority, those putting "compensatory programs" to improve slum schools first and those for pushing equally in both areas.

With such diverse attendance, the conference did not attempt to enact resolutions. However, it received numerous papers from urban specialists, educators and sociologists; held panel discussions and heard spirited floor debate.

AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter Davis served as co-chairman of a panel that discussed procedures and aims in setting up regional programs for school desegregation and equal educational opportunity.

He enumerated positive results achieved in school desegregation since the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision but added, "The fact that it is necessary to hold this conference proves the pace of integration has been too slow."

David Selden, assistant to the president of the American Federation of Teachers and Pres. Albert Shanker of Teachers Local 2, New York, were among those serving on panels.

Selden took part in a discussion of the teacher's role in an educational system and in improving educational equality. Shanker was on a panel that probed the school administrator's role in striving for the same objective.

Two recent government reports —"Equality of Educational Opportunity" published by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. and "Racial Isolation in the Public Schools" issued by the Civil Rights Commission—were a basis for the conference in that both dealt extensively with race-school problems.

Howe told the delegates, "I do not think that we have two alternatives. We must pursue both compensatory education and desegregated schools at the same time."

He cited four cities with double-barrelled programs — Pittsburgh, White Plains, N. Y., Evanston, Ill. and Berkeley, Calif. Each program is being helped by federal funds without being forced by any federal requirements, he pointed out.

Howe called upon local school boards and state education departments to provide desegregation leadership. He said the U.S. Education Office now has a division of equal educational opportunities, with 70 staff members, to help them.

While advocating "first emphasis" on quality education in slum areas, Clark said this effort "should be coordinated with a strategy and program for massive and realistic desegregation of entire school systems."

He also warned that anyone makes a mistake "to espouse either of these courses to the exclusion of the other."

Another conference speaker, Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, told a luncheon session, "We've got to stop the debate between quality education and integration." He stressed everyone should be for both.

He called for a coalition between minority groups, unions, students and educators to concentrate on getting badly-needed funds from Congress to improve schools in ghetto areas.

Valentine Reuther Dies at Age 86

Wheeling, W.Va. — Valentine Reuther, veteran trade union leader, died here at 86 after hospiltalization. He was the father of Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Two other sons, Victor and Roy, also are UAW officials. Other survivors include his wife, Anna; a son, Theodore, and a daughter, Mrs. Christine Richey.

Born in Germany, the elder Reuther came here as a youth and, after working in steel mills and coal mines, got a job in a Wheeling brewery and became active in the Brewery Workers. At 23 he was elected president of the Ohio Valley Trades & Labor Assembly of the former AFL.

When his sons were ready to work, Reuther advised them to "get in the labor movement" and help "build a better tomorrow for your fellow man," the UAW recalled in a message of sympathy.

Senate Passes 15% Social Security Hike

Meany Hails Gains As 'Down Payment'

(Continued from Page 1)

"We urge the conference committee to move speedily to an agreement that will give America's social security beneficiaries the protection they need and the entire American social welfare structure the strong base that our nation should have.

"While the AFL-CIO applauds the Senate action," Meany stressed, "we must insist that it is only a down payment on the kind of social security protection America should have. We will not cease fighting for improvement until we have reached that goal."

The House bill provided a 12.5 percent general increase and only a token improvement in minimum benefits. It also set a ceiling on the federal program of aid to dependent children and required mothers of small children to take jobs or job training or lose all welfare payments.

A House-Senate conference committee will have the assignment of reconciling the major differences between the two bills and both the House and the Senate will have to approve the final version before it becomes law.

Raises Wage Base

The Senate bill would pay for the social security improvements by raising the wage base on which employers and workers pay social security taxes. It would mean higher payments from higher-paid workers, but it would also mean that on retirement their social security benefits would be considerably higher than under present law.

Starting in 1968, the Senate bill would tax up to $8,000 of a worker's wage, as compared with $6,600 under present law and $7,600 in the House bill. While the House proposes to keep the wage base at $7,600, the Senate provides a two-step increase to $10,800 by 1972.

The Senate voted to allow persons over 65 to earn up to $2,400 a year without loss of social security benefits. This compares with $1,500 under present law and $1,680, effective in 1969, in the House bill. It also voted to let men have the privilege now limited to women of retiring at age 60 with a reduced benefit.

It eased the welfare restrictions by exempting from the compulsory work provisions mothers of pre-school children and specifying that mothers of children in school could only be required to take training or jobs during school hours.

The Senate also voted to require all 50 states and the District of Columbia to provide welfare assistance for dependent children, even when there is an unemployed father in the home. Twenty-three states and Washington, D.C., now prohibit aid to children when there is a "man in the house" and this rule has been blamed for encouraging desertions of families so that children can obtain welfare.

The fiercest Senate battle came over an amendment by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) to encourage prescription of drugs by less costly generic rather than brand names under the medicaid program.

Medicaid is the joint federal-state program which provides a broad range of medical services for low-income persons of all ages.

Long's amendment, bitterly fought by lobbyists for the drug industry, would instruct the goverment to test and grade all drugs and determine whether a lower-priced drug is as safe and effective as a higher-priced brand-name product.

If it is, government payments for drugs prescribed under the medicaid program would be limited to the price of the generic product. The list of drugs would be issued in 1970.

The proposal carried, 43-37, but faces a battle in the House-Senate conference.

Although the social security bill covers a number of welfare and medical assistance programs, only direct social security benefits are financed from the trust fund in which social security payroll taxes are deposited. The welfare programs are financed by general appropriations from the treasury.

In other developments, Pres. Johnson's proposed boost in the federal income tax—considered dead not long ago because of apparent firm opposition in the House Ways & Means Committee—moved back into the news following the devaluation of the British pound.

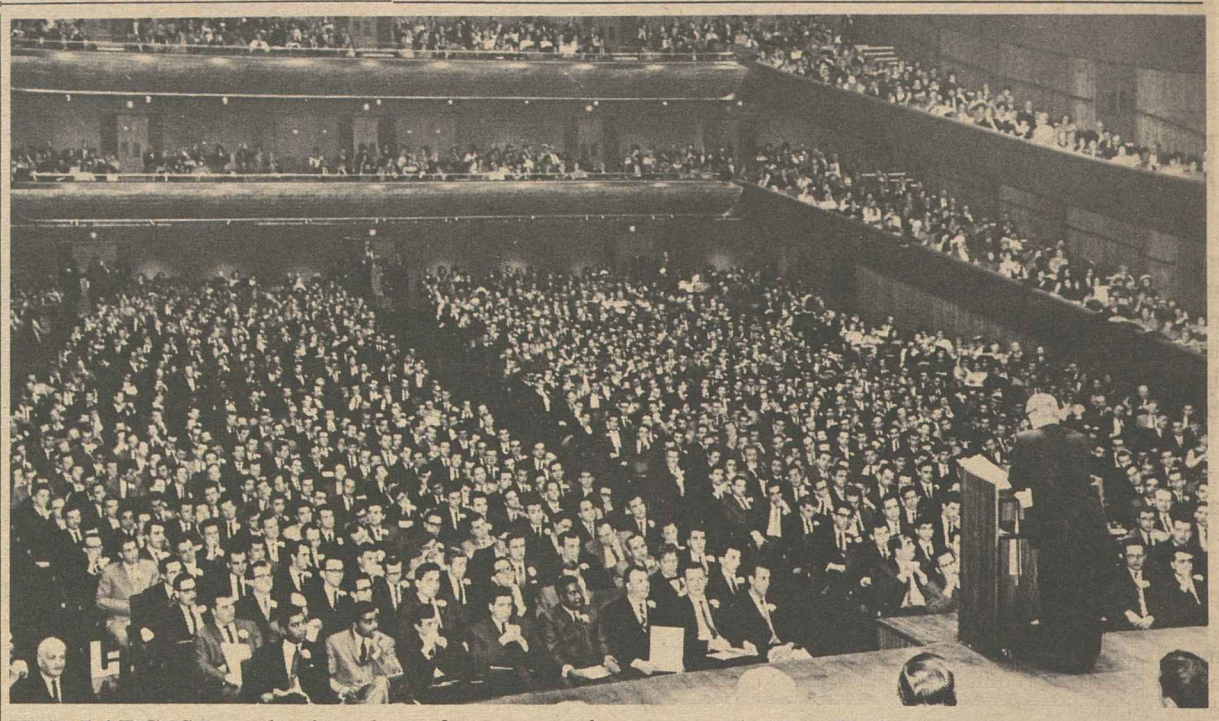
Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills summoned the committee into session Nov. 29 to hear top Administration officials argue the case for higher taxes and disclose plans for spending cuts.

Mills, along with most Republicans, had said earlier that government spending would have to be cut sharply before the House would consider a tax increase. He told newsmen that Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler had told him the Administration has a new proposal on spending cuts to present to the committee.

In a rare departure from its budget-cutting mood of recent months, the House voted down, 203-141, a motion to cut the authorization for the Peace Corps from $116 million to last year's ceiling of $105 million. The bill was then sent to the White House.

The House also approved a $589 million public health bill which includes $40 million for a rat control program over the next two years. A conference report clearing the bill for the White House, was adopted 347-3, without a trace of the heavy-handed mockery heard earlier this year when the House refused to even take up a rat control bill.

The economy bloc was in full control, however, when the House disregarded Pres. Johnson's warning that it was making a "serious mistake" and voted to trim foreign aid spending to $2.2 billion—the lowest figure in 20 years.



THE LARGEST graduating class of an apprentice program in New York State since formal apprentice training was established there in 1937 hears an address by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City AFL-CIO and business manager of Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The apprentices, 694 in all, are graduates of the program of the Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Industry of New York City.

First Grants Announced for Model Cities

Sixty-three cities have been chosen for the first federal grants under the model cities program and will draw up blueprints for rehabilitation of entire neighborhoods through an arsenal of federally-assisted programs.

One hundred and thirty other cities had their applications for planning grants rejected—largely because the $300 million Congress appropriated for the program was less than half the amount Pres. Johnson had requested.

They may have another chance next year, if the money is available.

The neighborhoods selected by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development for the first round of the program are in cities ranging in population from Pikeville, Ky., with 5,000 people, to New York with its 8 million.

HUD Sec. Robert C. Weaver said these neighborhoods "have an incredible diversity and complexity of problems."

He said nearly a third of the families in the neighborhoods selected have incomes under $3,000 a year. "A fourth live in substandard housing, and many more are overcrowded in deteriorating buildings. Unemployment is double the national level."

694 in Largest Class Of IBEW Apprentices

New York—Labor and management in this city's electrical industry pioneered in recruiting new workers regardless of race, creed or color, State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood told the largest class of electrical union apprentices in history at the 28th annual graduation here.

"Long before" the present nondiscrimination laws were enacted, the Joint Apprenticeship Committee representing Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and 618 contractors agreed in 1962 that "apprentices shall be hired without any direct or indirect limitations, specifications or discriminations," Catherwood told the graduating class of 694 journeymen and the 295 fifth year apprentices.

"Your class, the class of 1967, is the end result," he said. "You are a credit to the late Dean Harry Carmen of Columbia University," who supervised the selection process, "as well as to Local 3 and all employers."

Other speakers who joined in congratulating the graduates included IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, business manager of IBEW Local 3; and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman.

Keenan said the program demonstrated that recruitment problems can be settled through the cooperation of management and the IBEW, and that through training, apprentices can learn new skills and benefit themselves, their union, employer and the nation.

Van Arsdale stressed the responsibility of the graduates in establishing and maintaining good standards of workmanship and urged them to become active members of the union.

Local 3 Pres. Edward J. Cleary presented Joint Industry Board awards at the exercises in Philharmonic Hall of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. Winners were Gerald Freel, Joseph Loturco and William Davis of the graduating class, Warren Coughlin, Clifford Edwards, Jr., and Joseph V. Baker of the new senior class. Freel was valedictorian.

The five-year program for apprentices provides on-the-job training and related trade instruction by the vocational high school division of the city Board of Education.

The union-management board was formed as an employment bureau in 1939 and developed into its present form in 1941, when a broad pension program was launched. Since then the board has developed a $20 million housing development at Southampton, Long Island; a health and welfare program and a college scholarship fund for the children of members.

11-25-67

LBJ Prods Congress To Pass Consumer Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

House signing ceremony to call also for early congressional passage of the gas pipeline safety bill, a ban on flammable fabrics, a crackdown on land sale frauds and new social security benefits.

"It doesn't make any difference how powerful the meat lobby is," the President declared. "Nobody in this country ought ever to take a chance on eating filthy meat from filthy packing houses."

Consumers need the truth-in-lending bill more than ever, Johnson said, because interest rates are soaring as a result of the devaluation of the British pound.

On the bill to set federal standards for gas pipelines—passed by the Senate but not by the House—Johnson said: "We don't want gas-filled pipes bursting in our homes and our streets, causing a major tragedy, before we wake up."

He called for land legislation "to crack down on the con man, the gyp who preys on the aged. . . . Some of our parents save up all of their lives to buy a little home for retirement. Then some swindler comes along. . . . They wind up in a useless swamp."

Johnson urged that after Senate passage of the social security bill the House-Senate conferees start meeting promptly and let no holidays interfere with their work. "Millions of old people are sitting around waiting and wondering what's going to happen," he said.

Of the National Commission on Product Safety set up in the legislation he signed, the President stressed that he wanted it to come up with "solid solutions," not just studies. He said it would pinpoint products that are dangerous and recommend new steps needed to protect children and families from unsafe products.

NAACP Hits Oklahoma 'R-T-W' Drive

Enid, Okla. — Delegates to the Oklahoma state convention of the NAACP voted unanimously to oppose a "right-to-work" campaign aimed at placing on the ballot a proposal to outlaw the union shop.

Sponsors of the "right-to-work" petitions had mounted a major campaign to woo Negro voters and split the alliance which defeated a union shop ban in a 1964 statewide referendum.

The 300 NAACP delegates gave their answer in a resolution which termed the attack on the union shop an "economy-wrecking" proposal.

Speakers at the state NAACP conference included two national AFL-CIO staff officials, Earl Davis of COPE and Robert McGlotten of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights.

Davis stressed that labor and the NAACP had "fought side by side" for civil rights legislation while the leading sponsors of "right-to-work" were battling against it.

Senate Passes Government Pay Raise

2 Million Assured of Increases

Two million federal civilian employes and 3.4 million servicemen were assured of retroactive pay raises as the Senate passed a legislative package differing only in fringe areas from action taken by the House.

Pay raises for civilian employes were combined with higher postage rates in a bill which the Senate approved, 85-2.

Both the Senate and House bills provide:

- Pay raises of 6 percent for more than 700,000 postal workers and 4.5 percent for 1.2 million other salaried federal employes, all retroactive to Oct. 1, 1967.
- An additional 5 percent raise for postal workers next July 1. On the same date, classified employes would receive increases sufficient to close half the "comparability gap" between their pay and private industry rates—with a guarantee of at least a 3 percent increase. The average raise would be considerably higher.
- On July 1, 1969, in the Senate bill—moved back from the April 1 date in the House bill—the balance of the comparability gap would be closed with a third round of increases. The comparability determinations would be based on Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys.

The government's hourly-paid blue collar workers are not affected by the salary legislation since their wages are based on prevailing rates in the areas where they work. However they would share with classified and postal employes in improved life insurance benefits which the Senate added to the House bill.

The Senate also knocked out a punitive House provision which denied any salary increases to employes of the anti-poverty agency, the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Most of the two-day Senate debate was devoted to the postage rate increases in the bill, designed to bring postal revenue closer to the cost of postal services. One of the few changes made on the Senate floor was a reduction in the sharp 60 percent increase for non-profit publications, including labor papers, to 20 percent over three years.

Immediately after acting on the civilian pay raise, the Senate approved without debate a raise for

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Meany Strongly Opposes Blanket Slashes in Budget

Pure Meat Bill Voted By Senate

America's consumers won an 89-2 victory in the Senate with passage of a meat inspection bill designed to halt the sale of spoiled, diseased and adulterated meat and meat products.

The one-sided Senate vote put strong pressure on the House to back down from its previous rejection of federal inspection standards for the 9 billion pounds of meat sold each year without crossing state lines.

The House refused, however, to accept the stronger Senate bill intact. It defeated, 207-166, a motion to instruct its conferees to agree to all the changes made by the Senate.

Despite this setback, the final version of the legislation is considered certain to be much stronger than the original House-passed bill, which the AFL-CIO had branded "a hoax on the American cousumer."

Both the House and Senate bills offer matching federal funds to states that set up meat inspection programs meeting federal standards. But there the similarity ends.

The Senate bill extends federal meat inspection to any state which doesn't set up and properly enforce an effective inspection program within two years.

It allows the federal government

(Continued on Page 12)

CWA's ANNUAL "HI-MOM" program gets underway as the holiday season approaches. Union locals across the nation underwrite cost of telephone calls between servicemen overseas and their families in the U.S. Mrs. William C. Westmoreland (center), wife of U.S. commander in Viet Nam, draws names of 100 District of Columbia residents who will participate. Others, left to right, are CWA Local 2350 Exec. Vice Pres. James D. Gross, CWA Local 2108 Pres. Howard O. Bachman, Pres. James Dunton of National Capital Area USO, and CWA Local 2300 Pres. Madge Giles.

Fair Tax Hike Urged For Needs

The AFL-CIO is "firmly opposed" to a "meat-ax" slash in funds for federal programs, Federation Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany said the nation's wars against aggression abroad and poverty at home can be financed through a "fair and equitable" tax increase, based on ability to pay and equality of sacrifice.

The answer to the nation's fiscal problems, he stressed, is not an across-the-board cutback in "the already meager funds" for such necessary programs as education, welfare and hospital-building.

Meany's statement was issued as the House Ways & Means Committee met to consider the Administration's latest tax increase proposal—tied this time to a pledge of federal spending cuts demanded by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.).

Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler promised the committee that the Administration will cut federal payrolls 2 percent and will reduce other "controllable" federal spending by 10 percent.

This, he said, will result in a $2.6 billion reduction—on top of $1.5 billion which Congress has already hacked from the President's budget. It would add up to a $4.1 billion spending slash for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968.

He said the tax surcharge sought by the Administration would bring in $7.4 billion in new revenue. The draft bill Fowler submitted to the committee would give the spending

(Continued on Page 12)

Haggerty Sees Training Role:

Building Crafts Spur Model Cities Effort

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America's 3.5 million building tradesmen will give their "full cooperation, know-how, resources and manpower" to the task that offers the greatest opportunity of their careers—the job of rebuilding American cities under new federal housing programs, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. pledged here.

"This will be a vast program unprecedented in the history of the world," Haggerty told delegates at the opening session of the department's 54th convention. "This is not a job for amateurs. The rebuilding of America will require the best talent the B&CTD and its 18 unions can mobilize," he declared.

Haggerty noted that employment of disadvantaged persons and training of youth from each affected area are "both major considerations" in the demonstration cities program. He advised local unions to "consider accepting into membership" area residents who are qualified as journeymen craftsmen, and who want to work in that capacity. He urged, too, that locals "institute learner or trainee programs for those area youths who show an interest and an aptitude."

As practical men, Haggerty said, building tradesmen have "long warned that the innumerable and complex problems facing our cities would, if unattended, explode into an urban crisis. This now has happened."

To help solve the urban crisis, "we enthusiastically supported the legislation" which helped create the new federal Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Haggerty re-

(Continued on Page 3)

Metal Trades Focus On Organizing Goals

By Eugene A. Kelly

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the 53rd convention of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. voted new four-year terms for their 11 top officers and set new objectives for the department's 22 affiliated unions in the fields of organization, bargaining and legislation.

Pres. B. A. Gritta set the tone of the convention by reporting that unions affiliated with the department made sizable gains in the last two years, notably in the federal wage board or "blue collar" field, but warned that the biggest job of organizing lies ahead.

Metal Trades unions have won exclusive recognition agreements from 38 major federal installations—up 14 since the 1965 convention. But there are 400,000 still unorganized blue collar workers in the federal service, Gritta said.

He reported that the Metal Trades Dept. and its unions "established a fine record" of collective bargaining achievements, in grievance handling and in conducting leadership training programs for more than 2,000 stewards—a record achieved with the aid of AFL-CIO unions and the federation's Departments of Organization and Education.

The convention adopted a program calling for stepped-up organizing efforts not only in the federal service but also in private industry. It emphasized that the program is capable of achievement only with the assignment of money and manpower to the job, since the department itself has no independent organizing staff.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in

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AFL-CIO Convention Speaker Schedule Set

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and several Cabinet members have accepted invitations to address the AFL-CIO's 7th biennial convention opening Dec. 7 at the Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour, Fla., Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

The date of Humphrey's address has not yet been determined, Meany said.

Meany also announced that the AFL-CIO Executive Council will hold a one-day meeting Dec. 6, preceding the convention.

The convention will recess over the weekend of Dec. 9-10 for meetings of convention committees.

The AFL-CIO General Board, made up of 29 Executive Council members and a chief executive officer of each affiliated union and trade and industrial department, will meet Dec. 9.

Major speakers on the opening day of the convention include Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John W. Gardner, Sec. of Transportation Alan S. Boyd and American Legion Cmdr. William E. Galbraith.

Among the speakers scheduled for the second day are Sec. of State

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Southern Area School Draws 40 Unionists

Biloxi, Miss.—Latest techniques in organizing and bargaining, labor and political education and civil rights were among key subjects covered at the Advanced Southern Labor School here.

The week-long school is held each year in a different city in the South. Attending this year's classes were more than 40 full-time union representatives and officials of 12 international unions as well as state AFL-CIO organizations.

Instructors included Dir. Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies.

Other Instructors

Other courses were directed by Daniel Powell, Wilbur Hobby and Fannie Neal of the National COPE staff; Oliver Singleton and Robert Starnes, AFL-CIO regional organizers in the South, and Henry Munoz, equal opportunity director of the Texas AFL-CIO.

Prof. Ray Marshall of the University of Kentucky lectured on "status and prospects" for labor in the South and Steve Gordon and John Fenton, associate general counsels of the National Labor Relations Board, explained NLRB operations and policies.

Alabama AFL-CIO Pres. Barney Weeks is president of the school; Arkansas AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker is its secretary-treasurer, and George T. Guernsey, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, is school coordinator.

PLANNING COURSES for the Advanced Southern Labor School, held in Biloxi, Miss., are (left to right) Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO; Steve Gordon, associate general counsel, National Labor Relations Board; Asst. Dir. George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Pres. J. Bill Becker of the Arkansas AFL-CIO.

Steel Union Opens Talks With Major Can Firms

The need for substantial wage increases was cited as a "high priority" issue by the Steelworkers as the union opened negotiations for 32,600 workers at three of the nation's major can companies.

Bargaining got under way in Washington with Continental Can Co., American Can Co. and National Can Corp. Contracts with the first two expire Jan. 31, 1968. The National pact runs out Feb. 29, 1968.

Another can industry agreement with the Crown, Cork & Seal Co. also expires next Feb. 29 but no date has yet been set for the start of negotiations.

The Continental contract covers 15,000 workers in 80 locals. The agreement at American covers the same number of employes in 42 locals. Some 2,600 workers in 17 locals are under the National contract.

Bargaining goals were set forth by a USWA can industry conference in October. It listed wage increases and improvements in the wage structure to adjust for changes in skill requirements as the first item in a bargaining policy statement.

The conference also called for improvements in pension and insurance programs, vacations, holidays, overtime and shift premiums, severance pay and other benefits.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said bargaining objectives reflect "problems of concern to the workers and it is our hope that the industry will give serious consideration to them in the interest of speedily concluding a settlement."

"Profits and productivity in the industry have continued to rise and these must be shared equitably with the industry's employes in the new contracts," Abel declared.

Bargaining in the can industry will follow a new procedure set by USWA's 1966 convention, which provides for industry conferences to conduct negotiations in steel, can, aluminum and nonferrous metal industries.

Each conference has authority to reject or ratify contracts, recommend strike deadlines subject to membership approval, and approve contract settlements.

USWA's District 9 Dir. William Moran is chairman of the can industry conference and will head negotiations at American. District 7 Dir. Hugh P. Carcella and District 8 Dir. Albert Atallah will head bargaining committees at Continental and National, respectively.

GM Bargaining Pushed Following Chrysler Pact

Detroit—The Auto Workers pressed negotiations at General Motors, the giant of the auto industry, after reaching an accord on a national pact for 8,000 white-collar workers at Chrysler Corp.

The union's executive board met as the AFL-CIO News went to press to set strike deadlines on national and local contract demands for its 400,000 GM members.

The board's deadlines were to be acted upon by the union's GM council, composed of 400 delegates from bargaining units throughout the nation.

National bargaining at GM began in July, but was largely interrupted during UAW's seven-week strike at Ford Motor Co. and its subsequent negotiations at Chrysler.

While the union at GM seeks to negotiate the wage-benefits package established in the national agreements at Ford and Chrysler, it also has stressed that other key issues are at stake.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who heads the negotiating committee at GM, said the union seeks changes in its present national contract that will give members more representation and new grievance procedures.

The union also has accused GM of continuously trying to remove jobs from UAW jurisdiction by putting them into computerized fields with non-union workers.

Woodcock warned that a strike or strikes could occur at GM if these issues and local contracts are not resolved.

UAW reached agreement on a three-year contract covering Chrysler's salaried workers on Nov. 26 as a strike deadline was delayed a few hours to put finishing touches on the settlement.

The union said the salaried workers' agreement, which is subject to membership ratification, provides raises ranging from $8 to $20 a week, fully retroactive to Oct. 16, new safeguards against bargaining unit "erosion" and improvements in promotion, training and stock-purchase programs.

Pay For Skills

The UAW said a "substantial number" of salaried workers—office, clerical and technical employes—got the $20 increase, which is equivalent to the increase gained by skilled classifications in the earlier agreement covering hourly production workers.

Meanwhile, the union was still on strike at eight plants of Deere & Co., struck Nov. 17 when management refused to match the pattern won by UAW at Caterpillar Tractor Co. Most of the 20,000 strikers are in the Peoria, Ill. area.

Still to be settled are contracts with Allis-Chalmers, Massey-Ferguson, Oliver, Intl. Harvester and other farm equipment firms.

A UAW local representing 5,500 workers also remained on strike against 54 tool and die shops represented by the Detroit Tooling Association. That walkout began Nov. 20.

UFT Names Hy Peck As Managing Editor

New York—Hy Peck, formerly of the staff of Textile Labor, monthly publication of the Textile Workers Union of America, has taken a newly created post as managing editor of the United Teacher, published by the United Federation of Teachers, Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers. Ted Bleecker remains as editor of the UFT publication.

URW Local Wins Gains At Tire Proving Ground

Pecos, Tex. — Rubber Workers Local 683 won contract improvements totaling 43.8 cents in a three-year agreement with Automotive Proving Grounds, Inc. Union Pres. Y. L. Dominguez said gains include a 33 percent increase in hospitalization benefits, and two additional paid holidays.

Wage hikes of 20, 10 and 10 cents in successive yearly boosts were agreed to for truck drivers, tire technicians and mechanics. Car drivers and others will get annual increases of 10 cents each year, the union said.

Strike Averted:

N.Y. Taxi Drivers Win 3-Year Pact

New York—AFL-CIO Taxi Drivers Local 3036 won a new three-year contract that will provide higher earnings, improved vacations and other new benefits for 29,000 members, averting a city-wide strike.

The agreement was given a strong vote of approval by drivers and garage workers at a meeting at Manhattan Center, Nov. 27. It was reached with the Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade, representing 75 taxi-fleet owners, in negotiations that extended around the clock at the final stage.

Mayor John V. Lindsay and Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Mediation Board assisted in the talks that brought the final agreement.

Although the old contract expired Nov. 16, the local remained in negotiations on a day-by-day basis. Some drivers halted their cabs and staged protest picketing, but returned to work the next day at the urging of union leaders.

Local 3036 Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. described the new contract as "a great achievement, a great step forward." He predicted it would strengthen the taxi union and result in better taxi service for the city.

Benefit improvements in the contract are to become effective with the approval of a taxi fare increase by the city council. Lindsay said he will seek an increase and individual council members voiced support. The last taxi rate increase was granted in 1964.

The new contract would give all drivers, whose earnings are based on commissions and tips, an immediate increase in the basic commission rate from the present 47 percent to 48 percent. The rate would go to 49 percent after 18 months.

Full-time drivers of 10 years, with the last three at one garage, would receive 49 percent immediately and 50 percent in the final 18 months of the contract.

The union said that drivers now average about $100 a week for a 50-hour week. The exact dollar amount of their increase will depend on how much the fare is raised, it pointed out.

The contract contains a "breakthrough" on the three-week paid vacation for taxi drivers. It goes to those who have worked full-time for 15 years, with the last three at the same company. The qualification for a two-week vacation is reduced from four to three full-time work years.

New Benefits

The requirement that a driver must work 240 full-time days a year to be considered a full-time driver is reduced to 230 days. Compensatory pay for drivers whose taxis break down on the road is increased from $1.50 to $2 an hour.

Garage workers, known as "inside men," will receive a 5 percent a year wage increase, or 15 percent over three years, under the new contract, the local announced.

These employes, about 1,200 in all, also gained improvements in vacations, holidays and industry-wide seniority.

The pact also provides for joint administration of the health and welfare fund, previously administered solely by employers. A new severance pay provision of one day for each year worked is "a beginning that we expect to improve upon," the local declared.

Court Bars Union Cards As Proof of Majority

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has denied enforcement of a National Labor Relations Board order to bargain on the basis of a card check, holding that union authorization cards are "unreliable" indicators of workers' sentiment and need not be accepted by employers as proof of a union's majority status.

The position, set forth in a case involving S. S. Logan Packing Co., Huntington, W. Va., drew a strong dissent from Circuit Judge Simon E. Sobeloff.

Sobeloff did not participate in the deciding case but was on the three-judge panel in a second case, involving the NLRB and Sehon Stevenson & Co., also of Huntington. In that case the majority amplified on the Logan decision.

Bargaining Sought

In both cases the board had petitioned for orders requiring the firms to bargain with Meat Cutters Local 347 because the union showed sufficient cards to represent "a clear majority" of employes.

In the Logan case the court denied the board's petition. It upheld the bargaining order at Stevenson on the ground that an employer "poll" there confirmed the union's claim to majority representation and left no basis for good faith doubt.

In Logan, the majority held that it is possible to obtain signed authorization cards by misrepresentation or coercion, that sometimes they are obtained before "all sides" are heard, and that except in "extraordinary" circumstances the Taft-Hartley Act requires an election as proof of a union majority.

Sobeloff charged the Logan decision "smacks of policy-making by stereotype." He added, "Cards are not inherently unreliable, and it cannot be laid down as a flat rule of law they are unreliable regardless of circumstances."

He cited "almost thirty years" of previous decisions by "this circuit" in which cards were held to be "ample proof of majority representation."

Further, he cited two decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court—one made before passage of Taft-Hartley and the other later—which "sanctioned the card count" as one means of a union achieving representative status.

Decision Studied

An NLRB spokesman also pointed to "many court decisions upholding the use of cards." He said the board would wait to see if the decision carries "any prevailing weight" before considering an appeal.

The Logan decision was written by Chief Judge Clement F. Haynesworth for himself and Judge Herbert S. Boreman. Judge J. Spencer Bell was on the panel but died before the case was decided. Haynesworth, Boreman and Sobeloff were the panel in the Stevenson case.

53rd Convention:

Metal Trades Focus On Organizing Goals

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a major speech, announced that a presidential committee which heard testimony recently on proposed changes in Executive Order 10988, governing organization and bargaining rights of federal employes is now "summing up" in preparation for submitting its recommendations to the President.

Consultation Lacking

Commenting on a convention resolution charging that the Dept. of Labor has proposed "restrictive" regulations on the years-old system of apprenticeship training sponsored by labor and management, Wirtz said "I read your resolution" and "I agree it is wrong that your committee on apprenticeship was not consulted" before the regulations were published.

"I believe in the apprenticeship system," the secretary declared. "It's a solid achievement." Assuring the delegates that "we're going to protect the standards, the tradition and proven principles of trade unionism and of apprenticeship systems," Wirtz announced that he will meet with presidents of major unions Jan. 6 to discuss union objections to the proposed changes.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William J. Schnitzler reported that the federation has added more than 1.5 million new dues-paying members to its roster in the last three years —an increase of almost 11 percent. Nearly 30 percent of the increase was accounted for by unions in the Metal Trades Dept., he said.

Schnitzler said he has found a "higher degree of cooperation" in the labor movement today. He credited Article XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution with "creating an atmosphere where officers of our international unions can work together on some of the problems" experienced in the past.

The convention voted full support for its Hanford, Wash., Atomic Council in a strike of 300 members. The walkout started Sept. 1 against an Atomic Energy Commission reactor operation run under contract by the Douglas United Nuclear Co. The convention blamed the walkout on "arbitrary increases in radiation levels" beyond a safe margin. It called on AEC to instruct the company to withdraw a $2.6 million damage suit against the Hanford MTC and to "stop interfering with the negotiation" of a mutually acceptable agreement.

Seapower Stressed

Delegates adopted a series of resolutions calling for revitalization of the U.S. Merchant Marine and continuation of the U.S. as "the world's leading naval power."

They endorsed a 35-hour workweek for all members without any loss in weekly pay, recommended that steps be taken to discourage members from "moonlighting" on extra jobs when a shorter workweek is won, and urged premium pay for all work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

The convention called for federal regulation of the auto insurance industry to prevent abuses such as those ascribed to some "80 high-rate, high-risk insurance companies which went bankrupt in recent years."

The delegates urged federal income tax reform and called for restoration of tax equity by "eliminating all tax favors" to oil firms, including some which build ships abroad and thus avoid U.S. taxes and labor regulations.

Chairman John W. Macy of the U.S. Civil Service Commission announced that "it is only a matter of days until the basic policies for a new coordinated federal wage system" covering 700,000 government blue collar employes will be made public.

"You can take tremendous pride and pleasure — because you have been of tremendous help in developing this new arrangement," Macy said. The new system will insure that the government "not only pays prevailing rates, but that each department of the government pays the same rate for the same kind of work in each local wage area —equal pay for substantially equal work, and pay distinctions in keeping with work distinctions."

Gritta said he was a member of a committee that has been meeting since January 1966 to seek uniform wage board pay rates and procedures for federal employes. Another was William H. Ryan of the Machinists, he reported.

Gritta told delegates the department now has 100 active Metal Trades councils—30 in the federal establishment and 70 in private industry. It helped achieve two "historic" agreements, he said —one for joint bargaining procedures by West Coast shipyard unions, the other a similar agreement by Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., unions which resulted in one of the largest wage increases ever negotiated for Canadian shipyard workers.

Pres.-Emeritus Lawrence Raftery of the Painters swore in department officers for the new term. Besides Gritta, they are Sec.-Treas. Clayton W. Bilderback and Vice Presidents Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Gunnar Hallstrom, Pattern Makers; William A. Lazzerini, Molders; John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Russell K. Berg, Boiler Makers; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; P. L. Siemiller, Machinists; William E. Fredenberger, Firemen & Oilers; S. Frank Raftery, Painters, all presidents of their unions.

INTER-UNION COOPERATION, including coordinated bargaining, can help labor meet the challenge of corporate expansion, Pres. Paul Jennings told the Economics & Collective Bargaining Conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The three-day conference in Chicago drew 300 IUE delegates.

Role of Building Crafts Stressed In Huge Task of Reviving Cities

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called. Noting that HUD Sec. Robert C. Weaver would be a convention speaker, Haggerty promised the full cooperation of the building trades in the "vast program of rebuilding our cities."

A few days earlier, he noted, Weaver announced that plans for rebuilding will begin soon in 63 demonstration cities under the model cities and housing acts. Of this Haggerty said:

"I suggest our local unions and councils make every effort to be represented on all planning committees for all phases of the program in their area.

The entire field of urban renewal and rehabilitation "will for years continue to grow . . . and the time is right now for us to get into every phase of the work as it expands." The program, Haggerty declared, "means not only a better way of life for millions of Americans" but also continued employment for present and future union members.

On the subject of situs picketing, Haggerty said the failure of Congress to permit on-site picketing by a building trade against an unfair contractor "represents one of the sorriest demonstrations" of the failure of Congress to permit a vote on a pending bill. "I can assure you," he told the delegates, "that this department has not and will not abandon the fight."

On the subject of the war in Southeast Asia Haggerty said that building trades delegates, as practical men, "clearly recognize our commitment in Viet Nam. They realize we are dedicated to the principle that the destructive forces of communism shall not be permitted to crush helpless people in any part of the free world."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the delegates in an address, that he would discuss union charges that the government failed to consult labor adequately on new federal programs when he meets with union presidents early in January.

Pres. Johnson sent a message to the convention saying that building tradesmen can "take great pride in a long and honorable history of service to this country" and concluding "I know the nation can count on your sustained help in ensuring that the high goals we share for America are fully realized."

The convention was scheduled to elect officers Dec. 1 after three days of business sessions and talks by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., and Weaver.

Areas of Controversy

Wirtz singled out three areas of controversy which he said required further discussion—enforcement of an executive order involving equal employment opportunity on government contracts; the proposed revision of the Labor Dept.'s apprenticeship regulations, and the Model Cities Act, which provides for approval of a city rebuilding program only if it permits "widespread citizen participation in the program, maximum opportunities for employing residents of the area in all phases of the program, and enlarged opportunities for work and training."

Wirtz said "there are no simple answers" to disputes over how to eliminate any suspicion of discriminatory practices. But he added, "to be specific, I count any general rule . . . wrong if it specifies a number, one or more, of Negroes or whites to be at work in every craft on every job."

Agreeing that "affirmative action" by the government is necessary, Wirtz said, "we know we don't have the right answers yet." But he favored a section of a convention resolution asking "due regard for the institution of apprenticeship" and calling on the Administration to "explore more seriously with the Building Trades Dept. constructive methods by which Negroes might be helped to enter" the apprenticeship system.

The pending resolution on apprenticeship charges that the proposed regulations "appear effectively to abolish the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, and to transfer its historic functions to the manpower administrator" and also that it questions "the validity of the standards of every apprenticeship program that ever has been approved by BAT or a recognized state apprenticeship agency."

Federal Court Fines Shoe Company For Persisting in Refusal to Bargain

Cumberland Shoe Corp. of Chapel Hill, Tenn., ordered by the National Labor Relations Board in 1963 to bargain with the Boot & Shoe Workers, has been found guilty of contempt of court in still refusing to do so.

The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, which in 1965 directed the firm to comply with the NLRB order, has found it to be in "civil contempt of this court" in failing to obey its decree.

The NLRB's order also specified that Cumberland cease and desist "interrogating employes unlawfully regarding union activities, threatening them with reprisal, or promising them benefits" to reject the union.

The court ordered Cumberland "to purge itself" of contempt by immediately accepting any request by the union to bargain or face a fine of $5,000 with additional fines of $500 a day for every day it remains in noncompliance.

The Boot & Shoe Workers awaited an answer to a written call for negotiations sent from its Boston office, Nov. 27. The union said it will seek to have the fines imposed if there is further delay.

The court instructed the firm to notify the NLRB within 10 days "what steps have been taken to comply" with the order and to make "further returns" to the board each 30 days on "the course and nature of bargaining."

Further, the court told Cumberland to post for at least 60 consecutive days "in a conspicuous place" a notice, signed by a company official, that informs workers that the employer has been found in "disobedience" of the court.

The order, which also assessed the firm for all court costs in connection with the contempt proceedings was issued by Judges Clifford O'Sullivan, Harry Phillips and George C. Edwards.

The union, in describing its long battle with Cumberland, said it believed "that the company knew it couldn't win" but was determined to stall negotiations "to the bitter end."

After the board issued its 1963 order, which upheld the union's majority status by card check to give it bargaining rights, the company closed its Chapel Hill plant in April 1964 on grounds it was losing money.

In Feb. 1965, NLRB Trial Examiner Eugene F. Frey, after hearing charges filed by the union, ruled that the firm had illegally shut down to avoid bargaining.

He ordered it to reimburse 100 workers for back pay lost from the time the plant closed and to rehire them at its plant in Franklin, Tenn., which had taken over some of the Chapel Hill operations.

At the time, he pointed out that Cumberland's history was marked by "antiunion animus and long-continued unlawful resistance to recognition of the union."

After the firm later reopened its Chapel Hill plant, the board overruled Frey, finding that the closing had been for economic reasons. But it again found the employer guilty of unfair labor practices in failing to notify the union of its reopening, and by again refusing to bargain upon request.

Since the 1963 order to bargain had been enforced by the 6th Circuit Court, the board declared, management had a "clear and continuing obligation to recognize and deal with the union as the representative of its employes."

It once more ordered Cumberland to bargain and when it still refused the board initiated contempt proceedings.

The Money Squeeze

THE MOST IMMEDIATE and direct effect of the devaluation of the British pound in the United States has been to increase interest rates and touch off a new round of tight money.

The decision of the Federal Reserve Board to hike the discount rate from 4 to 4.5 percent in reaction to the British action in raising their discount rate to 8 percent will not only slow up the American economy but could trigger a worldwide interest rate war.

The effect of higher interest rates is to increase the price of money, making it more difficult and expensive to finance the vast unmet needs not only of the American economy but of the economies of all the free and newly developing nations of the world.

The jargon and the special mystique that surrounds international monetary matters diverts attention and obscures understanding of the basic issue of how manipulation of interest rates and money reserves affects the economic wellbeing of the free peoples of the world.

It obscures also the fact that most of the decisions are taken by a small group of men representing the central banks of the world and their private banking colleagues. If this group of men and banks determines, for example, that the balance of payments problem in the United States has to be corrected, it may attempt under the present international monetary system to exert pressure on the American government to shift its economic policies despite the resulting rise in unemployment and other deflationary effects.

* * *

THE AFL-CIO has a clear and unequivocal position on this question of who shall call the shots on economic policy in the U.S. It said at its last convention that "interest rates in the United States should be determined by the needs of the American economy for sustained full employment and increasing buying power—not by the monetary decision of foreign central banks."

The British devaluation has focused attention anew on the strength in the world monetary system of the American dollar, and experts are being quoted by the handful to the effect that the dollar's position has been weakened and that the U.S. balance of payments deficit calls for correction.

This is more of the fiction of the international monetary world. The U.S. dollar is not a mysterious symbol in international accounts balances; it is the strength and vigor and growth of the American economy. It is the same dollar that financed the recovery of the free world after World War II, that made it possible for these nations to chalk up tremendous gains and bring up the standard of living of their peoples.

It made possible the strong central banking systems that are now concerned about converting their American dollars into gold—a move that, in combination with higher interest rates, could result in further slowing of the economy.

It is time to sweep away the mystery and jargon of international finance and establish the fact that a country's economic policies and goals will be determined by that country through political decisions, not by a small group dedicated to an arbitrary monetary stability whatever the cost.

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12 Years of Progress

Warns Against Weakening:

Mondale Calls Senate Meat Bill 'Bare Minimum' of Protection

The following is excerpted from a speech on the Senate floor by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), co-sponsor of the meat inspection bill passed by the Senate.

IT WAS the overriding concern of the committee that the consumer be protected against filthy and diseased meat, against meats adulterated by poisonous or dangerous additives, and against mislabeled products, or meat stuffed with cheap fillers such as water, cereals, nonfat dry milk, or the like.

As things now stand, the consumer simply cannot protect himself. He can be confident in a supermarket that the meat he is buying was slaughtered and processed under federal standards or the equivalent only if he can find the USDA "inspected and passed" label. He does not have even that possibility in a restaurant.

We learned during the Senate hearings that the normal rules of consumer self-help are of no value whatsoever in the absence of the federal stamp of approval. First, modern chemicals and drugs completely nullify the usual tests of sight and smell with respect to meat. Injections of antibiotics, sulfites and nitrites, and ascorbate—which I call a sort of healthy formaldehyde—cancel out the smell and appearance of decaying or unhealthy meat.

Second, it is no guarantee that meat is federally inspected to shop only in large, nationally known retail chain stores. A 1967 USDA survey of intrastate meat products purchased in regular grocery stores and supermarkets—including such national chains as Kroger, Safeway, and A. & P.—showed that only 39 of 162 meat products tested met all federal meat inspection requirements. The remaining 123 samples showed a total of 259 violations of federal standards is due to excessive water, excess nonmeat fillers and use of various additives such as ascorbate, phosphates and nitrites in products where they are prohibited by federal standards.

Third, brand names and labels provide no protection. The largest meat packing companies in the nation have established plants doing business only within a state and therefore escape the stringent requirements of federal meat inspection which products from their other operations must undergo. For example, the meat industry's big three—Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and Armour & Co.—have admitted operating more than 100 intrastate meat plants which slaughter, process, and prepare millions of pounds of meat each year without federal inspection.

Further, USDA officials testified before the Senate Agriculture committee that the same brand names and labels are used for meat products processed in an intrastate plant as are used for the same item emanating from a federally inspected plant. Thus, even with nationally advertised brand name items, the consumer must look for a federal inspection stamp.

I think we must ask why major packing companies establish intrastate operations and why intrastate operators are so opposed to federal inspection and go to such lengths to preserve their intrastate status as to ignore large segments of their national markets.

It was made clear during the hearings that this practice is supported by economic advantage. The intrastate meat operator has a distinct economic advantage over his interstate competitor who must meet federal standards regarding ante mortem and post mortem inspection, plant sanitation, use of additives or cheap fillers, and false or deceptive labeling, because the intrastate operator can buy inferior animals, dress up bad meat with chemicals, and use cheap fillers with impunity.

THE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE which makes "bad meat good business" was created by Congress in 1907 when it passed the Meat Inspection Act requiring compliance with federal standards for all meat sold across state lines.

The consumers of America are now demanding that Congress eliminate this economic advantage by requiring that all meat sold in this country is safe and clean.

While I believe this bill is very strong and substantial, it is in an important sense a bare minimum. As it stands before the Senate now, it can be weakened only at the risk of jeopardizing the public health. We must stand firm and insist that there be no compromise on the issue of the public health.

The very worst thing the Congress can do in meat inspection is to pass a nominal or "showpiece" bill, which will mislead the consumer into believing that his health and that of his family is protected. It would be quite as wrong to pass a good bill, and then fail to appropriate the funds necessary to carry it out. If by failing to insist upon effective legislation and adequate funds we induce an unjustified sense of complacency in the consumer, it would be far better to have no legislation at all so that the consumer would be on guard.

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Report on the 90th Congress

By Andrew J. Biemiller
Director, AFL-CIO Department of Legislation

The conservative coalition is back in business.

Republicans have teamed up with Southern Democrats to form a power bloc that has effectively stopped progress in Congress.

AFL-CIO members should have no illusions about the situation. It's tough.

We are on the defensive. We have not been able to plow the ground in all the new legislative areas where we wanted to move. We have been using our strength to keep intact the landmark achievements of the 89th Congress.

Most of the Republicans who moved into the seats lost by more than 40 Democrats in the House of Representatives in the 1966 elections were—and are—conservatives. They have renewed their coalition with their Dixiecrat playmates.

The conservative coalition has backed the AFL-CIO into a position where we have had to protect Medicare, aid to education, improved social security benefits, civil rights and anti-poverty measures from being weakened or destroyed.

And we have found ourselves on the losing side on several important votes.

The conservatives chant "economy" each time they vote to mutilate a program.

They pointed to the Johnson Administration's fiscal 1968 budget of $141 billion and demanded that it be cut. What they did not say was that $120 billion was budgeted for items that are untouchable even for the conservatives—national defense, veterans' benefits, interest payments on the national debt.

So they trained their guns on the $21 billion that was earmarked for programs that help people—education, housing, conservation, anti-poverty and other laws which help to provide for the general welfare of all Americans.

The conservative coalition flashed its strength early. A motion to deny funds for rent supplements for the poor found 163 Republicans and 58 Southern Democrats out-voting liberals and moderates who were trying to save the program. Only after the proposed appropriation for rent supplements was slashed from $40 million to $10 million were we able to salvage the measure.

The same conservative teamwork resulted in a "states' rights" proposal being added to the aid-to-education bill, seriously weakening it.

A mild measure to provide funds for a program to eliminate rats brought the true nature of the conservative coalition to the attention of Americans.

Conservatives demonstrated their sick humor by calling it "a civil rats law," adding comments about "pouring money down a rat hole." With the votes of 148 Republicans and 52 Southern Democrats, the conservative coalition prevented the proposal from even being brought to the floor for consideration.

Their cynicism backfired. The press and the public condemned those who found humor in obstructing a program to stop rats from biting—and often killing—helpless children. The rat control bill was later passed, but still 110 Republicans and 60 Southern Democrats voted against it.

While the conservative coalition has its greatest strength in the House of Representatives, it has a counterpart in the Senate as well.

The Senate group defeated a key labor proposal sponsored by Sen. Ralph Yarborough, liberal Texas Democrat. The senator called upon the government to tie up railroad profits while Pres. Johnson's panel arbitrated a contract settlement between several rail unions and managements.

A coalition of 32 Republicans and 14 Dixiecrats defeated the bill.

The AFL-CIO is fighting several conservative proposals in the Senate that would establish "labor courts." One has been sponsored by Sen. George Smathers, Florida Democrat. Another has been offered by Republican Robert P. Griffin of Michigan.

Labor and its friends managed to kill a bill which would have prohibited contributions of voluntary COPE dollars in election campaigns. Fortunately, this anti-labor action was beaten by a healthy 49-19 margin. We found that 18 of those anti-labor votes were cast by Republicans, with the 19th coming from a Southern Democrat.

We will still be on the defensive in 1968. The conservative coalition will again be waging its campaign of obstruction.

Our job will be to stop them from succeeding.

By Alexander E. Barkan
Director, AFL-CIO COPE

Why is it that the Congress of the United States, which only two years ago was attacking the nation's problems with such vigor, imagination and courage, now moves forward so reluctantly, and on some matters is moving back?

What accounts for the drastic change from the 89th to the 90th Congress, considering that the 1966 elections, although disappointing, produced no violent overturn?

The answer is important to all of us, since it goes to the very heart of the COPE program. The key fact to remember is that the character of Congress changed completely between 1965 and 1967 as result of a change of less than 10 percent of its membership. As few as 50,000 votes, divided judiciously among those districts where liberal incumbents lost by small margins could have saved enough of them to preserve the liberal character of Congress.

The thousands of union members who worked hard in the 1966 elections can be proud that their work, more than any other single factor, prevented a worse disaster.

These figures illustrate the opportunities and the perils of 1968. The loss of even a small number of liberal congressmen will almost certainly mean further dismantling of the important social program already under siege.

The number of bills aimed directly at unions is quietly growing in the 90th Congress. The addition of only a few more conservatives in 1968 will make it possible for them to be enacted into law.

There was nothing new about liberal off-year losses in 1966 which wiped out 47 liberal members in the House and two liberal senators. Coming as they did after an extraordinary number of new liberal congressmen were swept into office in the lop-sided 1964 election, the 1966 liberal losses were widely regarded as "normal." The off-year drop in the total vote in many areas, with by far the greatest drop occurring on the liberal side, was also "normal."

This voting record is more than a report card on the intelligence, skill and deportment of 535 Senators and Representatives. It is a detailed and exact accounting of the cost of that kind of "normalcy."

There is nothing new about congressional inactivity and uncertainty. There is nothing new about a bi-partisan conservative coalition in Congress. This partial history of the 90th Congress, represented by key votes in the first session, appears extraordinarily bad because it stands in the shadow of the 89th Congress which immediately preceded it.

The answer in 1968 must be intensified political education through existing national and state AFL-CIO machinery and international and national unions, with special emphasis on reaching the younger workers and members.

This effort must be supported by the development of local COPEs on a community basis in order to "go where our members live," increasingly in the suburbs.

Through these efforts, we can carry the fight next year to restore a liberal majority in Congress, to pick up where the 89th Congress left off and continue the progress and momentum generated by that Congress.

The next three pages carry labor's report card on the first 11 months of the 90th Congress.

Congressmen and senators have been judged on 12 key issues—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation.

Alongside the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and why it was important to the labor movement and the nation.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in most cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

How Your Repre

1. House Rules

The proposal—Motion by Rep. Albert (D-Okla.) to keep liberalized House rules adopted by 89th Congress.

Background—The House Rules Committee's ability to stall legislation indefinitely was curbed by the 89th Congress. On opening day of the 90th Congress Albert made an unsuccessful parliamentary move to assure the liberalized House rules would continue in effect.

The vote—On motion to save liberalized rules. **Rejected**, 196-225, January 10, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

2. Rent Supplements

The proposal—Amendment by Rep. Davis (R-Wis.) to cut $10 million from rent supplements program.

Background—The 89th Congress enacted a rent supplement program to help poor families live in decent housing. Funding the program has been a constant battle although it is the first housing subsidy program ever endorsed by all segments of the real estate industry. Despite this, House conservatives voted to cut the rent supplements plan.

The vote—On the amendment. **Approved,** 233-171, May 17, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

3. Model Cities

The proposal—Motion by Rep. Michel (R-Ill.) to strip model cities program of $225 million in project funds.

Background—Enacted in 1966, the model cities program was designed to renovate slums and blighted neighborhoods. It provides federal financial and technical aid to cities. It was intended to develop means for a comprehensive attack on social economic and physical problems that beset the slums and the poor who live in them.

The vote—On motion to cripple model cities program. **Rejected,** 193-213, May 17, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

4. Elementary and Secondary Education

The proposal—Amendment by Rep. Green (D-Ore.) that would in effect undermine key parts of the aid to education program under the guise of "states rights."

Background—one of the great and hopeful breakthroughs of the 89th Congress was passage of the first major federal aid program to elementary and secondary schools. The law has helped school children in 90 percent of the nation's school districts, but its main achievement has been to aid children from low-income families. This "states rights" amendment transferred control of funds for fresh-idea programs to state boards of education, most of which work with outmoded distribution formulas weighted in favor of rural systems and against the deep-need core city school systems.

The vote—On the amendment. **Approved,** 230-185, May 24, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

5. Food Stamp Program

The proposal—Agriculture Committee amendment to destroy the food stamp program.

Background—The food stamp program helps millions of poor persons eat better at minimum cost. They pay, for example, $3 for government stamps worth three or four times that amount when exchanged for food. It is one of the most humane of all federal programs. The committee amendment called for passing 20 percent of the program's cost to the states. Its effect would have been that most of the 41 states now paricipating would have withdrawn, according to their own governors and welfare directors.

The vote—On the amendment. **Rejected,** 173-191, June 8, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

6. Teachers Corps

The proposal—Motion by Rep. Gurney (R-Fla.) to kill the Teachers Corps.

Background—The Teachers Corps was established to give deprived children an extra boost in education. It sends specially-trained teachers into the slums. Since its inception, it has been a target of reactionaries despite its modest cost.

The vote—On the motion to kill the Teachers Corps. **Rejected,** 146-257, June 27, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

	1 House Rules	2 Rent Supplements	3 Model Cities	4 Aid to Education	5 Food Stamps	6 Teacher Corps	7 Compulsory Arbitration	8 Rat Control	9 Public Power	10 Federal Pay Raise	11 Appropriations	12 War on Poverty
ALABAMA												
1. Edwards, J. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Andrews, G. W. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
4. Nichols (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
5. Selden (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Jones, R. (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W
ALASKA												
AL Pollock (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W
ARIZONA												
1. Rhodes, J. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Steiger, S. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
ARKANSAS												
1. Gathings (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
2. Mills (D)	R	R	R	W	—	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
3. Hammershmidt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
CALIFORNIA												
1. Clausen, Don (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
2. Johnson, H. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Burton, P. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Cohelan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Miller, G. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
9. Edwards, D. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
11. Vacancy												
12. Talcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13. Teague, C. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R
17. King, Cecil (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
18. Mathias, R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	—	W
19. Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20. Smith, H. A. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
23. Clawson, Del (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	—
24. Lipscomb (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
27. Reinecke (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
28. Bell (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	—	R
29. Brown, George (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
31. Wilson, C. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
35. Utt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
36. Wilson, B. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
38. Tunney (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
COLORADO												
1. Rogers, B. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
3. Evans, F. (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
CONNECTICUT												
1. Daddario (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
2. St. Onge (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	—	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W
4. Irwin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
5. Monagan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
6. Meskill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R
DELAWARE												
AL Roth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA												
1. Sikes (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
4. Herlong (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
5. Gurney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
7. Haley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
8. Cramer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
9. Rogers, P. (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
10. Burke, J. Herbert (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA												
1. Hagan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
2. O'Neal, M. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	R	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
5. Thompson, S. F. (R)	W	—	—	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
7. Davis, J. W. (D)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	R	R	R	W	W	—	W	R	R	W	W	W
10. Stephens (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
HAWAII												
AL Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
AL Mink (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
IDAHO												
1. McClure (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
2. Hansen, G. V. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
ILLINOIS												
1. Dawson (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	—	R	R	R	R
2. O'Hara, B. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Murphy, W. T. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	—	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	R	R
6. Ronan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
12. McClory (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
13. Rumsfeld (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
15. Reid, C. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
16. Anderson, J. B. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
17. Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
21. Gray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	W	R	R
22. Springer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
23. Shipley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
24. Price, M. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA											
1. Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Halleck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Adair (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Roush (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	R
6. Bray (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
10. Roudebush (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
IOWA											
1. Schwengel (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W
2. Culver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5. Smith, N. (D)	R	—	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Mayne (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
7. Scherle (R)	—	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
KANSAS											
1. Dole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W
2. Mize (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY											
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
3. Cowger (R))	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
6. Watts (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
LOUISIANA											
1. Hebert (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
3. Willis (D)	—	—	—	—	—	W	W	R	—	—	R
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	—	W
7. Edwards, E. (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W
8. Long, S. O. (D)	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	R	W	W
MAINE											
1. Kyros (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MARYLAND											
1. Morton (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
2. Long, C. D. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
3. Garmatz (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Fallon (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R
5. Machen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W
6. Mathias, C. (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
7. Friedel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
8. Gude (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS											
1. Conte (R)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
3. Philbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
5. Morse (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R
6. Bates (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
7. Macdonald, T. H. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
8. O'Neill, T. P. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
9. McCormack (D)					——	Speaker	——				
10. Heckler, M. M. (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W
11. Burke, James (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
12. Keith (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
MICHIGAN											
1. Convers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Esch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
3. Brown, Garry (R)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Ford, G. R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Riegle (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
8. Harvey (R)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	R	W	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W
12. O'Hara, J. G.. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
15. Ford, W. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W
19. McDonald, J. H. (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
MINNESOTA											
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. MacGregor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	—	W
7. Langen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI											
1. Abernethy (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
3. Williams, J. B. (D)	W	W	W	W	—	—	—	W	—	—	—
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MISSOURI											
1. Karsten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	W
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R
4. Randall (D)	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Hull, (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Hall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	—	R	W	W
10. Jones, P. C. (D)	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	—	W	—

sentatives Voted

MONTANA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Olsen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Battin (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

NEBRASKA

1. Denney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W
2. Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W

NEW JERSEY

1. Hunt (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	—	W	R	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	R	R
4. Thompson, F. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Cahill (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
7. Widnall (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
8. Joelson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
9. Helstocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R

NEW MEXICO

AL Morris (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W
AL Walker (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D)	R	W	R	R	—	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
2. Grover (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	—	W	W
5. Tenzer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
6. Halpern (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10. Celler (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12. Kelly (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
13. Multer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R
14. Rooney, J. J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15. Carey (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16. Murphy, J. M. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
17 Kupferman (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
18. Powell (D)	—— Not Seated ——											
19. Farbstein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Scheuer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R
22. Gilbert (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
24. Fino (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	W	W
25. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
26. Reid, O. R. (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
27. Dow (D)	W	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
28. Resnick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	R	R	R
29. Button (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
30. King, Carleton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
32. Pirnie (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
33. Robison (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
34. Hanley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
35. Stratton (D)	R	W	R	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	R	W
36. Horton (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
37. Conable (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
38. Goodell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W
39. McCarthy (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R
40. Smith, Henry P. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
41. Dulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Jones, W. B. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
4. Gardner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Galifianakis (D)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R
6. Kornegay (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Lennon (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Jonas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W
9. Broyhill, James (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10. Whitener (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Andrews, M. (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
2. Kleppe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W

OHIO

1. Taft (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
3. Whalen (R)	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	W	W	W	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
7. Brown, C. J. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Betts (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
10. Miller, C. E. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	W	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
14. Ayres (R)	W	W	R	W	—	R	W	—	W	W	W	W
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
16. Bow (R)	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	—	—	R	R	R	—	W	W	R	R	R
19. Kirwan (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20. Feighan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
22. Bolton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
23. Minshall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
24. Lukens (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
4. Steed (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W
5. Jarman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Smith, J. V. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

OREGON

1. Wyatt (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	W	R	W	W
2. Ullman (D)	R	—	R	W	—	—	W	R	R	R	W	R
3. Green, E. (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
4. Dellenback (R)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Byrne, James (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5. Green, W. J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Rhodes, G. M. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7. Williams, L. G. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Biester (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Watkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
13. Schweiker (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	—	R	R
15. Rooney, F. B. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18. Corbett (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
20. Holland (D)	—	—	—	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Dent (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	—	W	R	W	W
23. Johnson, A. W. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R
27. Fulton, J. G. (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W
2. Watson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
4. Ashmore (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
2. Berry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
3. Brock (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
4. Evins, J. L. (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R
5. Fulton, R. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Anderson, W. R. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
7. Blanton (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
8. Everett (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W

TEXAS

1. Patman (D)	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	—	R	R	R
2. Dowdy (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3. Pool (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	R	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	R	R	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
6. Teague, O. (D)	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—
7. Bush (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	W	—	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
11. Poage (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
13. Purcell (D)	R	R	R	W	—	W	W	W	R	W	—	W
14. Young (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	—	R	R	R
16. White (D)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18. Price, R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W
22. Casey (D)	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R

UTAH

1. Burton, L. J. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
2. Lloyd (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	—	W	W
2. Hardy (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W
5. Tuck (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7. Marsh (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	—	R	W	W
10. Broyhill, Joel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R)	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3. Hansen, J. B. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4. May (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R)	W	W	W	W	R	—	R	R	W	W	W	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
4. Hechler, K. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
5. Kee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Thomson, V. W. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Steiger, W. A. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
7. Laird (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	—
8. Byrnes, J. W. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9. Davis, G. R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	W	W	R	—	W	—	W	W	W	W	W

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
— Absent and not paired.
***** Elected after vote on issue.

The number before each name shows the congressional district. AL means At-Large.

7. Compulsory Arbitration

The proposal—A motion by Rep. Friedel (D-Md.) to accept Senate-passed compulsory arbitration legislation, forcing striking rail shopcraft workers back to work.

Background—The first nationwide rail strike in more than 20 years began July 15, 1967. It ended two days later when Congress forced workers back to their jobs to await a settlement by a presidential panel. Compulsory arbitration was vigorously opposed by the labor movement as a dangerous federal intervention in labor-management affairs and an infringement of basic collective bargaining rights of both labor and management.

The vote—On accepting Senate-passed legislation to force strikers back to work. **Approved,** 244-148, July 17, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

8. Rat Control

The proposal—A proposal to bring to the floor for consideration the Rat Extermination Act.

Background—Rats are disease-spreaders. They bite 14,000 Americans each year, mostly children and mostly in city slums. They cause $1 billion loss damage in food and goods annually. The proposal was greeted with jests and frivolity by some representatives.

The vote—On the proposal to consider the President's rat control program. **Rejected,** 176-207, July 20, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

9. Public Power

The proposal—Amendment by Rep. Giaimo (D-Conn.) to the public work approporiations bill, to cut the $1.6 million in planning funds for Dickey-Lincoln power project in Maine.

Background—The Dickey-Lincoln power project has been the center of a public vs. private power battle. The project was designed to bring abundant power at low cost to a depressed region where power rates are among the highest in the country.

The vote—On the proposal to knock out planning funds for Dickey Lincoln. **Approved,** 233-169, July 25, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

10. Postal and Federal Pay Raise

The proposal—A motion by Rep. Gross (R-Iowa) to reduce salary increases for postal workers and other federal civilian employes.

Background—Federal salaries do not match salaries for equivalent jobs in private industry. An effort was made to bring postal workers and other federal civilian employes in line with private industry salaries by a multi-step salary increase over three years. The proposal by Gross would have killed all but the first-step increase.

The vote—On the motion to delete all but the first step of salary increases. **Rejected,** 199-211, Oct. 11, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

11. Appropriations

The proposal—An amendment by Rep. Whitten (D-Miss.) to force an $8.5 billion cut in the administration's budget for fiscal 1968.

Background—Seeking to embarrass the President, conservatives tried a series of maneuvers to slash and to stall appropriations bills throughout the first session of the 90th Congress. Their main target, apart from harassment, was to force starvation of new Great Society programs through cuts in appropriations for labor, education, health, housing, welfare and the war on poverty.

The vote—On the amendment. **Approved,** 238-164, Oct. 18, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

12. War on Poverty

The proposal—Motion by Rep. Ayres (R-Ohio) to slash $460 million from the Office of Economic Opportunity (command post for the war on poverty) authorization.

Background—Conservatives waged war on the war on poverty throughout the first session of the 90th Congress. Their objective was to dismantle the OEO and "spin off" poverty program to other federal agencies where the programs would lose impact and effectiveness. While dismantling efforts were defeated, the deep slash in funds from a proposed $2.06 billion to $1.6 billion would severly limit OEO operations, and would curtail or kill useful anti-poverty programs in many areas.

The vote—On the motion. **Approved,** 221-190, Nov. 15, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

How Your Senators Voted

1. Filibuster Rule

The Senate's Rule 22 requires a two-thirds vote to stop a filibuster. Because of this, the Senate has been unable to act on repeal of Taft-Hartley's Sec. 14(b) and major civil rights bills. The filibuster has also been used to block any change in the rule. On Jan. 24, 1967, the Senate voted 53-46 for Majority Leader Mansfield's motion to close debate on the rules change, but it was defeated for lack of a two-thirds margin. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

2. Compulsory Arbitration

Sen. Ralph Yarborough sought to balance the compulsory arbitration bill by an amendment impounding 10 percent of the railroads' profits during the period in which rail workers were prohibited from striking—thus creating an incentive for a voluntary settlement of the dispute. The amendment was rejected, 23-59, on June 7, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

3. Congressional Redistricting

A House-passed bill would have allowed states to evade one man-one vote standards for congressional districts until 1972. An amendment by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) strengthened the bill by limiting the population variation to no more than 10 percent, beginning with 1968 elections, and barring gerrymandering. It was adopted, 44-39, on June 8, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

4. Teachers Corps

The Teachers Corps sends trained teaching teams to poverty areas where educational needs are greatest. An amendment by Sen. Morse (D-Ore.) to raise its appropriations from $18 million to the $33 million asked by Pres. Johnson was rejected, 43-45, on Aug. 2, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

5. Alliance for Progress

An amendment by Sen. Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.) to authorize an additional $72 million for the Alliance for Progress would have helped the growth of democratic trade unions in Latin America through additional support for the programs of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. It was rejected, 38-53, on Aug. 17, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

6. Foreign Aid

A 21-nation agreement was jeopardized when Sen. Lausche (D-Ohio) sought to cut $150 million from increased special project funds for the Inter-American Bank, designed to raise living standards and strengthen Latin American economies. The Lausche amendment was rejected, 38-41, on Aug. 24, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

7. Election Reform

An amendment by Sen. Williams (R-Del.) to an election reform bill was aimed at the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. It would have prevented COPE from giving dollars voluntarily contributed by union members to endorsed candidates for Congress. The amendment was rejected, 19-46, on Sept. 11, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

8. Rent Supplements

Funds for rent supplements, to help poor families live in decent housing, would have been cut in half under an amendment proposed by Sen. Lausche (D-Ohio). It was rejected, 34-55, on Sept. 20, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

9. War on Poverty-Jobs

A labor-supported proposal by Sen. Prouty (R-Vt.) would have set up a one-year, $925 million emergency job program—a step in the direction of the large-scale job program urged by the AFL-CIO and the Urban Coalition. It was rejected, 42-47, on Oct. 4, 1967. Yea—right. Nay—wrong.

10. Poverty—Farm Workers

Big California growers wanted Gov. Reagan to be able to veto community anti-poverty programs assisting migrant workers which might aid farm workers' organizing efforts. An amendment by Sen. Murphy (R-Calif.) to accomplish this was rejected, 41-45, on Oct. 4, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

11. War on Poverty—Funding

Sen. Williams (R-Del.) sought to cut $198 million from the anti-poverty bill in the Senate. His amendment was rejected, 36-50, on Oct. 5, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

12. Social Security

The Senate social security bill was greatly superior to the House-passed bill. An amendment by Sen. Curtis (R-Neb.) would have reduced benefits to the level of the House bill. It was rejected, 22-58, on Nov. 21, 1967. Yea—wrong. Nay—right.

	1 Filibuster Rule	2 Compulsory Arbitration	3 Congressional Districts	4 Teachers Corps	5 Alliance for Progress	6 Foreign Aid	7 Election Reform	8 Rent Supplements	9 Emergency Jobs	10 Farm Workers	11 Anti-Poverty Funds	12 Social Security
ALABAMA												
Hill (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R
Sparkman (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	—
ALASKA												
Bartlett (D)	W	—	—	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gruening (D)	W	—	—	—	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARIZONA												
Hayden (D)	W	—	—	W	R	—	R	R	W	R	R	R
Fannin (R)	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
ARKANSAS												
Fulbright (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
CALIFORNIA												
Kuchel (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W
Murphy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
COLORADO												
Allott (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Dominick (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
CONNECTICUT												
Dodd (D)	R	—	R	R	—	R	—	R	W	R	R	—
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
DELAWARE												
Boggs (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
Williams, J. J. (R)	W	W	R	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA												
Holland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Smathers (D)	W	W	W	W	—	R	—	—	W	W	W	R
GEORGIA												
Russell (D)	W	W	W	W	—	—	—	W	W	—	W	R
Talmadge (D)	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	—
HAWAII												
Inouye (D)	W	—	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
Fong (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	—
IDAHO												
Church (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	—	—	R	W	R	R
Jordan, L. B. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
ILLINOIS												
Dirksen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
Percy (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	—	R	R	W	R	W
INDIANA												
Bayh (D)	R	W	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R
Hartke (D)	R	—	W	R	R	—	—	R	W	R	R	R
IOWA												
Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Miller (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
KANSAS												
Carlson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W
Pearson (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W
KENTUCKY												
Cooper (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	—
Morton (R)	R	W	—	W	R	W	—	R	R	—	R	W
LOUISIANA												
Ellender (D)	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	R
Long, R. B. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	R	W	R
MAINE												
Muskie (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
Smith (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
MARYLAND												
Brewster (D)	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R
Tydings (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS												
Kennedy, E. M. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R
Brooke (R)	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—
MICHIGAN												
Hart (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
Griffin (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
MINNESOTA												
McCarthy (D)	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—
Mondale (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI												
Eastland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W
Stennis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
MISSOURI												
Long, E. V. (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Symington (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	—	—	W	R	R	R

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MONTANA												
Mansfield (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R
Metcalf (D)	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R
NEBBRASKA												
Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Hruska (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEVADA												
Bible (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	R
Cannon (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
McIntyre (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Cotton (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
NEW JERSEY												
Williams, H. A. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R
Case (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO												
Anderson (D)	R	W	W	—	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R
Montoya (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R
NEW YORK												
Kennedy, R. F. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R
Javits (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA												
Ervin (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	—	W	R
Jordan, B. E. (D)	W	—	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	—
NORTH DAKOTA												
Burdick (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R
Young, M. R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	R	W	R
OHIO												
Lausche (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R
Young, S. M. (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
OKLAHOMA												
Harris (D)	—	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
Monroney (D)	W	W	—	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R
OREGON												
Morse (D)	R	W	R	R	W	—	—	R	R	R	R	R
Hatfield (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	—	R	R	W	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA												
Clark (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Scott (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
RHODE ISLAND												
Pastore (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	—	R	—	—	—	R
Pell (D)	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Hollings (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA												
McGovern (D)	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mundt (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—
TENNESSEE												
Gore (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	—	—	R	R
Baker (R)	W	W	R	—	W	R	—	W	R	—	W	W
TEXAS												
Yarborough (D)	R	R	R	—	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tower (R))	W	—	—	W	W	—	W	—	W	—	W	—
UTAH												
Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	—	R	R
Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
VERMONT												
Aiken (R)	R	—	—	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Prouty (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R
VIRGINIA												
Byrd, H. F. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Spong (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
WASHINGTON												
Jackson (D)	R	—	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA												
Byrd, R. C. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R
Randolph (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN												
Nelson (D)	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Proxmire (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R
WYOMING												
McGee (D)	W	R	R	—	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	—
Hansen (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
— Absent and not paired.

Civil Rights Commission Reports:

Despair as Well as Poverty Marks Life in Nation's Ghettos

The following is excerpted from the conclusion of a report by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights "A Time to Listen . . . A Time to Act," on urban racial problems.

ALTHOUGH FEW white Americans have had first hand contact with Negro slums or Mexican American "barrios," in recent months they have become generally familiar with the tangible facts of ghetto life. They have read all about or been made aware of the meanness of the surroundings and the poverty—the deteriorated housing, rats, unemployment, the vice and crime.

What is not visible to the eye and what apparently is not generally understood is the feeling of many Negro ghetto residents that they live in a "trap" from which they cannot escape.

The life of the slum dweller—physically bare—is characterized by frustration, despair and hopelessness. He has a sense of powerlessness and a feeling of inability to communicate his own problems, control his own destiny or influence persons in positions of authority.

For many ghetto residents, the symbol of white authority is the policeman, who, in their view, has often not provided protection for citizens within the ghetto, does not treat them with dignity and respect and views his role as that of keeping Negroes "in line" on behalf of the white community.

In the view of ghetto residents the attitude of local government is exemplified by the inadequacy of sanitation services, and by the absence of needed health and recreational facilities and the transportation services that would make them accessible. The symbols of the white business community are the merchant who sells inferior merchandise or who exploits the economic dependence of Negroes by providing credit at exhorbitant rates, and the absentee landlord who reduces services and allows property to deteriorate once Negroes become tenants.

It would be reassuring to conclude that the situation of Negroes in the slums is not dissimilar to that of past generations of American immigrants who lived in ghettos but were able to leave. Many white Americans have drawn this conclusion and have expressed the belief that Negroes themselves are responsible for their condition and that all that is required to escape is personal effort.

But the analogy is misleading and dangerous. Negroes are not recent immigrants to our shores but Americans of long standing. They were oppressed not by foreign governments but by a system of slavery supported by this government and its people. The legacy of slavery continues in the form of racial segregation (de facto if no longer legal), discrimination and prejudice.

Escape from the ghetto for any group is much more difficult in the America of the 1960's than it was one or two generations ago. Society has become more complex, and unskilled employment or small business enterprises no longer are meaningful first steps up the ladder.

These factors—the demands of a technological society, and discrimination and prejudice, facilitated by the visibility of the Negroes' skin color—have been translated into barriers far more formidable than those which were faced by the Irish, the Italians, the Poles or the Jews in this country.

The response of government to deprivation and discrimination has raised expectations, but has too often been characterized by an inadequate commitment of resources and by acquiescence in, or failure to deal effectively with, practices of segregation and confinement.

Thus, for example, most Negro citizens would welcome welfare programs which offered not a "dole," but assistance which would achieve the program's stated purpose—to promote economic independence and family stability.

Critical decisions are often made by officials far removed from the scene and the persons most intimately involved are generally not permitted to participate in planning their own affairs and futures.

Underlying these private and public actions have been attitudes within the white majority—attitudes based on fear, on racial prejudice, and on a desire for status.

IT IS IN THE CONTEXT of great frustrations, of laws and programs which promise but do not deliver, of continued deprivation, discrimination and prejudice in a society increasingly prosperous, that the increasing alienation and the disorders of recent months must be viewed. Despite the great destructiveness of recent urban riots, mainly to people and property in the ghetto itself, relatively few people have been involved. But the general public should come to understand that the riots are only the violent manifestations of feelings of anger and despair . . .

Reacting to continued rejection and to doors which do not open even after years of patient waiting, increasing numbers of Negro citizens are rejecting white America. The failure of state, local and federal governments to respond to the efforts of moderate Negro leaders is causing increasing numbers of Negroes to despair of moderate methods and of moderate leadership and to favor a separatist course.

The problems of our cities and the people who live in them will not be resolved by a search for culprits or conspirators, or for solutions which do not cost money or effort.

Nor can it justly be argued that remedies for the discrimination suffered by the millions of Americans who live in slum ghettos should be deferred on the ground that to do otherwise would be to reward violence. Violators of the law must be punished. But it would be a cruel paradox if after years of failing to reward patience or redress injustice, we were to use such violations by a few as an excuse for continued inaction on the problems which affect so many, and involve us all.

The problems of race and poverty which we face today cannot be resolved unless their solutions are made the nation's first priority.

Hallbeck Renews Call:

Government Employes Urge Federal Service Labor Board

THE CHAIRMAN of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council renewed labor's call for a Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Board to administer an improved executive order governing collective bargaining for federal

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks reported there is often an "absolute unwillingness on the part of lower echelons" of federal management to accept and comply with the principles of the order. He made the statements on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Under the present system, Hallbeck noted, the department or agency charged with a violation determines the merits of the case against it. It is not "reasonable to suppose that the defendant can well and honestly be the judge and jury," he declared.

Hallbeck cited cases of postmasters committing "repeated violations of not only the executive order, but of the agreements negotiated under it." He said that departmental action in such cases is only a "slap on the wrist, in the dark," and the offense is repeated.

HALLBECK TESTIFIED recently before a Cabinet-level task force assigned to recommend improvements in the government's labor relations with its own employes. He said that overall, the 1962 executive order has worked well. New cooperation has developed between employes and management and general working conditions have improved in the federal service, he observed.

But while "a great deal of good" has been accomplished under the order, Hallbeck said, collective bargaining in the federal service "hasn't reached its full potential."

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced program were John Cramer of the Washington Daily News and Mike Causey of the Washington Post.

By Press Associates, Inc.

TAKE IT FROM a trade unionist, the only hope for peace in the turbulent Middle East is for both sides to meet face-to-face at the bargaining table.

Aharon Becker, secretary-general of Histadrut, the million-member Israel labor federation, told this to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other union leaders at a luncheon in Washington given in Becker's honor by Meany.

"If this war has any lesson it is that we cannot go back to the conditions that produced it, but must go forward to peace," Becker declared. "That peace can be achieved only, and who knows this better than we do in the trade union movement, if the parties to the conflict sit down together at the conference table and negotiate directly."

Becker said that his country would "gladly welcome any friendly effort to bringing the two sides together," but added that "nothing can take the place of direct commitments, if peace is to be honest and durable."

He noted that the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, with strong support from the AFL-CIO delegation, passed a resolution saying that only direct negotiations can bring about Middle East peace.

Becker, who arrived in the U.S. directly from Mexico where he attended the convention of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM), reported that Mexican unionists took the same stand.

Shortly after the restoration of East Jerusalem, he said that some representative Arab workers met with Becker and told him that they had heard about the wonderful things that Histadrut has accomplished in making a better life and they wanted to join.

Later the Jerusalem Labor Council met and voted the Arabs in on an equal basis. A total of 1,000 joined and Becker expects that 3,000 to 4,000 more will eventually affiliate.

"When the political questions are settled," he said, "and there is no longer military occupation of some areas we hope to bring free trade unionism to all workers within our borders, Jews and Arabs."

Among the plans for East Jerusalem, the old Arab part of the city, Histadrut plans cooperative enterprises in which the Arabs will be invited to participate. Similar programs will be undertaken for Israeli Arabs in other areas of the nation. At least three new hospitals and 75 clinics will be built and many others enlarged.

"We plan a major medical center and a community center to serve the Arab population of the Old City area of reunited Jerusalem," Becker said. "We also plan a civil service college and a sport center in the New City and a series of youth and cultural centers throughout Jerusalem."

Meany praised Histadrut and called it "the spine of democracy in Israel." He welcomed Israeli Ambassador Avraham Harman who replied that he was happy to be there not only as an ambassador but "as a dues-paying member of Histadrut."

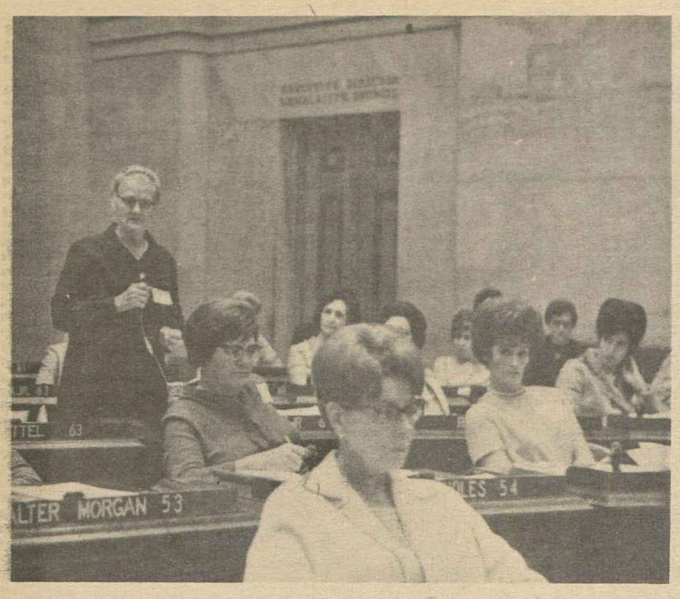
BECKER EXPRESSED his gratitude to the American labor movement for the strong support it has given Histadrut and Israel, particularly during the June war.

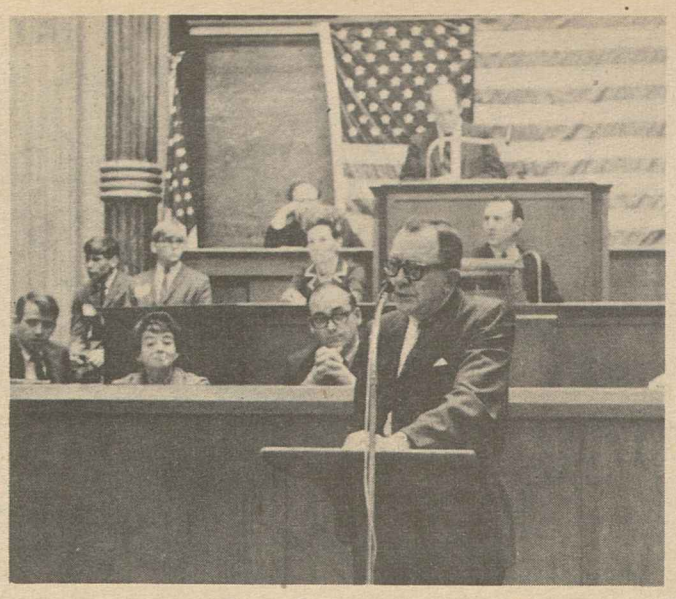
He recalled that the AFL-CIO Executive Council called upon its affiliates to subscribe to an interest-bearing investment loan for the purpose of helping to expand the existing economic enterprises of Histadrut and to set up new ones.

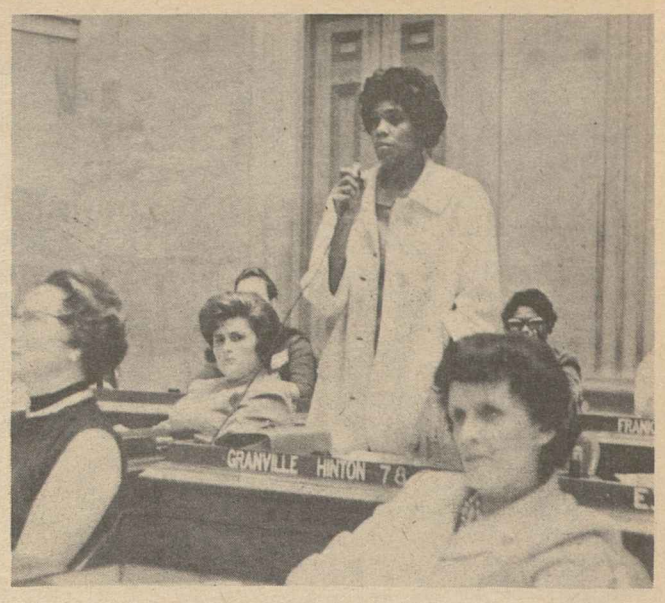
Histadrut's own operations in Israel account for 25 percent of the gross national product and Becker declared, "it must make its contribution to the further development of our national economy."

"That in itself," he added, "would be its own justification, but as a labor movement we are impelled no less by the need to create more employment, more stable and useful jobs for all who seek them, oldtimer and immigrant alike.

A GREAT DEAL of good has been accomplished in five years under the executive order governing collective bargaining for federal employes, Pres. E. C. Hallbeck (center) of the Postal Clerks told reporters John Cramer (left) of the Washington Daily News and Mike Causey of the Washington Post, on Labor News Conference. But Hallbeck, chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, added that bargaining in the federal service "hasn't reached its full potential."







MOCK SESSION of the Tennessee legislature in Nashville gave 200 members of Ladies' Garment Workers a better understanding of legislative processes and labor's economic and social goals. In the center picture, COPE Area Dir. Daniel A. Powell speaks. Others identifiable are ILGWU Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow and Dr. Robert Covington of Vanderbilt Law School (seated front), ILGWU Southeast Regional Dir. Martin Morand (behind Powell) and ILGWU Asst. Regional Dir. Ramelle McCoy (presiding). Other pictures show some of the ILGWU members in vigorous debate.

ILG Members Learn How, Show How In Tennessee Legislative 'Session'

Nashville, Tenn.—The state legislature never worked so fast.

In a single afternoon, in the House chamber, bills were passed which:

- Repealed Tennessee's "right-to-work" law.
- Raised unemployment compensation and improved workmen's compensation.
- Barred discrimination in housing.
- Repealed the state sales tax and substituted an income tax.
- Abolished the death penalty.
- Regulated small loan companies.

It was, of course, a mock session and the "legislators" were nearly 200 Tennessee members of the Ladies' Garment Workers sent by their locals to get a first-hand indoctrination into the legislative process.

They first discussed the bills in committee, then took their seats in the House chamber to listen to debate, caucus when necessary, and cast their ballots on the electric rollcall machine.

To assure that both sides of an issue would be presented, "devil's advocates" were assigned where necessary to argue against labor-backed programs.

ILGWU staff members and COPE Area Dir. Daniel Powell were among the legislative experts who helped develop the unique program.

At one point, when the labor caucus didn't have the votes to pass one of its bills, an alliance was formed with a group of Negro legislators pushing for action on an open housing law.

At another stage, delegates mustered the two-thirds majority needed to force a bill out of committee and bring it to the floor for immediate action.

On several of the bills, the session heard "outside witnesses," including a real state legislator, Rep. Charles Galbreath.

Debate on the bills proved an attention-holding method of explaining the working of state programs such as unemployment and workmen's compensation, the difference in impact between sales and income taxes and the pitfalls of small loans.

After the legislative session, the delegates adjourned to a banquet at which Evelyn Dubrow, the ILGWU's Washington legislative representative, was the principal speaker.

She reminded them of major bills in Congress which had failed by a single vote. A union membership that is aware of the nature of government and actively participates in the legislative process is the key to changing a one-vote defeat to a victory, she told the delegates.

They also heard the union's regional director, Martin Morand, point out that there are now only three "working people" in the Tennessee legislature.

The mock session, he said, showed what could happen in a legislature fully representative of the workers of the state.

Fair Housing Leaflet Issued

Fair housing is "absolutely essential" to achieving such accepted goals as desegregated schools and equal opportunity, an AFL-CIO leaflet emphasizes. It is based on testimony given by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before Congress in August.

Titled "Fair Housing, Exploding the Myths," the bulletin cites a number of in-depth studies to disprove the "ancient superstition" that standards and property values decline when Negroes move into neighborhoods.

The bulletin also describes the "immense backlog of housing needs" for all low income groups. Thus, it concludes, "fair housing" must be developed hand-in-hand with "adequate housing."

"Fair Housing" may be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Div., 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Single copies are free. Rates are three cents per copy in bulk orders up to 100; $2.50 per hundred.

AFL-CIO Sets Schedule for 7th Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

Dean Rusk; Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark; Betty Furness, the President's assistant for consumer affairs; Dir. R. Sargent Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity; Chairman Harold Russell of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and Administrator William Gaud of the Agency for Intl. Development.

Speakers set for Dec. 12 include Dir. William Simkin of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, NAACP Exec. Dir. Roy Wilkins and Prime Minister Hugh Shearer of Jamaica.

The two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, who will address sessions on dates to be announced, are Gen. Sec. Lord Cooper of the National Union of General & Municipal Workers and Assistant Gen. Sec. H. R. Nicholas of the Transport & General Workers Union.

Vice Pres. William Ladyman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who also will speak on a date to be set, is the fraternal delegate from the Canadian Labor Congress.

Other AFL-CIO guests scheduled to address the delegates are Sec.-Gen. Aharon Becker of Histadrut, Sec.-Gen. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), Sec.-Gen. Harm Buiter of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Sec.-Gen. Andre Bergeron of the French Force Ouvriere.

Conventions of the Metal Trades Dept., Nov. 27-28, and the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Nov. 29-Dec. 6, led off a series of meetings by AFL-CIO organizations in addition to the federation's official session.

The schedule also includes conventions of the Union Label & Services Trades Dept., Dec. 4-5, and the Maritime Trades Dept., Dec. 4-6, both of which will meet at the Americana Hotel; the Intl. Labor Press Association, Dec. 3-5, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Bal Harbour, and the AFL-CIO Women's Auxiliaries, Dec. 11-13, at the Holiday Inn there.

Oklahoma Crafts Aid Minority Group Youth

Oklahoma City—Minority groups, including Negroes, Indians and Latin-Americans, will be given a helping hand towards apprenticeship opportunities under a program to be launched by the Southwestern Oklahoma Building & Construction Trades Council.

As in similar programs in other sections of the nation, it will be financed in large part by federal funds. It is the latest in a series of "outreach" programs developed cooperatively by building trades unions and civil rights organizations.

Jess Caldwell, former secretary of the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO, will direct the project, with Cecil Williams, Oklahoma director of the NAACP, serving as project co-director.

Working with the local union officials in developing the program were Robert M. McGlotten, representing the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Neil MacArthur of the Labor Dept.'s manpower administration, and Charles Mutain of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The program is aimed at helping youngsters who have met the educational requirements for apprenticeship but who need additional training and guidance to qualify for apprenticeship openings as they come up.

The trades council consists of 52 locals in a 55-county area. Plans are to set up night classes for participants in the program in Oklahoma City and in other locations where there are apprenticeship opportunities.

All of the participating unions currently have non-discriminatory apprenticeship programs. The new program is designed to encourage qualified applicants from minority groups to seek apprenticeship in a skilled trade.

Novik Cited By Education Broadcasters

Denver—M. S. Novik of New York, radio and television consultant to the AFL-CIO was honored here by the National Association of Educational Broadcasters for his contributions to the field of noncommercial radio.

Announcing the presentation of a special plaque to Novik during the NAEB convention, Dir. Jerrold Sandler of National Educational Radio particularly hailed Novik's efforts in helping secure passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967.

Novik was absent when the presentation was made. He left Denver to fly to Washington to attend the White House signing of the new law at the invitation of Pres. Johnson, returning to the NAEB convention following the ceremony.

Marx Toy Strike Begins 7th Month

Erie, Pa.—More than 400 members of the Machinists began their seventh month on the picket line in a strike for better wages against the Marx Toy Co. here.

When the strike started June 1, most workers averaged $1.78 an hour on an incentive plan and the highest hourly-rated worker received $2.32. The company's last offer, 13 weeks after the strike began, was a three-year contract with increases of 5, 6 and 6 cents an hour for incentive workers, 8, 6 and 6 cents for hourly-rated employes.

An injunction limiting picketing enabled the company to bring in strikebreakers and ship out toys made before the strike—in defiance of a company's promise to the union, the IAM said.

The Erie Central Labor Council has backed the strike and urged union families not to buy Marx toys.

Supreme Court Ruling Sought On Rail Award

Three railroad unions have asked the U.S. Supreme Court to reverse a lower court decision holding that the terms of the 1963 compulsory arbitration award continue in effect even though the award expired in 1965.

The District of Columbia U.S. Court of Appeals, in three decisions earlier this year, upheld a District Court ruling that the award created a "new plateau" which can be changed only by bargaining.

The award, issued under a no-strike law passed by Congress, permitted the railroads to eliminate some 20,000 firemen's jobs and provided for special boards that also reduced the size of many train and yard crews.

In their appeals seeking review, the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen and Switchmen urged the Supreme Court to rule that with the award's expiration the railroads and unions return to conditions that existed prior to the award.

The Firemen pointed out that if the effect of the award is to continue in its case it will allow the railroads to continuously eliminate firemen through attrition.

The Trainmen and Switchmen, in a joint brief, argued that "both Congress and the arbitration board that rendered the award intended that work rules created by or pursuant to the award were interim rules only."

Labor Editor Tops Sacramento Voting

Sacramento, Calif.—Editor-Manager Richard H. Marriott of the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin, an AFL-CIO weekly newspaper, is likely to become this city's next mayor.

In the recent election, he topped all candidates for the nine-member city council in winning a fifth term. Traditionally, the council selects its top vote getter as mayor. It will choose on Jan. 2.

'A Time to Act':

U.S. Panel Warns Nation To Listen to Ghetto Voices

Riots in big-city ghettos won't be ended "by a search for culprits or conspirators, or for solutions which do not cost money or effort," the U.S. Civil Rights Commission warns.

"The problems of race and poverty," it emphasizes, "cannot be resolved unless their solutions are made the nation's first priority."

The warning and conclusion are part of an unusual commission report, "A Time to Listen . . . A Time to Act." **(Excerpts, Page 9.)**

The heart of it—88 of 133 pages—is filled with the bitter voices of those who live in the ghettos. The testimony was taken by the commission and its state affiliates during two years of hearings in 15 cities.

Commission Staff Dir. William L. Taylor said the decision to base the report on testimony from ghetto residents was made because "many white Americans simply do not comprehend" the problems of Negroes, Mexican-Americans and others who live in the slums.

What emerges is an angry, detailed account of "living" where despair, joblessness, hunger, poor housing, sickness, filth and rats are a part of each day's experience.

A Negro resident of a Gary, Ind., slum said her neighborhood was like "a quagmire, a big quicksand. Just like you step in something, you just sink and you can't get out of it."

When a Negro riots, a San Francisco youth declared, he feels that he is "hurting the white man . . . because the white man is the one that is doing everything to you that causes you to have all these problems."

A woman living in a Cleveland slum described a "rat runway" near her apartment building. "They had a recreation center there last year, but after that closed down the rats took over," she testified.

Her son was asked how many rats he thought there were in the "runway." "So many you can't count them," he replied.

Witnesses reported having to trade with "slum merchants" selling shoddy goods at high interest rates. They described "slum landlords" who collect exorbitant rents for unheated, unsanitary dwellings. They told of piled up garbage and lack of public transportation.

There were complaints that education, housing and employment programs have been provided in such a way as to maintain segregation. Ghetto residents felt they were not a part of any local government.

The only symbol of white authority for many was a policeman who was viewed as "keeping Negroes in line on behalf of the white community," the commission said.

A Negro leader in Oakland, Calif., urged white people not to ask "why" disorders occur. "When things blow in the city, people sit back and want to know why, and all the time we're telling you why," he said.

The commission emphasizes that last summer's riots and increasing militancy among Negroes must be viewed in the context of "great frustrations, of laws and programs which promise but do not deliver, of continued deprivation, discrimination and prejudice."

While condemning violence and stressing that law violators "must be punished," the report asserts that the public must begin to understand that the riots "are only the violent manifestations . . . of anger and despair which are widely shared."

It notes that jobs in private industry and in public service are growing rapidly in the suburbs but that these "are often inaccessible to Negroes because of housing practices of government and the housing industry."

It scores the federal government for failing to meet the housing needs of low and moderate income families and for having "often acquiesced in the decisions of local authorities to locate public housing in the tightly restricted areas of the ghetto."

Housing Bias

Discriminatory practices by real estate brokers, builders and mortgage lenders, "unrestrained by any effective government regulation," continue to confine Negroes "of all income levels" to ghetto areas, the report adds.

Comparing the plight of Negroes with early American immigrants who were able to leave the ghettos is "misleading and dangerous," the commission warns.

The educational demands of a technological society and discrimination "facilitated by the visibility of the Negro's skin color" have made his barriers far worse than those faced by the Irish, Italians, Poles or Jews, it concluded.

AWARD from the National Rehabilitation Association to the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for outstanding service to the handicapped is received by IBEW Vice Pres. H. B. Blankenship (left). NRA Pres. Dill B. Beckman presented the citation at a banquet in Cleveland.

Boost in Benefits Urged For Dock, Ship Injuries

The AFL-CIO and the Administration urged Congress to improve workmen's compensation protection for the 1 million workers covered by the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Affected are longshoremen and ship repair workers injured on board a ship, all non-government employes in the District of Columbia and several other specialized groups, including Post Exchange employes and civilians employed at overseas military bases.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. F. Howard McGuigan and Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson told a Senate Labor subcommittee that the present benefit ceiling of $70, established in 1961, is much too low.

The Administration bill would raise the ceiling to $105 a week and McGuigan urged the subcommittee to consider raising it even further.

To provide the great majority of workers with compensation equal to at least two-thirds of lost wages, the maximum should be raised at least to $115, McGuigan said, and an even higher amount would be justified. McGuigan testified also on behalf of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Both McGuigan and Mrs. Peterson strongly endorsed a feature of the proposed legislation that would provide benefits at 75 percent of lost wages, up to the $105 ceiling, for injured workers with one or more dependents. The rate would remain two-thirds of lost pay for workers without dependents.

The bill also would raise the minimum benefit from $18 to $35 a week and lift some of the present restrictions on total benefits and duration of benefits. It would make other reforms, including a requirement that an employer pay reasonable attorney fees for a worker who has had to go to court to collect a justified claim. The time limit for filing claims would be waived in cases where an injury or occupational illness does not manifest itself immediately—as in the case of radiation exposure.

McGuigan noted that government employes in the District of Columbia are paid under the more generous Federal Employes Compensation Act.

Thus, he pointed out, a printer in the Government Printing Office making $180 a week would receive benefits of $120 if injured on the job, while a printer in a commercial shop a few blocks away would be entitled to only $70 under present law and $105 under the proposed law. "Injured workmen simply cannot understand the reason for this discrepancy," he told the subcommittee.

Mrs. Peterson said the outdated $70 ceiling has meant that about three-fourths of the injured workers covered by the Longshoremen's law receive less than two-thirds of their lost pay.

Senate Votes Pay Hike For Federal Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

the armed forces. It would increase base pay 5.6 percent, retroactive to Oct. 1. But since subsistence and quarters allowances would remain the same, total compensation would go up only 4.5 percent.

The bill also provides that in the future the armed forces will automatically receive pay raises equal to those provided for civilian government employes.

Both bills now go to House-Senate conference.

In another pay area, Congress passed stopgap legislation to enable the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Agency for Intl. Development to meet payrolls for another week while awaiting appropriations.

The 7,000 employes of the two agencies had received only half-pay for their work because of the funding crisis. Supplementary paychecks were being issued to make up the differences.

Truth-in-Lending

A truth-in-lending bill cleared the House Banking & Currency Committee. But supporters of a strong bill lost their fight to include in the interest disclosure legislation revolving credit accounts commonly used by department stores. The committee voted to let stores use lower-sounding monthly interest rates instead of annual rates for revolving accounts. A similar provision is in the Senate-passed bill.

The revolving credit battle is expected to be resumed on the House floor when the bill is up for a vote. That is not expected to take place until the second session.

Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), who led the fight for a strong bill, said she will also urge the House to drop an exemption for transactions in which credit charges are less than $10.

One major change made by the House committee limits garnishment of wages to not more than 10 percent of a worker's pay after excluding the first $30 of his weekly earnings.

This would mean that a worker earning $100 a week could not have more than $7 a week attached to meet a debt.

The House bill is also stronger than the Senate measure in requiring disclosure of interest rates in "true" annual terms in advertisements containing specific references to credit terms.

A merchant could still advertise "low terms" or "easy credit." But he could no longer advertise 1.5 percent a month credit charge. The advertisement would have to translate the figure to 18 percent a year.

Pact Ratified, NABET Ends Network Strike

New York—Members of the Broadcast Employes returned to their jobs with the American Broadcasting Co. after ratifying a new four-year contract ending a strike that began Sept. 22.

The ratification vote, on a settlement reached with aid of federal mediators, was 906 to 260. Balloting was completed in time for NABET members to return to work at 12:01 a.m. Nov. 25 at the five ABC stations involved in the dispute: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco and Washington.

The contract provides for a wage increase in six-month increments totaling $43 a week over the life of the contract for Group 2 engineers, the largest group of covered employes.

Wage improvements for non-technicians, in other groups, will be applied on a percentage basis equivalent to the wage schedules of the engineers.

Other gains include improvements in scheduling of assignments, holidays, and sick leave, plus a two-step reduction in the workweek, cutting it from the present 40 hours to 36.25 in 1969.

Postage Hike Eased For Union Papers

The Senate voted to roll back the sharp 60 percent increase in postage rates imposed by the House on non-profit publications, including union newspapers.

The Intl. Labor Press Association has said the House bill would have priced many publications out of operation or forced them to drastic cutbacks.

Under an amendment by Sen. Frank Carlson (R-Kan.), which the Senate approved 52-38, the increase in the minimum per-piece rate for non-profit publications with less than 10 percent advertising would be 20 percent and achieved in three annual steps. This is approximately the percentage increase set for commercial, profit-making publications.

A House-Senate conference will have to resolve the differences between the two bills.

Court Upholds Union Rights In Universities

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Employes of Michigan's state universities have the right to organize and bargain collectively, Circuit Court Judge William F. Ager, Jr., ruled here.

At issue was whether the state universities are covered by the state's Public Employment Relations Act.

The University of Michigan, Central Michigan University and Eastern Michigan University had challenged the right of the State Labor Mediation Board to act on representation petitions filed by the State, County & Municipal Employes and other unions seeking bargaining rights for university employes.

The three universities contended that the law infringed on the prerogatives of the University of Michigan's Regents and the Boards of Control of the two other universities.

Judge Ager rejected the contention, declaring that the grants of power to the Regents and control boards were not an exemption from all laws passed by the legislature.

He stressed that the law deals with the rights of employes and the only compulsion on the university is to meet with unions representing university employes.

In dismissing the case, he cited a Supreme Court decision declaring that a state university "is not an island."

A. L. Zwerdling, attorney for the State-County union, said the "landmark" decision means that "these public employes have the same rights as all others in Michigan and that there are no second class citizens under this law."

From Planning to Action:

Meany Spurs Labor On Model Cities Role

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on organized labor in the 65 communities chosen for federal planning grants under the model cities program to use labor's full resources to translate planning into action.

Planning, Meany noted in a letter to each AFL-CIO central body in the cities affected, is only the first step toward a "vital program designed to develop a total attack on the social, economic and physical problems in slum and blighted areas."

"The main thrust of this program," he observed, "is to link projects and activities designed to develop human resources with those aimed to improve the physical environment. The program places major emphasis on meeting the needs of the families and individuals in slum and blighted neighborhoods for jobs, education and training, health and social services."

He called on the central labor bodies "to enlist the fullest participation of the labor movement in this strategically important program" and to establish "a working and consultative relationship" with local officials responsible for carrying it on.

Meany also urged that central body committees on housing, education and community services "devote their special and urgent attention to this task, with special emphasis on housing and planning, education and training, and social services in their respective fields."

He noted that the AFL-CIO had been active in initiating the model cities program and had helped in its enactment by Congress.

"I am confident that organized labor . . . will do its part . . . in this concentrated and fundamental effort to deal with the basic problems of your city," he declared.

The cities selected for the first federal grants were chosen from nearly 200 which submitted plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods through an arsenal of federally-assisted programs.

A much bigger start on the model cities program had been planned by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. But the first round of grants had to be sharply curtailed when Congress appropriated less than half the money Pres. Johnson had requested for the program.

HUD Sec. Robert C. Weaver said the cities chosen "have an incredible diversity and complexity of problems."

Doesn't Measure Up

Staff Programs Set Up To Aid Copper Strikers

Two key departments of the AFL-CIO, acting under instructions of Federation Pres. George Meany, are setting up intensive programs to assist the 60,000 strikers in the non-ferrous metals industry.

Twenty-two AFL-CIO unions are involved in the strike, which has been in progress for almost six months.

William L. Kircher, director of the Dept. of Organization, has alerted regional offices in each affected area to step up their support of the strike. The regional heads have been instructed to mobilize the AFL-CIO central bodies in each area so that their members, and community opinion-makers, can be rallied behind the union effort.

"There is no doubt that the struggle of these workers for simple justice will win the sympathy of the community if the facts are made known," Kircher said. "This is a clear-cut case of rich and powerful corporations standing pat on a totally inadequate contract proposal, counting on their wealth to win out.

"As always in the labor movement, our counter-weapon is unity. And we are going to make sure that weapon is fully and effectively used."

CSA Assists

Leo Perlis, director of Community Services Activities for the federation, has instructed his top field staff to tour strike sites, making sure there is full liaison between the unions and the state and local welfare agencies.

"These strikers, like everyone else, are entitled to the services of many community agencies," Perlis noted. "But despite great progress in that direction in recent years, there are still communities in which neither the striker nor the agencies realize this.

"We will see to it that the strikers and their families get all the help they have a right to receive.

"As Mr. Meany said: no striker is going to starve. And you can be sure that Santa Claus will not miss any of their children at Christmas."

Meany had earlier announced the establishment of an AFL-CIO fund-raising campaign to aid the strikers will be a first order of business at the Dec. 6 meeting of the federation's Executive Council.

Buying Power Dips, Prices Continue Rise

The purchasing power of the nation's rank and file workers dropped slightly between September and October and remains a little lower than a year ago, the Labor Dept. has reported.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. also said the cost of living rose by three-tenths of 1 percent in October, up 2.6 percent from a year ago. Consumer prices rose on many items except for farm products and foods, which declined.

The food price decline caused a drop of one-tenth of 1 percent in the Wholesale Price Index, which is regarded as an advance indicator, the report added. Preliminary data for November show the WPI unchanged from October as farm products and foods dropped an additional six-tenths of 1 percent, the Labor Dept. noted.

The report on earnings showed that take-home pay—gross earnings less social security and federal income tax deductions—averaged $84.74 for the single worker and $92.29 for the worker with a wife and two children.

These October after-tax earnings were down by 13 cents from September for the factory production worker with three dependents. The earnings were $2.20 higher than a year ago.

But when the spendable earnings are reduced by the rise in the cost of living, the worker's "real spendable earnings" or purchasing power shows a slight decline.

"Measured in 1957-59 dollars," said the Labor Dept. report, "the weekly take-home pay of the worker with three dependents was $78.54, 14 cents less than in October 1966.

"Price increases and a decline in the length of the workweek have offset boosts in hourly earnings."

The report on the cost of living showed the Consumer Price Index advancing to 117.5 in October, up from September's 117.2. This means the market basket of goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $11.75.

Prices rose along a wide front, except for foods. New car prices went up with the introduction of 1968 models. Apparel prices advanced strongly, especially on women's and girls' apparel as consumer demand enabled manufacturers and retailers to raise prices, the report observed. Appliance prices were higher.

The actual rise in auto manufacturers' prices averaged $87.54, or three and three-fourths percent, for the 15 domestic makes of new cars listed in the Wholesale Price Index, the Labor Dept. said. After analyzing the major changes in the 1968 models, the Labor Dept. attributed $29.65 of the rise to safety improvements and $11.20 to changes aimed at reducing air pollutants.

Medical Costs Rise

Charges for consumer services continued upward, rising three-tenths of 1 percent. Charges for medical care rose five-tenths of 1 percent.

The rise in the October CPI means cost-of-living increases under union contracts for about 575,000 workers. Some 380,000 electrical workers will receive a 1 percent hike because of the rise from a year ago. For 100,000 auto, aerospace and metalworkers, the rise will be 2 cents an hour and for 75,000 aerospace workers, 3 cents an hour, on the basis of a quarterly adjustment. Other workers will get hikes ranging from 1 to 7 cents an hour.

Meany Firmly Opposes Blanket Budget Slashes

(Continued from Page 1)

cut plan the force of law by including it in the tax legislation.

Meany said in his statement:

"The AFL-CIO is firmly opposed to a meat-ax approach to budget cutting. We believe each budget item should be considered on its merits and should be adequately funded in order to meet its avowed purpose.

"The AFL-CIO just as firmly believes that America can afford to continue to defend freedom in Viet Nam and solve the problem of its cities and its poverty-stricken citizens. We have repeatedly said that we are prepared to pay our fair share of the costs and we reiterate that pledge.

"What America needs is a total revamping of the nation's tax structure in order to make it fair and equitable and to insure that certain wealthy citizens and highly profitable business interests are no longer provided special tax privileges.

"We have submitted to the Congress an emergency tax proposal that is fair and equitable and will provide the nation with the immediate income it needs to fight both the wars for freedom and against poverty.

"The answer is not to cut the already meager funds for education, welfare, hospital building and all the other necessary public functions that would be adversely hit by an across-the-board budget slash."

Although Fowler and a number of other top government officials termed the need for a tax rise urgent. Mills said before the session got under way that he believed it would be "impossible" to pass a tax bill this year.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), who will have a lot to say about whether the dominant conservative coalition will support a tax rise, expressed doubt that higher taxes will halt inflation. He said a $5 billion spending cut would be "preferable" to the Administration's proposal.

The Administration's present willingness to tie a tax rise to spending cuts was a major victory for the House conservative coalition which succeeded in winning House approval of—but not Senate concurrence in—a resolution instructing the President to cut the budget.

Fowler said Britain's devaluation of the pound and the run on gold by international speculators were "significant" new reasons for higher taxes.

Senate Passes Labor-Backed Pure Meat Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to obtain a court order shutting down any plant found dangerous to health—without waiting for the two-year deadline.

The section in the Senate bill which the meat industry lobby is most anxious to knock out in conference permits the governor of a state immediately to request full federal inspection of all meat produced in his state.

Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen spoke against this provision during the Senate debate, but made no effort to knock it out of the bill.

Only Two Against

The only votes against the bill co-sponsored by Senators Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) and Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) came from the two Georgia senators, who held firm to a "states' rights" argument that the wholesomeness of meat sold within a state is no concern of the federal government.

Against this argument, Mondale put into the record the actual reports of trained government representatives who visited plants exempt from federal inspection and found meat from diseased animals being processed in filthy, vermin-ridden surroundings lacking even minimum sanitary facilities.

Not even national brand names are assurance of wholesome meat, he told the Senate, since the industry's biggest packers also operate plants exempt from inspection. The uninspected plant, he noted, has a competitive advantage because it "can buy inferior animals, dress up bad meat with chemicals, and use cheap fillers with impunity."

12-2-67

5 Unionists on Job Training Task Force

Five union officials have been named to a special government task force to study private industry's job training role and recommend ways that the federal government can assist in the development of training programs.

The 17-member task force was named jointly by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Alexander B. Trowbridge. Its members were drawn from business, labor, agriculture and academic fields.

Task force members from unions include Carpenters Vice Pres. Finlay Allan; AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter Davis; Frank Fernbach, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers; West Virginia State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley, and Anthony Weinlein, research director of the Building Service Employes.

Chairman of the task force is Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, president of Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.

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Federation Is 'Main Force' For Progress, Meany Says

Executive Council Reports:

Solid Gains Scored, Challenges Persist

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Two solid years of achievement on the trade union front have highlighted the period since 1965, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the federation's seventh constitutional convention.

But on the legislative and political fronts there has been only limited improvement and frustration and basic challenges still confront the nation at home and abroad, the council declared.

The 29-member council reviewed the two-year period in 15 major sections of a 353-page report which includes a highlighting of the major areas of concern by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and a detailed financial and membership report by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The report covers developments in the labor movement and sections of the national economy, international relations, social security, the worker and the community, housing and urban affairs, civil rights, labor and the law, national and state legislation, political activities and reports by the headquarters departments and trade and industrial union departments.

Meany reported that current conditions require of trade unionists a need for achievement that "is even more crucial" now than when the federation last met. Placing the blame for dimming of the "bright promise of 1965" on the 90th Congress, he declared "we must work in the elections of 1968 to restore to Congress the liberalism, idealism and determination necessary to achieve a better nation and a better world."

More victories are necessary in both the struggle against poverty at

(Continued on Page 15)

Labor Hails U.S. Wage Board Plan

Unions will have a bigger voice in setting the wages of the federal government's 800,000 blue collar workers under a new procedure announced by the Civil Service Commission with the approval of Pres. Johnson.

The new coordinated federal wage system was developed in close consultation with a special AFL-CIO committee and Federation Pres. George Meany gave it a strong endorsement.

"Most of the inequities that occurred in the past in the establishment of prevailing wage rates for federal wage board workers will be eliminated by the new program," Meany said. "Wider opportunities are provided for genuine, meaningful participation by AFL-CIO affiliates representing these workers."

Salaries of federal white collar, professional and postal employes are set by Congress. But blue collar workers are paid the prevail-

(Continued on Page 7)

BUILDING TRADES committee escorts AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the platform for his address to the 54th convention of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. Left to right, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, Meany, BCTD Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio and BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Congress Steps Up Pace:

Meat Bill Approved, Poverty Vote Nears

A speed-up of legislative activity saw Congress clear and send to the White House a strong meat inspection bill and move toward final action on a two-year $4.1 billion continuation of the anti-poverty program.

In other major areas, the Senate pressed debate on the three-year $14.5 billion program of aid to education; House and Senate negotiators were compromising differences on the multi-billion dollar social security package; and the House cleared for the President's signature bills to continue adult education programs and to ban job discrimination based on age.

The meat inspection bill represented a big victory for consumer groups and organized labor. After Senate and House conferees agreed on a strict timetable to wipe out unsanitary conditions and adulterated meat in intra-state operations, Pres. Johnson hailed their action as "another victory for the American consumer."

"This bill will help guarantee to every American family that the meat on their table and in their stores and supermarkets will be safe and fit for human consumption," said the President.

The course of the nation's war on poverty was altered, perhaps significantly, as House and Senate conferees finally reached basic agreement after 11 sessions spanning two weeks.

The conference accepted a House amendment which would permit local officials to take charge of community action programs now run by private agencies and the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity as of Feb. 1, 1969.

But the conferees agreed on a level of appropriations closer to what the Senate had voted earlier. They approved a two-year extension, authorizing $1.98 billion for

(Continued on Page 16)

'More Vital, Vigorous Than Ever'

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO is "the vital main force of the progressive movement in America" and is better equipped and prepared today to deal with its own and society's problems than ever before.

This was the theme of Federation Pres. George Meany's "state of the union" keynote speech to the AFL-CIO's seventh convention here, a theme that won the resounding approval of the nearly 950 delegates.

Reviewing the history of the labor movement in the U.S. and the specific accomplishments and programs of the AFL-CIO, Meany asserted that "the trade union movement is a more vital, a more vigorous and a more effective force for progress today than ever before in its history."

There never before has been "more real unity of spirit and purpose, in substance as well as form," he declared, and never has the federation been as active "through so many channels in the pursuit of human progress" as today.

The federation president told the applauding delegates that the record will bear out the leading role of the AFL-CIO "in virtually any area of social concern that might be named," adding:

"I am proud of that record. I do not like to see it downgraded or misrepresented."

And again:

"Without the AFL-CIO very little would be done."

Meany took note of critics of the

(Continued on Page 16)

Council Sets Up Fund To Aid Copper Strikers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council rallied the entire labor movement behind 60,000 copper workers on strike for their economic lives and established a special nonferrous metals strike fund with an initial contribution of $50,000 from the AFL-CIO itself.

In a strong statement of support, the council said "we call upon every affiliated national and international union, every state and local central body and every directly affiliated local union to multiply this sum—the AFL-CIO contribution—"by prompt and generous contributions."

Pointing out that "major employers in the nonferrous metals industry have for six months been waging an aggressive war against their workers and the 22 AFL-CIO unions which represent them," council members said:

"This struggle will ultimately be won by the determination of the strikers who are waging it. But it is the obligation of the labor movement as a whole to insure that those who man the picket lines, and their families, are protected from economic catastrophe.

"This is an obligation we will meet. To that end we urge all in the AFL-CIO to respond promptly to this appeal."

The council added: "It is clear that the employers who provoked

(Continued on Page 5)

Oklahomans Rebuff R-T-W Petition Bid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Oklahoma voters once again told the National Right to Work Committee they want no part of a proposal to outlaw the union shop—and the news launched the AFL-CIO convention here on what Pres. George Meany termed "a particularly happy note."

It was the second time in less than four years that Oklahomans had rebuffed a massively-financed "right-to-work" campaign.

In 1964, a "right-to-work" proposition was put on a statewide referendum ballot through an initiative petition—and then turned down by the voters after a bitter campaign.

This year, even though paid solicitors were used, the "right-to-work" sponsors were unable to get the 104,000 signatures required within the three-month time limit. They first claimed sufficient signatures, but the Oklahoma secretary of state did a name count and rejected the petitions as insufficient.

The news flashed by word of mouth through the corridors of the AFL-CIO convention hotels here and Meany spoke for the delegates in congratulating the leadership and membership of the Oklahoma

(Continued on Page 7)

Puerto Rico's Governor Hails Island's Labor Ties

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico "counts itself among the few in the world that have fully, openly and consistently supported the overall objectives of organized labor," Gov. Roberto Sanchez-Villela told the Maritime Trades convention here.

"You and we have far more in common than common economics," Sanchez said. "We both work for our members—you for trade unionists, we for 2.7 million Puerto Ricans. We share a common aim: our peoples' welfare.

"Among us, as among you, the most important segment, the most important factor is the working class. Like your unions, our heart is with the man trying to get ahead and make a decent living."

After 27 years the Puerto Rican government can, he said, "point with pride to a solid record of pro-labor and social legislation" sponsored by the Popular Democratic Party. To live and prosper, the commonwealth and the maritime unions must cooperate, Sanchez said, in making Puerto Rican - U.S. trade a "two-way street." Island people are the "biggest consumers of U.S. goods" outside the mainland, he declared.

Santiago Polanco-Abreu, resident commissioner from Puerto Rico, reported that Puerto Rico needs and depends on an efficient maritime service and "we are getting it . . . from the great maritime unions of the U.S."

Landrum-Griffin Study Declares It 'Bad Law'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A committee of 21 experienced lawyers reported after a study that the Landrum-Griffin Act constitutes "bad law" compounded by instances of "administrative abuses" by the Labor Dept. and court interpretations "at odds with the language of the law and the intent of Congress."

The study, titled "A Report after Eight Years of the Landrum-Griffin Act," was made public by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and its president, Paul Hall of the Seafarers. Hall called it a "historic document" which will be followed by other reports on the subject.

The committee was established last February by the department and consists of lawyers representing AFL-CIO unions. Howard Schulman was chairman, with AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll and Sol G. Lippman as co-chairmen.

It examined "hundreds of cases of the law's application" to compare the way in which the law has been administered and interpreted with the language of the act and the intent of Congress, the department announced.

Among the committee's findings were these:

While the L-G Act was "intended to provide safeguards" for the constitutional rights of workers, it has the "built-in potential to violate rights guaranteed" by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Fourth Amendment provides protection against illegal search and seizure, yet L-G "encourages precisely this illegality by putting both administrative and police powers in the hands of the same agency."

The act permits the Labor Dept. to delegate its investigatory rights to the Justice Dept., which "under the guise of conducting routine investigations of union activity" acquires power to conduct surreptitious searches. This exercise of power "violates basic concepts of fair play and places in jeopardy traditional constitutional safeguards," the lawyers said.

The committee noted that Landrum - Griffin permits prosecution, conviction and imprisonment under both federal and state laws for the same offense. It called this "vindictive and punitive" since it constitutes conduct similar to "double jeopardy."

The report commended the Labor Dept. for good administration of the law in some instances. Also it cited cases where Labor Dept. agents "violated both the letter and spirit of the law by openly soliciting individuals to file charges against unions" under the act—a direct law violation, the lawyers said.

Some courts have held that L-G confers unusual rights on individuals, "permitting them openly to slander and libel other individuals under the guise of freedom of speech." In so doing they abandoned past rules of reason which put restraints on the abuse of free speech, the report said.

Chairmen Listed For 7th Convention

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Following is a list of committee chairmen for the AFL-CIO's 7th convention here:

Resolutions — Vice Pres. Pres. George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks.

Constitution — Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers.

Education — Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

State and Local Bodies—Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Credentials — Vice Pres. Paul L. Phillips, president of the Papermakers & Paper Workers.

Rules—Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes.

Executive Council Report —Vice Pres. John J. Grogan, president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Appeals—Alex Rose, president of the Hat Workers.

Label—Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers.

USWA Names O'Brien To Political Action Post

Pittsburgh — James C. O'Brien has been named by Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel as the union's political action director, succeeding Frank N. Hoffman who recently retired to accept staff directorship of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

O'Brien, who will work from USWA's Washington office, has been serving as executive director of the union's Committee on Older and Retired Workers.

Industry Merger Trend Cited:

Maritime Trades Endorse Plan To Link Transportation Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. voted an enthusiastic endorsement to a call for a national conference of unions in the transportation industry.

Its purpose: to give labor a single loud, clear voice to speak to both government and management in the increasingly interwoven transportation field.

Delegates to the MTD convention, representing AFL-CIO unions with more than 6 million members, unanimously approved a resolution urging that a meeting be held early in 1968 to set up a permanent organization. The eventual goal, the resolution declared, is a new AFL-CIO department "bringing together all of the unions concerned with transportation."

Initiative for the conference call came from Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

Dennis, MTD Pres. Paul Hall and other union presidents attending the convention spoke for the proposal, stressing that the transportation industry has been the chief target of compulsory arbitration proposals and that the ties linking the shipping and airline industries are tightening.

"The national trend toward corporate bigness is accentuated in transportation, where the goal seems to be corporate giantism," Dennis said. He predicted that railroads, airlines and shipping companies will in the future become "transportation companies," with "mergers on top of mergers" throughout the industry.

Backed by Hall

Hall strongly backed the proposal, noting that different segments of the labor movement deal with the same federal agencies and regulatory bodies.

It would not compete with the Maritime Trades Dept., Hall stressed. "It would make us stronger because it would help each and every one of us."

The MTD convention strongly reaffirmed its dedication to a rebuilding of a modern merchant marine—built in American yards, flying the American flag and capable of carrying a big share of the nation's commerce.

This goal has the vigorous support of the AFL-CIO, Federation Pres. George Meany told the delegates.

Meany termed the decline of the U.S. merchant marine to about one-fifth of its strength after World War II "a national disgrace" stemming from "a stupid policy."

He said "public money could not be spent for a better cause" than rebuilding the merchant marine. And in the long run, Meany added, it would be less costly than "crash programs" every time the nation faces a shipping crisis.

Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, headed a parade of congressmen and senators who came to the convention to pledge their continued support for a labor - backed shipbuilding program and an independent Maritime Administration.

"A massive undertaking to revitalize the American merchant marine should be a matter of utmost priority," Magnuson declared.

Celler Speaks

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) said Congress is determined "that the United States will be able to take its rightful place among the maritime leaders of the world."

Other speakers—and convention resolutions—hammered at government tolerance of "runaway flag" shipping, criticized proposals to build U.S. ships in foreign yards and urged federal subsidies to develop the world's first nuclear-powered merchant fleet.

The convention dealt with a broad range of issues—from a strong endorsement of the American commitment in Viet Nam, to consumer legislation, the crisis of the cities and the battle against "poverty and intolerance."

Labor's political role was stressed both in convention resolutions and in a major address by Philadelphia's recently re-elected Mayor James H. J. Tate.

Tate said he came to the convention to tell the story of what the labor movement can do politically when it unites, when it is aroused, and when the cause is right.

He told the delegates how he had gone into both the Democratic primary and general election as an underdog, opposed by two-thirds of the old guard Democratic ward leaders.

Labor was in his corner, but the party organization considered labor a "paper tiger" politically.

The election results proved, Tate said, that when political "muscle" is needed, "labor still has it."

Important as was the Philadelphia election, Tate stressed, "the 1968 election will be even more important—for the nation and for the world."

The all-out labor political effort must be duplicated in the congressional and presidential elections, Tate urged, "if organized labor is to continue in its role as champion of the people."

The convention heard also from maritime industry spokesmen who emphasized the common concern of labor and management for the future of the merchant marine and from government officials, including Maritime Administrator James Gulick, Federal Mediation & Conciliation Dir. William E. Simkin and Vice Adm. L. P. Ramage, commander of the Military Sea Transport Service.

Collective bargaining in the United States "is doing a very good job," Simkin told the delegates.

Over the last seven years, he said, statistics show "that the average guy loses a day on strike in over two years in time . . . that is a pretty small price to pay for freedom."

Mediators Praised

Hall responded with praise for federal mediators and a declaration that the maritime industry would have been much better off if more use had been made of this type of third-party assistance to bargaining rather than the "permanent umpire" type of arbitration.

Ramage told the convention that American merchant seamen have "never failed" the armed forces in any emergency.

Just as the nation must have "a Navy adequate to defend all our national interest," the admiral said, so must it have a strong merchant fleet. He added:

"We must have the capacity for carrying a sizable proportion of our international commerce. We must be free of a major reliance on foreign shipping."

The MTD closed its three-day convention with the unanimous re-election of its three top officers: Pres. Paul Hall, Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin, and Vice Pres. Jack McDonald.

PRES. PAUL HALL of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. is shown as he introduced Federation Pres. George Meany to the department convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. At left is Department Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin. Meany told delegates the decline of the American merchant marine "springs from a stupid policy" of the government and is a "national disgrace that can't be justified."

Lowering of Standards Barred:

Solid Stand Against Job Bias Adopted by Building Trades

By Eugene A. Kelly

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates from AFL-CIO Building Trades unions voted unanimously here that "we wholeheartedly support apprenticeship programs and selection procedures which are nondiscriminatory, uniform and fair."

Members of 18 unions representing 3.5 million building tradesmen in the U.S. and Canada made it clear that "we oppose and will not tolerate discrimination." The delegates also emphasized that while favoring efforts to encourage the entry of minority-group members into the skilled trades, they will continue to oppose any lowering of the standards each trade has maintained over the years for the admission of new members.

The 54th convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. acted on the subject of hiring practices and apprentice training regulations in two resolutions affirming that:

- The department endorses generally the "principle of affirmative action to assist Negroes and other minority group persons in finding suitable employment" and invites Labor Dept. officials to "discuss the matter in depth" with B&CTD representatives "in the hope that sources of conflict may be diminished and a higher degree of cooperation obtained."
- Delegates condemn the use by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, a Labor Dept. agency, of such a formula as "minority representation in every craft in every phase of the work" on every federal building project. Such formulas are "often impossible of fulfillment and destructive of working conditions and performance standards."
- The construction unions call on contractors to join in opposing such "unrealistic approaches and unsound formulas which could destroy the efficiency and flexibility of an industry which historically has met the needs of the country in war and peace" and "can continue to meet those needs totally and without discrimination."

A convention committee drafted a resolution detailing labor's objections to proposed regulations for federal apprentice training programs which find the unions "guilty before trial" of discriminatory practices, and destroy the voluntary character of training programs supported by Building Trades unions and the contractors who hire their members.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, a convention speaker, said he had read the resolution on the proposed changes and "while I don't go along with everything" in the department's list of objections, "I think it is an error" to talk in terms of "one or more Negroes or whites or anybody else as being required" on every single construction job.

Wirtz said he will talk further about the apprenticeship rules at a January meeting with a departmental committee of union presidents.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, noting that the federation has a policy against racial discrimination "to which I completely subscribe," said he was "quite sure" the Building Trades Dept. adheres to that policy. In today's world, which is largely non-white, it is "just a matter of good common sense, as well as a matter of decent human relations, to eliminate discrimination," he declared.

He asked the 255 delegates: "How do you get these new members that they say it is desirable to have? How do you get colored boys into these highly skilled trades? Well, you get them in the way you have always gotten" union members.

Meany's Experience

Meany recalled that he had to pass an examination as a journeyman 50 years ago to join his local union of Plumbers in New York City. He added "I don't mind telling you that I failed the first examination. And it was on the level because my father was president of the union."

Meany said that his father was "just as sore as hell—not at the examining board that turned me down, but at me. And I had to wait six months and serve another six months as an apprentice" before taking another exam.

There is "no other way" to meet the problem of screening untrained applicants for membership than by the apprenticeship route, and "no short cut," the AFL-CIO president declared. "And when we bring them in as apprentices," he asked, "do we lower the standards? I say absolutely no. We do not compromise the standards."

The convention received greetings from Pres. Johnson in a message and heard major addresses from two members of his cabinet—Wirtz and Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. Other speakers included Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke of the federation's Committee on Political Education.

Officers Elected

New four-year terms in office were voted without contest for Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty and Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio, and two-year terms for the department's 10 vice presidents, all top officers of affiliated unions.

Bonadio reported that, since the 1965 convention, the department chartered 22 new councils and issued more than one million quarterly membership cards.

In other actions, the convention voted to support the present Administration policy on Viet Nam but strongly condemned the activities of two government departments—that of the comptroller general for assertedly advising the Atomic Energy Commission and other federal agencies that they need not observe prevailing wage rates set by Wirtz for contractors on federal construction jobs, and the office of Federal Contract Compliance, which was accused of trying to force hiring quotas for a specified number of minority-group members.

Weaver praised Haggerty for welcoming the opportunity to provide workers and to train new workers for the model cities program and others designed to rebuild rundown neighborhoods in 63 "demonstration" cities. Weaver also proposed that organized labor help raise $1 billion to match the amount pledged by U.S. insurance companies to "create new and rehabilitated" housing.

Slaiman reported that in the civil rights area "we are making progress." Building Trades councils and local unions are "taking in large numbers of minority group youngsters into apprenticeable trades," Slaiman said. He cited two examples—120 Negroes and Puerto Ricans were in the graduating class recently of 800 journeymen and apprentices sponsored by New York Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and the Washington, D.C., Bricklayers local has 800 Negro journeymen in its ranks.

Rourke warned of the need for extensive COPE voter registration drives and the collection of badly needed COPE dollars in coming election campaigns. He said "there are at least 10" friendly senators who could "go down to defeat unless we do the job." He added: "If we lose 30 more congressmen—and it can happen—we'll have the book thrown at us" in the form of punitive laws.

Pres. Thomas J. Murray of the Chicago-Cook County Building & Construction Trades Council gave the oath of office to the top officers and the following vice presidents: M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters; Peter Fosco, Laborers; Gordon M. Freeman, IBEW; Peter T. Schoeman, Plumbers & Pipefitters; Edward J. Leonard, Plasterers; John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Russell K. Berg, Boilermakers; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Thomas F. Murphy, Bricklayers and L. M. Raftery, Painters.

FRIENDLY GREETING to Sec. Robert C. Weaver of the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development gets a friendly response at the convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. From the left, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty, Weaver and Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers. In the background is Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters.

League Presses Consumer Aid In Minnesota

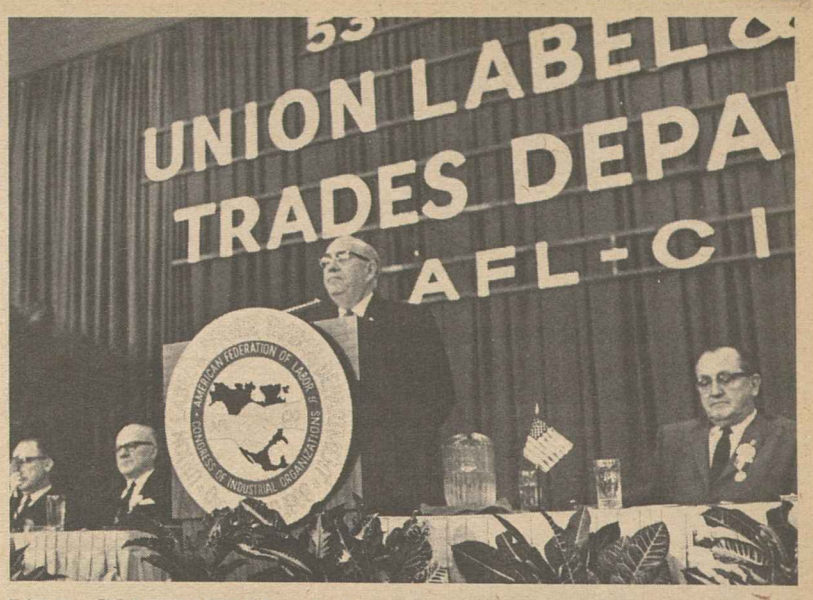
Minneapolis — Delegates to the annual Minnesota Consumers League Congress here voted to press for new consumer protection in the state legislature.

The league urged new laws to cover meat inspection, auto safety, credit practices and curbs on employment agencies — with a new state consumer department to enforce them.

The league also voted to affiliate with the Consumer Federation of America, established by a recent Consumer Assembly in Washington sponsored by 63 national organizations, including the AFL-CIO. Its purpose is to give consumer groups "a single voice" in seeking consumer legislation.

Among speakers at the congress were Betty Furness, the President's assistant for consumer affairs, and Bronson LaFollette, Wisconsin attorney general and chairman of the President's Consumer Advisory Council.

The league re-elected Mrs. Tobey Lapakko, St. Paul, as its president and Neil Sherburne, Minnesota AFL - CIO secretary - treasurer, as vice president.



53RD CONVENTION of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. is convened by Pres. Richard J. Walsh, with Department Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis at his side, right. The department reported that more than 3 million visitors have seen the annual union-industries show over the decade and that untold millions have received the message on the meaning of the union label, shop card and service button.

Label Trades Mobilize 'Buy Union' Campaign

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Union Label & Service Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO called on every segment of organized labor to join in mobilizing the mass purchasing power of union workers behind the union label, shop and store card and service button.

The call came at the 53rd convention of the department. The delegates voted to retain the nine officers who have been at the helm for 10 years and charted a program aimed at uniting all American consumers behind union goods and services and fair employers. Also they voted to intensify Labor's consumer boycott campaign against the Kingsport Press and to continue support for 1,000 strikers in Kingsport, Tenn.

Growth Reported

The convention membership committee reported four new union affiliates since the 1965 convention for a new total of 89, and four new label councils for a new total of 115. The unions are the Railway Clerks, Switchmen, Bricklayers and the Brick & Clay Workers. New label councils are the Connecticut State council and area councils at Watertown, N.Y., Norfolk, Va., and Walla Walla, Wash.

More union labels, shop cards, store cards and service buttons are being used by international unions than ever before, Department Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis told the delegates.

There are more union label exhibits of all types in american communities; more conventions have heard the label "gospel" preached by union delegates and more visitors have turned out for the department's annual Union-Industries Show—more than 3 million in the past 10 years, Lewis reported.

The show's reception has been such, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany advised the convention, that department officers might consider the possibility of staging more—two, three or four a year if possible.

Union label promotion "runs to the very beginning of the labor movement," Meany related in congratulating the department on the "tremendous progress" it has made. Labor's founders realized, he said, that the worker's purchasing power could be "used to promote the trade union movement, to promote better wages and working conditions, to use the union label as an indication that the product was produced under decent human working conditions." He added:

"I think it is safe to say that there are more union-made products today than ever. The products are of better quality. The union Label Dept. has made a tremendous contribution."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said the department's job "essentially is teaching—a job that unions must step up because of the rapid turnover in new members and the necessity for informing all members of unions' advantages."

Election Held

The convention voted four-year terms for Department Pres. Richard F. Walsh, head of the Stage Employes; Lewis, and these vice presidents: James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks; John O'Hare, Tobacco Workers; Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joseph M. McCurdy, United Garment Workers; Arthur P. Gildea, Brewery Workers; Daniel E. Conway, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, and Anthony J. DeAndrade, Printing Pressmen.

DeAndrade reported that the five unions on strike for more than four years at Kingsport—the Machinists, Stereotypers, Bookbinders, Typographers and Pressmen—have paid out more than $10 million to strikers and their families.

He asked the "entire labor movement to make this fight its fight" and to work through local central body members to convince boards of education not to buy "strikebreaker-made" books.

Convention delegates approved resolutions calling for more widespread participation by union families in union label work, voter registration and election campaigns, and the AFL-CIO National auxiliaries. They expressed appreciation to the labor press and urged all affiliated unions to take an active part in the next Union-Industries Show in Philadelphia, June 21-26.

TOP WINNERS for editorial excellence in the annual competition of the Intl. Labor Press Association receive congratulations at the ILPA convention from Federal Mediation & Conciliation Dir. William E. Simkin (center). They are Raymond W. Pasnick (left), editor of Steel Labor, and Henry Santiestevan, editor of IUD Agenda.

Nieman Fellows Cite Labor Press Quality

Miami Beach—The labor press was commended for its "consistency in professional excellence" by Nieman Fellows judging the 1967 Journalistic Awards Contest for the Intl. Labor Press Association.

"One reason behind this achievement," the judges said, "is that the labor press is directing attention to major social, economic and political issues. We welcomed this kind of reporting and analysis, plus layout, pictures and other trimmings that made presentations effective."

At the same time, the Nieman Fellows urged the labor press not to overlook "comprehensive reporting of organized labor affairs, of collective bargaining" and union-management relations.

There were 856 entries in the 1967 competition and the top winners in the "editorial excellence" competition were Steel Labor and IUD Agenda for international publications, a tie between Michigan AFL-CIO News and San Francisco Labor for state and local central body publications, and Voice of 770 (Retail Clerks) and Local 1199 Drug & Hospital News for local publications.

The judges this year were Ken Clawson, national labor reporter for the Toledo Blade; Dewey James, editor of the Florence, S.C., Morning News; Remer Tyson, Washington bureau of the Atlanta Constitution, and James Whelan, Caribbean manager, UPI.

The winners:

International Publications: Editorial excellence, newspaper format, Steel Labor; magazine format, IUD Agenda. Best front page, newspaper format, Steel Labor; magazine format, Canadian Labour. Best single editorial, Labor. Best original cartoon, Seafarers Log. Best feature article, International Fire Fighter. Best regular column. The Train Dispatcher. Best original photograph, Justice.

State & Local Central Bodies Publications: Editorial excellence, newspaper format, Michigan AFL-CIO News and San Francisco Labor. Best front page, newspaper format, Michigan AFL-CIO News. Best single editorial, Michigan AFL-CIO News. Best original cartoon, Los Angeles Citizen. Best feature article, Oregon Labor Press. Best regular column, The Labor World, Chattanooga. Best community project, The Chronicle, Cincinnati.

Local Union Publications: Editorial excellence, newspaper format, Voice of 770; magazine format, 1199 Drug & Hospital News. Best front page, newspaper format, The United Teacher; magazine format, No. 1 News (Chicago Building Service Employes). Best single editorial, 32B (New York Building Service Employes). Best original cartoon, 32B. Best feature article, Voice of 770. Best regular column, Overture (Hollywood Musicians). Best original photograph, Southwest Labor (Arkansas Meat Cutters). Best community project, Voice of 770.

EEOC Publishes Document Index

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has published a 650-page Document and Reference Text (DART), providing an index to some 5,000 documents dealing with employment of Negroes, Indians, Spanish-Americans, Oriental-Americans, and women.

EEOC Chairman Clifford L. Alexander, Jr. described the volume as "an invaluable source for everyone concerned with equal employment problems and their solutions."

DART may be ordered from Research Division, Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations, University of Michigan-Wayne State University, P.O. Box 1567, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Single copies are $22.50; bulk order prices are less.

Renews Commitment:

Labor Press Girds for Battle To Win '68 Union Objectives

By David L. Perlman

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The nation's union publications will be active participants, not passive bystanders, in labor's 1968 political, legislative and collective bargaining battles.

A renewed commitment to the goals of the trade union movement emerged as the dominant theme of the four-day convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

Delegates discussed—among themselves and with experts from within and outside the labor movement—how to do a better job of reaching union members, with special emphasis on younger workers and minority groups.

Giving the sessions a special urgency was the conviction stressed by major speakers, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, that the 1968 election campaign is already under way—and its outcome will be decisive to the future of the trade union movement and the nation.

Meany spoke of labor's programs for the cities, for education, for jobs. He spoke of the dangers of a world war from either a reckless escalation of the Viet Nam fighting or an abandonment of America's commitment.

"There's no use trying to delude ourselves," he said, "1968 is going to be a real fight and a real test of the trade union movement . . . The labor movement has quite a job to do and this means that the labor press has a job to do."

Warns of Drift

Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, warned the editors of a "drift to the right" in the nation, a "total backlash" in which civil rights is equated with riots, unions with inflation, social legislation with high taxes.

"If we wait until Labor Day of 1968" to counter this drift, Tyler said, it will be "too late."

William L. Kircher, the AFL-CIO's director of organization, said the federation looks to the labor press "to strengthen the belief of every member in his union and make non-members want to join."

He asked labor editors to lend their professional skills to a job for which they are "uniquely qualified," improving means of communicating with white collar, professional and technical employes.

Everyone involved in the labor movement has a responsibility for organizing, Kircher stressed.

A highlight of the convention was a luncheon address by Bayard Rustin, the civil rights leader who organized the 1963 March on Washington and now heads the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

In contrast to the "juvenile leftism" and "politics by emotion" of the new left, Rustin said, are those young people who retain the conviction that society and opportunity can be improved by political action and political programs.

Rustin's Challenge

The "greatest contribution" labor can make, he declared, is to "organize the unorganized and join in an effective coalition with churches, civil rights groups and other liberal segments of society to replace the loss of liberal congressmen defeated in the 1966 elections.

Ray Davidson, winding up his term as ILPA president, told his fellow editors that union members need to be "informed and persuaded, not told dogmatically" of labor's position on issues.

Davidson, who is editor of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Worker's newspaper, was succeeded as ILPA president by Fred Sweet editor of the St. Paul Labor Advocate. Sweet was unopposed, as was Ken Fiester of the AFL-CIO, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

In a field of 20 candidates for vice presidents, all eight incumbents running were re-elected: Ray Dickow, Butcher Workman; Ted Ogar, UAW Solidarity; Ray Pasnick, Steel Labor; Max Steinbock, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Record; Don Harris, Los Angeles Citizen; Dave Selvin, San Francisco Labor; Bernard Stern, Toledo Union Journal, and Richard Strunsky, 32B.

New vice presidents are John A. McCarthy, The Railway Clerk; Aldo Vagnozzi, Michigan AFL-CIO News; Henry Lowenstern, The Machinist; J. R. Watkins, Chattanooga Labor World; Burt Beck, ACWA Advance, and E. T. (Buck) Harris, Hollywood Screen Actor.

Two candidates for Canadian vice president ended up in a dead heat — Roy Laberge of Canadian Labour and Ray Poirier of the Sudbury Searcher. A flip of a coin gave the post to Laberge.

Earlier in the convention, delegates heard Edward P. Morgan give the ILPA's A. J. Liebling Memorial Address — established to honor the memory of a trenchant critic of the press.

Morgan's Message

Morgan, long time radio commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is now associated with the experimental, non-profit public broadcasting laboratory. He called for more vigorous, more enterprising journalism — in depth reporting and exposes. The public broadcasting laboratory, he indicated, is seeking to fill part of the gap.

A special evening session of the convention was set aside for a give-and-take discussion with Saul Alinsky. He urged an alliance between the labor movement and the poor.

A panel of daily newspaper writers joined with labor editors in a critique of the labor press. AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller gave an off-the-record congressional analysis and experts from other areas of labor concern brief the delegates.

The convention voted to modify its journalistic awards program, reducing the number of categories and matching newspapers and magazines against others in the same circulation bracket.

EDITORS of the nation's trade union publications devoted their four-day convention to the challenge of doing a better job of communicating with union members, young people and minority groups. Ray Davidson, winding up his term as president of the Intl. Labor Press Association, urged his fellow editors to inform and persuade, not preach dogmatically.

AFL-CIO Contribution Voted to Urban Coalition

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted to contribute $25,000 to the Urban Coalition, an organization of labor, business, church and other community groups organized to launch a counter-attack on the crisis gripping the nation's cities.

The group, formed earlier in the year at a special meeting in Washington, has involved numerous groups in helping formulate programs and win legislation to meet the plight of urban areas. Urban Coalition groups are being organized locally across the country. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently called on all local labor bodies to help form coalitions in their areas.

The council also voted $15,000 for the Joint Council on Economic Education, to help carry on the work of providing educational materials for high school teachers of economics and social studies.

It approved also an additional $50,000 for the Impact Projects program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in Central and South America. The AIFLD program has registered outstanding success in helping set up cooperatives, libraries, providing ambulances and other medical materials, helping repair flood damage and other low-cost but vitally important projects.

The council approved the appointment of a special four-man committee to study problems caused by U.S.-owned plants setting up runaway operations just over the Mexican border keyed to low wages and exploitation of labor standards. AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman, David Dubinsky, Paul Jennings and Joseph D. Keenan will be on the committee.

Meany read the council a letter from Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther that the UAW's delegates would not be able to attend the 1967 convention and requesting that a resolution submitted by the UAW not be considered during the sessions. Meany said he wrote Reuther that the resolution would be withdrawn per his request.

Hawaii Labor Praised For Consumer Aid

The Hawaii AFL-CIO has been "commended" by Betty Furness, the President's adviser on consumer affairs, for its role in helping secure passage of bills aiding consumers in the last session of the state legislature.

In a letter to Robert C. Knight, executive secretary-treasurer of the Hawaii federation, Miss Furness particularly singled out the establishment of an Office of Consumer Protection under the Hawaii attorney general.

In Copper Dispute:

Six Rallies Reaffirm Strikers' Solid Stand

Six spirited rallies across the nation linked the workers on strike for five months against the major copper companies and renewed labor's solidarity against fresh employer stalling tactics.

Some 13,000 strikers, family members and allies attended rallies on Nov. 29 and 30 in Butte, Mont.; Tucson, Ariz.; El Paso, Tex.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Waterbury, Conn., and Magna, Utah.

Basic purpose of the gatherings was to inform the strikers of the reasons behind the stalled negotiations and demonstrate labor's unity in the face of an employer-publicized back-to-work movement.

Proposals by Kennecott and Anaconda and other companies that the strikers return to work while talks resume were answered by the most applauded slogan: "No-contract, no work."

In Magna, Steelworkers' Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony told 3,000 persons who jammed a high school gymnasium that Kennecott had rebuffed a union offer to resume immediate negotiations without returning to work.

Offers Hit

Molony said the company's single economic offers of last June 7 was worth no more than 12 cents an hour. He said this raise of $4.80 per week should be compared with the $200 per week in profit which Kennecott made last year on every one of its employes.

At Magna and at Butte, where more than 3,500 persons braved sub-zero weather, Molony and Steelworkers' Intl. Rep. A. C. Skinner, co-chairmen of the union's Nonferrous Industry Conference, and Machinists' Vice Pres. Charles West stressed the industry's profitability. The copper companies make more profits per man-hour worked than such giants as General Motors, Ford and AT&T, Skinner declared.

At El Paso, some 2,000 people got the union message in two languages. Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, likened the copper workers' struggle with the long strikes carried on by farm workers. Chavez spoke mainly in Spanish.

In Tucson, about 3,000 people crowded the city's Sports Center, with 1,800 persons arriving in car cavalcades from mining areas around the state. The rally, which featured a barbecue dinner, was addressed by Machinists' Vice Pres. Ernie White, Les Thornton of Steelworkers' District 38; Joe Miller of the Operating Engineers and Bernard Greenberg of the Steelworkers' Pension Dept. C. K. Featherston of the Operating Engineers and head of the Tucson Central Labor Council also spoke.

At Perth Amboy, some 1,000 persons heard from Steelworkers' District Dir. William Moran, chairman of the union's Anaconda bargaining committee, and the presidents of three striking Jersey locals: John Infusino, Tom DeFederico and Dick Lewis.

In Waterbury, the gathering of 1,200 cheered announcement of a proposal by congressional leaders for a fact-finding body to stimulate genuine bargaining.

Later, the National Nonferrous Coordinating Committee of the unions announced that its members have agreed to the fact-finding proposal to help resolve the contract stalemate.

Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds asked the unions for a response to the proposal by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Sen. Lee Metcalf, both Montana Democrats, for a board of seven members to get the facts on the strike and make recommendations for settlement to the secretaries of labor, defense and commerce.

Molony said the striking unions are "ready to cooperate fully."

COPPER STRIKE RALLIES in six Cities, Nov. 29 and 30, were attended by 13,000 persons. Here Connecticut AFL-CIO Pres. John J. Driscoll opens a Waterbury, Conn., meeting attended by 1,200. Speakers included Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, IUE Local 404 Pres. John Frankevitch, Sid Monti, UAW representative, and Arthur Stuart, Steelworkers research associate. Frankevitch is on the union seven-man national strike coordinating committee.

Cardinal's Death Saddens Labor

Bal Harbour, Fla. — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, on behalf of the members and officers of the federation extended "deepest sympathies to the clergy and the people of the archdiocese of New York on the tragic loss they have just suffered" through the death of Francis Cardinal Spellman.

The Cardinal, Meany said in a telegram to Bishop Terrence Cooke, "was a great leader of his church but he was as well a great leader of our nation. His patriotism, humanitarianism and courage were admired by his fellow citizens of all beliefs."

He recalled that he had worked closely with the cardinal on many occasions "and it was he who first asked God's blessing on this organization at its founding convention 12 years ago.

Meany said AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan would express to you in person the great loss we feel."

Basic Steel Arbitration Proposal 'Lacks Approval,' Union Reports

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Steelworkers announced here they are pledged to "continue our search for new and better methods of bargaining" after exploratory talks with the basic steel industry on a proposed arbitration plan resulted in a lack of approval by both sides.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel told a press conference that "contrary to any published rumors or reports, there is no agreement to change our union's traditional approach to bargaining with basic steel."

All discussions connected with arbitration and "other approaches to bargaining have been only exploratory in nature," Abel said, adding that no agreement has been reached or is contemplated.

The union said in a statement that USWA officers and general counsel met with a four-man group representing the coordinated committee of the steel companies to discuss "possible supplementary steps that might be taken during the 1968 negotiations."

These "informal discussions" grew out of the provision in the 1965 agreement with steel employers that required union and company study of issues not resolved in negotiations, such as apprenticeship, testing, training, job classifications and other topics, the statement related.

After full discussion, the union said, "it became evident that there were certain safeguards and guarantees which any such proposal should contain" before presentation to the union's policy-making bodies. The industry was "not prepared to agree" to features the USWA considered necessary "for the development of a completely sound program," the statement continued. It summed up:

"On the basis of the reaction of the union executive board and the position of the steel industry" presented publicly by an industry representative Nov. 13 in Pittsburgh, the present status of the arbitration proposal is that "it lacks approval by both sides."

'Profound Reasons'

The USWA said it has "even more profund reasons" for seeking ways to make collective bargaining work more effectively. It cited the management practice of stockpiling as a hedge against a possible strike "with the resulting decline in employment" when bargaining is concluded, government intervention in negotiations, and job losses because of foreign imports which are "heightened by the pressures of build-ups and shutdowns."

The union statement said the USWA approaches contract negotiations in the can, aluminum and basic steel industries "with much optimism" and the hope that bargaining will be concluded "fairly, peacefully and promptly."

The basic steel agreement has an expiration date of Aug. 1, 1968. Abel said the USWA executive board voted to drop the arbitration subject for upcoming negotiations and also voted to hold a special convention of union delegates before March 31 to consider "the entire financial picture."

The union has had extraordinary expenses in connection with the strike of 50,000 members that began July 15 against the "big four" of the copper industry and four smaller firms. Abel told the press conference that the industry "continues to refuse to bargain" on realistic terms for settlement of a new contract. USWA Vice Pres. Joseph Molony reported that, at a meeting with Kennecott Copper Corp. in Salt Lake City recently, management proposed that the strikers return to their jobs, accept the last company offer and continue negotiations. The offer was rejected, he said.

Council Sets Up Fund To Aid Copper Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

this strike believe they can starve the strikers into submission. The AFL-CIO will never permit this to happen. These strikers will not be starved out."

The statement related that the "big four" of the copper industry, which with four smaller firms produce 90 percent of the nation's copper supply, "forced the workers to strike by refusing to negotiate contracts providing reasonable wages and working conditions."

The employers, the council continued, are "waging a determined campaign to destroy effective collective bargaining in this industry" and increase its "already fabulous profit margin."

In pursuing this campaign "these companies have inflicted serious hardship on consumers of copper and other nonferrous metals, and have created grave economic problems in a dozen states," the council declared, "but the chief sufferers are the 60,000 strikers whose only goal is justice for themselves and their families."

Pledge Implemented

The council action implemented a pledge of support given earlier by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to strike leaders at a meeting in Washington, D.C. Council members directed that the special strike fund be established at AFL-CIO headquarters, and they named a special committee of the Executive Council to head the drive for further contributions.

The Steelworkers and other unions representing copper workers formed a coordinated front early this year to meet the united front of the big employers with their smaller colleagues. Each union met the same response from management representatives — an inferior offer well below prevailing wages and conditions in the rest of industry, and a refusal to budge from that offer.

They walked out July 15, and have maintained stable and solid lines ever since in a dozen states from coast to coast.

At the Washington meeting, Meany summed up the reports of union strike committees: the strike was "provoked and perpetuated by major employers whose aims have little to do with the terms of the labor contract."

The conferees charged in a statement that the employers want to:

- Exhaust surplus copper supplies to create an artificial crisis and bring governmental action "adverse to the interests of the strikers."
- Create a "sellers' market" that will "permit substantial price increases when production is resumed."
- Bargain on no terms but their own.
- Starve the strikers into surrender on the cynical pretext of "fighting inflation" and "curbing union powers."

Strikers' unions are, besides USWA, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Plumbers, Iron Workers, Operating Engineers, Machinists, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Office & Professional Employes, Auto Workers; Electric, al, Radio & Machine Workers, Painters, Laborers, Mechanics Educational Society, Boilermakers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Railway Carmen, Sheet Metal Workers, Bricklayers, Molders, Blacksmiths and Railroad Trainmen.

Teachers Union Wins Long Island Election

Plainedge, N. Y.—Teachers in this Long Island community have chosen the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers as their bargaining agent, turning away from their previous representation by Classroom Teachers Association, a National Education Association affiliate.. The vote in a representation election was 203 for the Teachers to 158 for the Association.

TWUA Elects Stetin to Fill Chupka's Post

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Textile Workers Union of America announced that Sol Stetin, veteran union organizer, will serve the remainder of the term of office being vacated Dec. 31 by John Chupka, union secretary-treasurer since 1953.

The TWUA executive council voted unanimously for Stetin, 57, who has been a union vice president since 1944 and currently is serving as TWUA director for five states—Delaware, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The 22-member council, at a quarterly meeting called by union Pres. William Pollock, elected William Davis of Lewistown, Pa., to the office to be relinquished by Stetin. Davis is director of the union's synthetic fibers division.

Chupka's constitutional term expires in June 1968 but he is retiring now for health reasons. He is 63 and a resident of East Douglas, Mass. Chupka's union career included jobs as local union president, state director, head of the synthetic fibers, woolen and worsted divisions, as a member of the TWUA executive council since 1942, and for the past 14 years as the union's number two officer.

Stetin was active in organizing New Jersey textile dyeing and finishing workers in the early thirties, and has been a full-time union official since 1933.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA performance of the Barber of Seville was recently sponsored by Retail Clerks Local 1100 to do something a "little different" for the members. Left to right, Local 1100 Pres. Richard Williams, San Francisco Opera Gen. Dir. Kurt Herbert Adler, Local Sec.-Treas. Walter Johnson, Carol Kirkpatrick as "Rosina," Allan James Monk as "Figaro," San Francisco AFL-CIO Pres. Joseph Belardi and John Crowley, assistant secretary of the central body.

Local Sponsors Opera, 'Something Different'

San Francisco—Retail Clerks Local 1100 "wanted to do something a little different" for its department store members so it sponsored a performance of Rossini's opera, the Barber of Seville.

The performance by Western Opera Theater, a San Francisco Opera subsidiary, was pronounced a "happy success" by an Examiner reviewer and praised editorially by both the Examiner and the Chronicle.

After deciding to sponsor the opera, the local set a price of $1 a ticket and voted to underwrite the rest of the cost. Complimentary tickets were sent to more than 50 servicemen and senior citizens.

Union leaders admitted some apprehension as to "what kind of attendance" the opera would get. They set a goal of a turnout of 500. Publicity was delayed over problems in finding a proper hall. But on the night of the performance more than 850 persons, mostly members and friends, were in the audience at Nourse Auditorium.

Examiner reviewer Alexander Fried described the "Barber" performance as "full of fun and success." He hailed the singing of a "lively, professional cast." Most of the performers were top stars in the San Francisco Opera.

Fried reported that the opera, a comedy, was greeted with good laughs and enthusiastic applause.

While noting that the performance couldn't be given with orchestra—not at the $1 ticket scale—Fried said the substitute two-piano support was "bright, expert and satisfying."

The stage setting, he added, "made up in intimate charm what it didn't pretend to have in grandeur."

He expressed hope that the "agreeable results" would intensify labor sponsorship of opera, symphony and other fine music. He also proposed that the city provide adequate facilities for such events.

To Meet a Need

Local 1100 Sec.-Treas. Walter Johnson, asked why the union decided to sponsor the opera, said, "We've been wanting to do something a little different for our members.

"With more leisure time and higher salaries brought about by unions," he continued, "people need more interests for a fuller life—something to get them out more, away from the TV set."

Kurt Herbert Adler, general director of the San Francisco Opera, praised the event as "an important breakthrough for the arts in the community." He told how arrangements were made with cooperation from other unions, including the Musicians and Theatrical Stage Employes.

Adler added, "After all, unions are an important part of community life. All of us in Western Opera Theater are union members, too. I? Oh yes, I belong to the Musicians."

Bella Hess Unit Of 1,200 Picks Office Union

Kansas City, Mo.—Workers at the Kansas City office of Bella Hess, a Midwest mail order house, have chosen the Office & Professional Employes over the ousted Teamsters as their bargaining agent in a union representation election.

OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin reported that the vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was OPEIU 596, Teamsters 222, and 21 for no-union. The unit to be represented includes 1200 employes.

Coughlin described the victory as "an eloquent demonstration of the desire of Bella Hess employes to be part of the main family of the American labor movement."

The election's outcome, he added, "shows how deep and widespread the yearning for collective bargaining is among American workers, including those in hard-to-organize fields."

Coughlin said the election also proved the value "of the AFL-CIO team concept in organizing," with OPEIU leaders working "in tandem" with AFL-CIO regional staff representatives all during a five-month organizing drive.

The union's campaign was headed by Vice Pres. George Furth, Local 320 Business Agent Jerry Smith and Wayne McCool and Eugene Dwyer, union representatives.

The AFL-CIO assistance came from Regional Dir. Delmond Garst, William E. Dowell, assistant regional director, and William Lewis, Wayne King, Fred George and Joseph Lynch, of the AFL-CIO regional staff.

Ousted IUE Officials Lose Injunction Bid

The U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. has denied a motion for a temporary injunction to reverse the ouster of Milton Weihrauch as president of District 3 of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Weihrauch, charged by IUE with misusing more than $141,000 in union funds, was removed along with District 3 Treasurer Joseph Iozzi in a recall vote Sept. 25. The tally was 83,000 to 936.

Federal Judge Matthew P. McGuire handed down the ruling, telling Weihrauch that "one who seeks equity must do equity and not be guilty of inequity himself." He also ordered Weihrauch to submit to questioning on the charges of misappropriation of funds.

Weihrauch sought the injunction through Atty. Edward Bennett Williams on grounds that his recall was contrary to the constitutions of both IUE and District 3.

Toronto Steel Union Opens Art Gallery

Toronto — The Toronto Area Council of the Steelworkers' union is officially opening an art center at its headquarters here.

Called the 33 Cecil Street Gallery, the opening was set for Dec. 8 with an exhibition of work by members of the union.

Present plan is to establish the gallery as a permanent cultural landmark in Metro Toronto, according to Leopoldo Bertacchi of the Steelworkers' staff.

Director of the gallery will be Mary Shane, secretary to District 6 Dir. Larry Sefton.

Reverses Illinois Ruling:

High Court Upholds Union Legal Aid Plan

By Duane Emme

The U.S. Supreme Court has reversed a 1966 Illinois Supreme Court decision which denied the United Mine Workers' District 12 the right to hire attorneys to aid members in asserting legal rights.

The AFL-CIO had warned in a brief urging the reversal that the Illinois ruling, if allowed to stand, would "seriously undermine the efforts of working men to provide themselves with effective legal assistance."

In two other major cases, the Supreme Court:

- Left in effect a National Labor Relations Board order requiring Lincoln Mfg. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., to bargain with Sheet Metal Workers Local 503 on the basis of a card check.
- Ruled in a Florida case that a state may not deny unemployment benefits to workers because they have unfair labor practice charges pending against employers.
- **Announced that it will consider whether the constitution bars large suburban housing developments from refusing to sell to Negroes or members of other minority groups. The case which is expected to be decided next spring, is an appeal brought by Joseph Lee Jones, a Negro who said he was rejected in an attempt to buy a house in a subdivision near St. Louis in 1965.**
- Affirmed the decision of a special three judge federal court in Montgomery, Ala., last March which requires the state to carry out a school desegregation plan.
- Struck down Ohio's 1964 congressional redistricting law, which permitted population variations between districts as high as 30 percent. Labor was among organizations opposing the law.

Plans Upheld

The issue of an organization's right to maintain a legal service plan at members' expense has been attacked by various bar associations for many years. In the UMW case it was the Illinois Bar Association that brought the challenge.

But such plans have twice been upheld by the Supreme Court. In 1963, it upheld a legal plan of the NAACP to finance cases aimed at ending segregation, and a year later sustained a Railroad Trainmen's plan to aid members in accident litigation cases.

The AFL-CIO charged in its brief supporting the UMW that the Illinois Supreme Court's conclusions that the plan was a "threat to the attorney-client relationship" was "untenable" in line with these two decisions.

The brief recalled that in both cases the court had found the NAACP and Trainmen's plans legal under the First and Fourteenth Amendments and declared that these safeguards applied in UMW case as well.

An 8-to-1 decision, written by Justice Hugo L. Black, agreed. "We think that both . . . cases are controlling here," it emphasized.

The amendments' guarantees of freedom of speech, assembly and petition give the union "the right to assist its members in assertion of their legal rights," the majority opinion added.

Protects Rights

The First Amendment, it continued, would be "a hollow promise if it left government free to destroy or erode its guarantees by indirect restraints so long as no law is passed that prohibits free speech, press, petition or assembly as such.

"We have therefore repeatedly held that laws which actually affect the exercise of these vital rights cannot be sustained merely because they were enacted for the purpose of dealing with some evil within the state's legislative competence. . . ."

Justice John M. Harlan dissented on grounds the decision cuts into the "most traditional of state concerns" — that of maintaining standards for the legal profession.

In the Lincoln case, the court denied review of a 7th Circuit Court of Appeals decision which had upheld an NLRB bargaining order issued in 1965 based on determination that the Sheet Metal Workers represented a majority of employes.

The board and the lower court sustained cards that authorized Local 503 "to represent me for purposes of collective bargaining." They also found that the union's letter requesting recognition was not defective because it did not expressly claim majority status.

In the Florida case, the court said that a state may not deny jobless benefits because a worker has filed unfair labor practice charges. Involved was a claim by Minnie E. Nash, an employe of Stanley Building Specialties Co., Miami.

The Steelworkers had filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board on grounds she was fired for union activities. She was later rehired but Florida had denied her unemployment compensation for the period of her layoff.

Auto Workers Weigh GM Offer, Push Talks on Non-Wage Issues

Detroit—The Auto Workers and General Motors joined in pledging a "major effort" to reach agreement on national contract terms by Dec. 14—a "target" date set by the union.

A joint statement agreed to a "news blackout" on the talks and stressed that the two sides will concentrate "on noneconomic contract matters as they relate to production and skilled trades workers."

The statement said UAW is studying an economic offer from GM that "in its broad outlines conforms to the economic settlements reached at the Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp."

The Dec. 14 date, previously set by the union as a deadline for settlement, but not a strike deadline, will be treated "with comparable weight and importance" as though it were a strike deadline, GM said.

UAW said that if it has a national agreement by Dec. 14, a strike deadline for local issues will be put off until after Jan. 1. If there is no national contract by that date, a strike deadline for both national and local issues will be set after the first of the year. Some 400,000 GM workers are involved.

Meanwhile, the union pushed for settlements of local issues at Chrysler plants, continued negotiations with American Motors Corp. and farm equipment makers and sought to resolve several strikes.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the union announced strike deadlines at Chrysler plants as follows: Dec. 7, Belvedere, Ill., Dec. 8, Indianapolis Foundry and Los Angeles assembly plant, and Dec. 10, Hamtramck, Mich.

UAW also set a Dec. 8 deadline for 600 truck drivers and mechanics at its Chrysler interplant transportation unit here.

Negotiations were on in an effort to get a settlement at Chrysler electrical parts plant in Indianapolis, where a strike by 3,000 members of UAW Local 1226 began after a deadline passed without an agreement.

Talks also were in progress at Chrysler's key stamping plant in Twinsburg, Ohio, where the union agreed to an indefinite extension of a strike deadline.

Federal Blue Collar System:

Wage Board Plan Widens Union Role

(Continued from Page 1)

ing rates for their craft in the localities where they work.

Under the present wage board system, each agency determines the prevailing rate on the basis of local wage surveys and its own job grading system—sometimes resulting in different pay scales for employes of different agencies doing similar work in the same city.

The new plan establishes uniformity of wage board pay grades, with appeal rights for any worker dissatisfied with the grade assigned to his job. No worker will have his pay cut as a result of the grade designations.

Here's how unions will participate in the wage-setting procedures:

● At the top level, to advise the Civil Service Commisison on overall policy and procedures, there will be an 11-member National Wage Policy Committee.

Five of its members will be drawn from management of agencies having large numbers of wage board employes. The president of the AFL-CIO will name four of the five union members and one member will be chosen on a rotating basis from among unaffiliated federal employe organizations. The chairman will be designated by the Civil Service Commission.

● In each locality, the agency with the largest number of wage board employes is designated as the "lead agency" to set the wage rates for that area. In each such agency, there will be an Agency Wage Committee which plans and schedules wage surveys, analyzes data and actually sets the rates. Two of the five members will be named by the union having exclusive bargaining rights for the largest number of employes of the agency.

● In every locality where there are more than 400 wage board employes and at least 10 percent of those employed at the lead agency are represented by unions, there will be a three-member local wage survey committee, one representing the principal union. It trains and supervises data collectors, holds hearings, and submits its recommendations.

The new system does not affect those agencies which set wages through collective bargaining, such as the Government Printing Office.

Meany termed the new wage system "real progress . . . in providing full union participation in determining federal wage rates." He said it demonstrates "the Administration's determination to establish equitable and realistic working conditions for federal employes."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller headed the special federation committee whose recommendations formed the basis for the new program.

Other members were John F. Griner, president of the American Federation of Government Employes; B. A. Gritta, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; George Knaly, government relations director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council; William H. Ryan, national federal employes coordinator of the Machinists, and Anthony Weinlein, research director of the Building Service Employes.

The Civil Service Commission said it will start putting the new system into effect next July, completing the changeover during a two-year period.

FULL-COLOR MOVIE produced by Railroad Trainmen gives the union's message in the words of workers in the rail industry. Clip from the 30-minute film shows BRT Pres. Charles Luna talking with a union member.

Oklahomans Rebuff R-T-W Petition Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

state AFL-CIO for their "forceful and steadfast" battle against "right-to-work" over the years.

Oklahoma labor successfully defeated proposals to ban the union shop in every session of the legislature for the past 20 years, Meany noted.

"They defeated it in a statewide referendum in 1964," he added. "And now the right-to-work forces can't even scrape together the minimum number of signatures even though they tried to buy their way onto the ballot by offering as much as 25 cents per name and recruiting" professional petition circulators.

Meany said the experience in Oklahoma—for years the key target state of the National Right to Work Committee—"proves that so-called 'right-to-work' is a dead issue in this country."

He suggested that "the responsible business community" take a sharp look at "the sorry record" of the "work" committee — "and then read it out of business."

Employers 'Milked'

Meany charged that the committee "is kept pasted together by a group of professional fund-raisers who milk gullible businessmen and then use these funds to pay handsome salaries to themselves and their fellow promoters so they can raise more money to repeat the cycle indefinitely."

Meany added:

"It has been a very profitable game for them and for the advertising agency representatives . . . who draw handsome commissions. In fact, the National Better Business Bureau reports that in one year total fund-raising expenses amounted to 42.2 percent of income.

"Now that the National Right to Work committee has fallen flat on its face in Oklahoma, it is interesting to recall that it hailed the 1966 election results as a 'mandate for right-to-work' and promised vigorous campaigns for this compulsory open shop law in all 31 states which do not have it."

Meany pointed out that "right-to-work" was soundly beaten in every state legislature where it was proposed this year — including a 210-0 defeat in the Massachusetts House, where even the sponsor of the bill didn't vote for it.

In Oklahoma, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Henry Likes hailed the rejection of the petitions as "a great day" for the people of the state.

He said "nobody here in Oklahoma wanted a petition campaign but the National Right to Work Committee insisted on it."

CAB to Probe Airline Pact On Strike Aid

The Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered an investigation of the mutual aid pact under which seven airlines provide financial assistance to any pact member whose operations are shut down by a strike.

The investigation was called for by six unions—Air Line Pilots, Airline Dispatchers, Railway & Airline Clerks, Flight Engineers, Transport Workers and Machinists.

The seven airlines linked in the pact are American Airlines, Braniff Airways, Eastern Air Lines, Northwest Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and United Air Lines.

The strike aid agreement, first formed in 1959, included six airlines. It was expanded to 10 companies in 1960. However, since then Capitol was absorbed by a merger and National and Continental have dropped out of the pact.

It has been periodically approved by CAB over the years with the last definite approval given for a three-year period which ended in July 1967. Since then it has been extended on a temporary basis. In May, the companies applied for an "indefinite" approval.

Unions have frequently objected to the pact in the past, contending that it was illegal, against public policy, an "open declaration of war against unions in the industry" and an instrument that serves to prolong strikes.

Area Seminars Slated On Community Services

Seven on-the-job training seminars for more than 170 full-time AFL-CIO Community Services representatives from 110 industrial communities are scheduled for next January and February.

Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities for the federation, announced that the seminars will be coordinated by William A. Davies, AFL-CIO-CSA national representative with United Community Funds & Councils of America. They will be held in cooperation with seven universities

The schedule:

Jan. 3-5, University of Connecticut, Northeastern.

Jan. 9-11, University of Miami, Southern.

Jan. 16-18, Pennsylvania State University, Middle Atlantic.

Jan. 22-24, University of Indiana, Midwestern.

Jan. 30-31, Feb. 1, University of Minnesota, Midwestern.

Feb. 12-14, Michigan State University, Midwestern.

Feb. 19-21, University of California, Western.

"Emphasis at these seminars will be placed on community organization and community leadership," Perlis said. "This is the major function of full-time AFL-CIO-CSA staff representatives if they are to serve their unions and their communities effectively."

Subsidiary topics will include new approaches to union health and welfare counselling and the development of consumer counselling specialists.

Western Urban Parley Spurs Local Coalitions

San Francisco—"The fate of our country rests on what happens in our cities in the next five or six years."

With this challenge, Mayor John F. Shelley of San Francisco welcomed some two hundred leaders in business, government, organized labor, civil rights, and religion to a daylong conference here aimed at forming local coalitions to attack big-city ghetto problems.

The meeting was convened by the national Urban Coalition whose emergency convocation last summer in Washington, D.C. set the goals for a new, broad-front assault on urban problems.

Recalling the violence that swept across the nation's cities at the time, Mayor Shelley told the audience how he had been shown a demonstration of anti-riot weapons —tanks, guns, gas.

"But dogs and tanks and guns and clubs will not solve the problems of violence in the cities."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute of New York City who presided at the meeting, noted that there had been many kinds of coalitions before in American life.

But there are new elements in the Urban Coalition—the participation of business and state and city government leaders, along with labor, liberal and civil rights groups.

"If this combination cannot meet the problems of the cities, nobody can," he said.

He challenged the notion that the nation cannot fight the war against poverty and in Viet Nam at the same time.

The forces that have lined up to cut back the attack on urban problems opposed these programs before the war in Viet Nam, Rustin said, and they will oppose them when the war is over.

They are simply taking advantage of the war, he warned, to continue their opposition.

Rustin also underscored the importance of returning a Congress to Washington next year that will put its weight behind the coalition program.

Kenneth Wright, vice president and chief economist of the Life Insurance Associations of America, described the life insurance companies' proposed billion-dollar investment in core city housing and jobs.

He reminded listeners that the initiative for projects to improve urban housing or create jobs would have to come from private and government sources.

The Insurance companies' program is intended, he pointed out, to provide financing at the going rate for projects which capital ordinarily would shun.

Morning and afternoon workshops were devoted to methods of organizing local coalitions and to the development of local task forces to work together with national level task groups set in motion by the national coalition.

A number of cities have already organized local coalitions, including New York, Minneapolis, Detroit and Atlanta. Last month the League of California Cities called for the formation of urban coalitions in all of the cities of the state.

Apprentice Openings Proposed for Veterans

Learning new job skills through apprenticeship can be "the key to a highly productive career" for veterans of military service, Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training pointed out.

In a message urging employers and unions to bring veterans into apprentice programs, Murphy emphasized that they are "amenable" to job training because of financial aid allowed by the Veterans' Pension & Adjustment Act of 1967.

Freedom Budget Urged To Wipe Out Poverty

Minneapolis—Poverty in America can be eliminated only by an "all-out war, not just a skirmish," a noted Negro educator told participants in the 11th annual AFL-CIO Institute on Human Relations here.

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, president of Clark College in Atlanta, Ga., spoke on the theme of this year's institute: "The Freedom Budget—A Challenge to All Americans."

The proposed budget, drawn up last year by the A. Philip Randolph Institute, is geared to a 10-year timetable to provide jobs for all who can work, adequate income for those who cannot, along with decent homes, health care and good education for all Americans.

It would pay for itself in the prosperity and growth in the national product it would generate, Henderson said.

Urging that the massive government action needed be started immediately, Henderson warned that "the gap between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' has widened instead of narrowing."

Sponsors of the institute were the Minneapolis AFL-CIO, the Minnesota Labor Committee for Human Rights and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Three panel discussions preceded the luncheon session at which Henderson spoke. The panel themes were:

"Handouts or jobs? Can full employment be achieved for all those able to work?"

"More effective schools. Can programs be initiated to combat environmental disadvantages?"

"Ghettos or decent housing? Can we move faster?"

The AFL-CIO Today

THE AFL-CIO ENTERED its 13th year vigorous and growing, leading the struggle for economic and social justice, concerned with its task of building a liberal coalition for continued progress.

The critics who had either predicted or willed its demise in almost annual obituaries are stilled, but others have risen to take their place to catalogue its faults and failures and pronounce it complacent and dully middle class—neither turned on nor tuned in.

There are the other critics, also, who find the AFL-CIO a fearsome conspiracy that tramples profits and dividends underfoot and who find labor's concern with protecting the public interest somehow a bit unpatriotic.

And while the critics turn out their empty and banal and uninformed strictures the realities brush them aside:

In Congress, the final days of the session find the AFL-CIO leading the traditional fight for the liberal cause—funds for the poverty program, higher social security benefits and a civilized welfare program, meat subjected to honest inspection standards.

Across the nation, AFL-CIO unions are waging a desperate struggle against the arrogant copper industry, determined to hold out for decent wages and conditions, united in a strike that says loud and clear "the labor movement is for real."

In the vineyards of California, the courageous farm workers continue their battle for human dignity and decency, the exploited turning on their exploiters under the banner of the AFL-CIO.

And in thousands of offices and plants and shops men and women are voting union, signing cards, negotiating contracts, adding their names to the list that has produced a growth of 1.5 million members in the AFL-CIO in the past few years.

This is the AFL-CIO 12 years after merger.

Oklahoma Yawns

THE SCRIPT was the same, and maybe that's why Oklahoma voters wanted no part of a rerun.

Less than four years ago, in a statewide referendum, they turned down a proposition to outlaw the union shop.

This time, the National Right to Work Committee and its Oklahoma affiliate couldn't even get enough signatures to get it on the ballot.

The committee, a self-perpetuating organization whose main function seems to be raising money from anti-union businessmen, had again made Oklahoma its number one target. After all, the state is no union stronghold and it is an enclave of free collective bargaining almost surrounded by "right-to-work' states.

The "right-to-work" promoters hired paid solicitors to seek signatures on petitions. They beat the drums with advertising and publicity. The response of the voters, however, was a tired yawn.

Most Oklahomans are not union members. But they don't see anything wrong with a free collective bargaining system under which workers and their employers can negotiate union security as well as higher wages and better working conditions.

Neither, it seems, do the people in the 30 other "free states."

Despite big talk by the "work" committee at fund-raising time, the industrial states which know unions and the collective bargaining process best continue to turn the coldest of shoulders to union-busting laws.

Perhaps it's time for some of the people who for more than 20 years have been trying to divide the nation on the union shop issue to consider what they might do to unite the country.

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Scores 'Dismal Record' of Congress:

Meany Cites Labor's Gains, 'Longer, Harder' Road Ahead

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's report to the Seventh Convention.

THIS IS THE REPORT of the Executive Council on the record of these last two years. It is at the same time a report of solid trade union achievement, of limited improvement in legislation and of great frustration and trial.

The bright promise of 1965 has been dimmed; the great surge of social progress, which we rightly hailed then, has been wrongly stemmed; the stern warnings we issued of the grave dangers ahead, especially for urban America, were ignored.

So, the road to the achievement of the world we seek is today longer and harder than we foresaw two years ago; the need for its achievement is even more crucial and our resolve can be no less firm now than it was then.

While we must in no way deny the problems that we face, we cannot obscure the progress that has actually been made.

American society is immeasurably better than it has ever been before. The historic advances of 1965-66 are still in being. Their full effectiveness has been hampered by false economies, but they are still having a continuing impact for good. The gains made by the affiliates of the AFL-CIO in organizing and in negotiations are without parallel in recent history.

But all this is not good enough for us.

Millions of our fellow Americans do not share in the continuing affluence of most in our land.

Freedom is still denied to millions through the world, who yearn for the political self-determination we in this nation accept as a matter of course.

First-class citizenship, the only kind worthy of democracy, remains only a dream to millions in our country.

The slums which disgrace our cities and breed disease, crime and exploitation, are worse than ever before.

Yet with all these needs, there are too many voices raised in and out of Congress in support of policies that would mean retreat—retreat from the defense of freedom in Viet Nam and retreat from the war against poverty, disease, illiteracy and exploitation here at home.

The AFL-CIO has always rejected the counsel of retreat and we reject it now.

There is no doubt where the responsibility lies for the domestic crisis our country faces. It is the responsibility of the Congress, where a conservative coalition of both parties now dominates the House of Representatives, blocking the avenue to social progress.

There is little reason to expect the second session of the 90th Congress to reverse the dismal record it has achieved to date. But we shall keep pressing upon the Congress the need for programs such as those we have sought so far in vain.

More importantly, we must work in the elections of 1968 to restore to the Congress the liberalism, idealism and determination necessary to achieve a better nation and a better world.

While we continue our fight for major domestic needs we must not forget or ignore the problems posed by America's defense of freedom on the battlefield of Viet Nam.

Today, the calm, firm and patient course that is essential to a successful conclusion of this difficult struggle is under attack from two sides. There are those too short-sighted to see that the very future of freedom is at stake, who cry for American withdrawal on any terms or no terms at all. At the opposite pole are those who demand a total military victory, even at the risk of an atomic holocaust. Both are wrong.

THE UNITED STATES is fighting in Viet Nam to uphold a principle and fulfill a promise. The principle is self-determination—the right of any people to choose its own form of government and pursue its own destiny. The promise, dating back to the Eisenhower Administration, is that the United States will assist in protecting the independence of free nations that are attacked by an aggressor. Our ultimate goal is peace, a goal that must be ceaselessly pursued. But a peace achieved by abandoning principle and breaking a solemn promise would be only a prelude to a wider war.

That is why the United States is deliberately waging a limited war for limited ends, seeking no victory except the right of the South Vietnamese to be left alone.

Those who maintain that the cost of the war in Viet Nam demands drastic curtailment of outlays for social progress at home are equally wrong. There is no economic substance in this argument, and in every other respect it is even less valid.

Thus we can say that in both domestic and foreign affairs the AFL-CIO has identified the perils and pointed out the remedies. We say this, not in a spirit of self-justification, but rather as evidence that the programs and policies established by previous conventions, and implemented by the Executive Council, can properly serve as guides to this convention as it determines the course of our movement for the two years ahead.

Growth Continuing:

4-Year Surge In Membership Bolsters Trade Union Strength

The following is excerpted from an article "The Growth of the AFL-CIO" by Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of research for the AFL-CIO, in the December 1967 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

UNION MEMBERSHIP GAINS have been in an upsurge since 1963. The past four years have been a period of expansion of organized labor, following a small membership decline in the previous six years. And the growth of trade union membership is continuing.

In 1966-1967, the average paid membership of AFL-CIO affiliates rose to 13.8 million. By the first six months of 1967 per capita dues payments of affiliated unions to the AFL-CIO were up to 14.3 million—representing 18.6 percent of the civilian labor force. This was a gain of 1.8 million since the 1962-1963 low-point, when the AFL-CIO's paid membership represented 17.6 percent of a much smaller labor force.

Reflecting steady membership growth during the course of 1966 and 1967, the per capita dues payments of affiliated national and international unions to the AFL-CIO are continuing to rise.

In some industries, trades and occupations, the membership of organized labor represents 80 percent or more of the people who are eligible. And, in others, the membership represents 20 percent or less. But in most parts of the economy since 1963, trade union membership has been advancing as rapidly or faster than employment.

In the latter 1950s and into 1960, there was a mounting political attack on organized labor. From many Republicans and conservative Democrats, there was a continuing outcry about corruption, with the finger of blame pointed at all of organized labor. Conservative politicians also hammered away at organized labor as the source of inflation, while similar charges were made at frequent intervals by business leaders and some university economists, including self-proclaimed liberals. Hardly a week passed during those years without a public attack on trade unions and collective bargaining, loudly proclaimed on television, radio, the newspapers and magazines.

The AFL-CIO's early and strong support of civil rights legislation and programs also made organizing gains more difficult, especially in the South.

The combination of these economic and political trends placed trade unions increasingly on the defensive—particularly in industries whose employment was declining. Yet despite these difficulties, organizing gains were made—not only by the unions that expanded their memberships, but also by unions whose memberships declined.

Large-scale turnover of employment in many industries required continuing organizing efforts to keep the over-all membership stable. During 1957-1963—with plant shutdowns, changes in industry location and frequent lay-offs—unions in such industries as auto, steel and machinery had to gain new organizational victories in order to prevent their overall memberships from dropping even more than they did.

Some unions, such as those on the railroads, already represented close to 100 percent of eligible employes and could hardly gain new organizational victories. For them, declining employment meant declining memberships, while they continued to represent close to 100 percent of the workforce in such industries.

Despite these difficulties, organized labor made strides in collective bargaining. Wages and salaries increased moderately. Significant forward advances were made in fringe benefits—such as pension plans, medical insurance, vacations and holidays. And the unions began to develop numerous job-security measures, adjustment procedures and protective machinery against the impact of automation.

These complex and varied factors help to explain the 414,000 net decline in the membership of AFL-CIO affiliated unions between 1956-1957 and 1962-1963, as well as the decline from 19.3 percent of the civilian labor force to 17.6 percent.

On Jan. 17, 1962, Pres. Kennedy issued an executive order, which directed federal agencies to recognize and bargain with unions representing their employes. While this executive order dealt directly with federal employes, it provided an atmosphere of support for union organization and collective bargaining in public employment generally—state and local government, as well as federal. Moreover, it reflected the Administration's general acceptance of trade unions and collective bargaining as important American institutions.

These policies and attitudes towards unions and collective bargaining, as institutions, have been carried on generally by the Administration of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

WHILE THE NATIONAL POLITICAL situation began to improve in 1961, it was not until 1963 that economic conditions started to pick up significantly. The real volume of national production increased at a yearly rate of 5.5 percent between 1963 and the first-half of 1967—two-thirds faster than in 1957-1963. Moreover, this more rapid rise of sales and production was partly concentrated in heavy goods manufacturing, industrial and commercial construction and related activities.

As a result, factory employment and jobs in construction bounced up, while employment in government, the services, retail and wholesale trade continued to move forward strongly.

Unions continued to make significant collective bargaining gains in wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Pension and health insurance plans were expanded and improved. Job security measures and supplemental unemployment benefit plans were gained. And the AFL-CIO's national leadership, in seeking progressive economic and social legislation, bore fruit in the adoption of such measures as medicare, federal aid to education, substantial expansion of coverage of the federal minimum wage and an increase in the minimum wage, civil rights legislation and expanded aid for housing and community facilities.

Median Income Falls Short:

City Worker's Family Budget Seen New Bargaining Target

THE LABOR DEPT.'S updated city worker's family budget will be a new collective bargaining target, the AFL-CIO's chief economist predicted in a network radio interview.

Only 25 percent of America's families now earn what the Labor Dept. said is needed for a "moderate standard of living" in urban areas, Nathaniel Goldfinger, the federation's director of research, reported on Labor News Conference. Even then, he asserted, many are able to do so only because they have more than one wage earner in the family or rely heavily on installment buying.

Goldfinger pointed out that the budget, pegged at nearly $9,200 per year, provides "very few luxuries and amenities," but is still "quite a bit higher" than the average worker's income and national median family income. Unions won't expect to reach the target figure in a single jump, but will build toward it, he said.

The trade union movement moves ahead step-by-step in both collective bargaining and legislation "to improve the standard of life for union members and the population of the country as a whole," he said.

THE UPDATED city worker family budget represents living standards that the average American family would like to have and is "a target to shoot for—something to strive for," he added.

"In the good American tradition, all of us do seek, and should seek, improved standards of living," he declared.

Reporters questioning Goldfinger on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AS THE FIRST SESSION of the 90th Congress makes its way to a not overly inspiring end, one of the somewhat redeeming aspects is the amount of fresh thinking that is being given by some members to the problems of the slum-ridden and sometimes violent cities.

While Congress overall has choked off appropriations, new aspects of the problems are being explored: a model cities program, improved public housing, aid to private industry in the housing field, rent supplements, a "new towns" proposal, better transportation systems to bring workers and jobs together and finally, a revolutionary study on the feasibility of free transportation if necessary.

The very idea of "free" transportation as a possible solution to the job of bringing men and jobs together is startling in itself. It is doubly startling when it is authorized and paid for by a government department—the newly created Dept. of Transportation.

The proposal, originally made by the president of the Atlanta transportation system, was specifically suggested as a way to bring more people into downtown shopping areas. It has now been expanded to cover its possible usefulness in enabling ghetto workers to reach jobs that are denied to them because of either the lack of public transportation or its expense.

"If a job applicant doesn't have an automobile, don't send him to us," said the representative of an industrial plant just outside of Los Angeles, accenting the tragedy of low-income dwellers in metropolitan areas who literally can't get jobs because they can't get to them.

"Free" transportation may well prove one way to solve this problem. A more immediate solution to the problem is now being demonstrated by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development in a cooperative project under which the State of California is trying out a subsidized transportation system in a 46-square mile area of Los Angeles—including Watts—long without adequate transportation to outlying job-rich areas.

HUD reports that the project has shown real success. During October the experimental line averaged about 2,800 riders daily with most of the passengers bound for work. A year ago ridership was only 800, indicating a heavy increase in jobs outside of the district.

During November the project entered a new phase under which a one-way 15 cents fare has been established for extension of the line into the nearby city of Commerce which is an excellent source of jobs for residents of the project area.

* * *

AFTER A SLOW START the Johnson "model cities" program is making some progress. HUD has selected 63 cities, including New York City, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as eligible to share in an overall development program when their final plans are completed.

Another new approach to urban problem is that offered by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, Connecticut Democrat, who calls his proposed legislation a "New Towns Development Act." Under this proposal wholly new communities would be set up in the future to handle the expected 70 million growth of the American population during the next 20 years.

Many of the new ideas that are now being suggested or are just beginning to go into operation may not be the entire answer to what has become a highly complicated problem, but some of them hold real promise of success.

What is most important about them is that they show a willingness to experiment, a flexibility in approach on the part of public officials that goes far beyond the simple tearing down of slums leaving great areas of nothingness in the hearts of great American cities without really solving the problems of the people who have been dispossessed.

American cities will die without new thinking about what to do about them. We appear finally to be on the road to giving their problems the fresh thinking that is needed.

THE LABOR DEPT.'s updated city worker's family budget is a new collective bargaining target "to shoot for," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) told Frank Swoboda (left) of United Press Intl. and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers on Labor News Conference, public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual radio network.

Disputes Plan Results Cited As Successful

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO's Internal Disputes Plan "has proven itself most successful," largely through the cooperation of affiliates and the high caliber of the mediators, the Executive Council reported.

The disputes plan was adopted as Article XXI of the AFL-CIO constitution by the 1961 convention and became effective the following Jan. 1. The plan's record through the first 10 months of 1967 shows that of the 701 cases filed nearly 60 percent — 424 — were settled in mediation.

It noted that many of the cases are settled on an informal basis after discussions by the parties with Pres. George Meany's office.

Mediation of disputes is handled by a panel of officers of international unions and a panel of umpires that includes David L. Cole, Saul Wallen and Philip Taft. All members of the Executive Council serve on the three-man subcommittee of the council that hears appeals and examines complaints of non-compliance.

Since the plan's inception, the impartial umpires have made determinations in 247 cases and have issued 12 fact-finding reports. Ten cases currently are pending before umpires.

The Executive Council subcommittee has received 81 appeals from umpires' determinations. Of these, 64 were denied, four were withdrawn, eight were referred to the council and five are pending.

The subcommittee also received 42 complaints of non-compliance with the determinations of the impartial umpires. It achieved compliance in 23 cases, found non-compliance in 12 others. Six cases were withdrawn and one is still pending.

The report noted that non-compliance sanctions are still in effect against the Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, Journeymen Stonecutters, Switchmen's Union and Typographical Union.

Gains Won for Voice Roles on Animated TV

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has negotiated a new contract with producers of animated television motion pictures to provide sizable wage increases and improved working conditions for players employed as off-camera voices.

For animated films of 10 minutes or less, the minimum was raised from $90 to $100 for an unlimited number of voices, retroactive to July 1. It goes to $100 on July 1, 1969, with a limit of three voices. For each voice over three, the player will be paid at least an additional $35.

For 10-minute-and-over animated films, the $100 minimum was raised to $112, retroactive to July 1. It goes to $120 on July 1, 1969, with a limitation of three voices for the one minimum. For performing more than three voices, the player will be paid an additional full minimum fee.

John L. Dales, SAG national executive secretary, said the contract also contains improvements in residuals and in producers contributions to the union's pension and health and welfare plans.

Producers covered by the contract include Warner Bros. - Seven Arts, MGM, Walt Disney Productions, Walter Lantz Television, UPA Pictures, De Patie - Freling Enterprises, Hanna - Barbera Productions, Format Films, and Grantray - Lawrence Animation.

SCROLL OF THANKS is presented to Manager Thomas Flavell of Clothing Workers Local 169, New York, by Daniel Alejandro, student body president at Margaret Knox Junior High School in East Harlem. When the school's basketball uniforms were misplaced or stolen, the local's members made new ones and presented them to the school complete with school insignia.

Participation Spurred In Mortgage Trust Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Participation in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust has been "disappointing," the Executive Council reported to the convention, and it urged affiliates to reexamine their investment policies to give the trust greater consideration.

The trust was established as a medium to pool the investment of union reserves into socially desirable union-built housing programs, the council noted.

Its report noted that "a large and up to this time relatively untapped source of funds is the ever-increasing long-term reserves of pension, welfare and retirement trusts."

Many unions whose members are covered by such plans are particularly affected by the need and demand for new housing units, the report noted, "and it therefore seems that consideration should be given to use a portion of the reserves to acquire mortgage loans" through the medium of the Investment Trust.

Any qualified labor-management welfare, pension or retirement plan, regardless of size, may participate in the trust, as well as general or special purpose union funds, the report said.

The trust was established in late 1965 with a $50 million initial issue of certificates of participation filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission. It has since distributed about $12 million of these certificates to investing funds.

"In view of the great potential of available investment reserves from labor sources," the council said, "the limited amount of participation certificates distributed to date is disappointing."

It appears, the report said, that many unions are not fully informed of the advantages of this "well-conceived program" and renewed efforts are being made to encourage participation.

The council also outlined the work of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment with the Agency for Intl. Development and the American Institute for Free Labor Development in encouraging investment in programs of improved housing for workers in Latin America.

Federal Locals Continue Shift, Number Drops

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO had 219 directly affiliated local unions with 56,200 members as of last June 30, the Executive Council reported to the convention.

The number of locals represented a decline from 255 over two years, but total membership was up from 49,700 as of July 1, 1965.

During the period, 23 locals with 5,192 members chose to affiliate with national or international unions. The report laid the shift to the desire of the members for active participation in the affairs of a national union with similar activities and jurisdiction.

Twelve of the direct affiliates with 221 members disbanded during the interval and the charters of two others with 244 members were revoked. One new local charter was issued.

The report also noted that all 50 states had state central bodies in operation and that as of June 30, 766 local central bodies were in existence.

Shift to Suburbs Cited:

COPE Drive Keyed To Member Trends

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor is determined to "go where the members live" to marshall its forces in preparation for the 1968 election, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council's report to the convention on the operations of the Committee on Political Education noted that "where the members live" increasingly is in the suburbs.

It cited findings of the COPE-sponsored Kraft poll that nearly half of all union members and three-fourths of those under age 40 were living in the suburbs at the end of 1966.

Most of these suburban unionists are white, the report noted, whereas the 17 percent of union members classified as "non-white" are concentrated largely in the cities which are "becoming Negro ghettos."

"This pattern," the council said, "creates new situations for which new solutions to labor's organizational and educational problems are demanded."

It stressed particularly the problem of "maintaining lines of political communication between all sectors" of labor and urged formation of community COPEs among union members living beyond the bounds of central labor bodies.

The report cited several suburban COPE organizations already in existence and said such groups "can be to the community what the grievance committee is to the workplace."

"Suburbs are the new frontier of politics," the council declared. "In many the political potential from a trade union point of view is untapped. In newer suburbs particularly, political lines have not yet hardened. Thus, opportunities exist for a well-organized suburban COPE to establish itself as an effective political force."

Reviewing the 1966 elections and the sharp setback it produced for the liberal forces in Congress, the council emphasized that "without COPE's best efforts, the . . . swing of the pendulum would have been more extreme, considering the nature of the unfavorable forces at work."

While "labor can never account for more than a minority of votes" . . . in a situation such as in 1966 "we can take satisfaction in having prevented worse disaster," the report observed. It said COPE's performance in the election was marked by "a higher degree of involvement" at every level of the AFL-CIO and "an unusually early start in planning and organizing" with "continuing cooperation with candidates."

The council also reported on COPE pilot projects using data processing equipment for mass mailings to union members and predicted this would become an "indispensible part" of COPE activity, particularly in building new suburban organizations.

The council said the forthcoming election in 1968 posed "particular hazards" for all liberal candidates. In recognition of this, it said, COPE Dir. Al Barkan has named a special committee of the COPE Operating Committee to work with him on plans for the campaign.

"The luck of the draw is with conservatives in 1968," the council warned, "as a larger number of liberal incumbents will be running for statewide election in very marginal situations."

High Court Sets New Principles In Key Rulings Upholding Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Unions continued to maintain a good won-lost record and to score a number of major successes in legal disputes carried to the U.S. Supreme Court, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in its report to the 1967 Convention.

The high court's past term which saw seven clear union victories in 10 decided cases—several establishing important new principles—will "hopefully be a portent of the future," the council said.

Its review of legal matters described cases heard by the high court in the 1965 and 1966 terms also. Among them were decisions called "three of the most important labor victories" acted on since the 1965 convention.

The first, NLRB v. Allis Chalmers, upheld (5-4) the right of a union to impose and collect through court action a reasonable fine on members who had crossed and worked behind the union's picket line during a lawful strike.

A majority of the justices concluded that Congress had not intended to prohibit union discipline for such activity, especially since it is clear that the union could expel a member for the same conduct.

While the court did not clarify the extent to which a union may go in disciplining its members, it did stress that national labor policy "extinguishes the individual employe's right to order his relations with his employer and creates a power, vested in the chosen representatives, to act in the interests of all employes." That power necessarily includes the power "to reasonably discipline its members who violate rules governing membership," the court reasoned.

Two other decisions termed union victories involved the "hot cargo" and secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The council report said "they point the way toward collective bargaining agreements that preserve work traditionally performed by the contracting union's members."

In National Woodwork v. NLRB, a contractor agreed not to require his employes to handle prefabricated materials which incorporated work that the union members had customarily performed. When the employer violated the contract and sought to use finished doors, the union members refused to handle them. The Supreme Court called this primary activity because the members' sole objective was the preservation of work they had traditionally performed. The decision means that Section 8(e) of the Landrum-Griffin amendments makes secondary "hot cargo" clauses unlawful, but not primary work preservation clauses, the council said.

Houston Insulation Contractors v. NLRB involved sister locals of the same international union. One refused to install work not performed by the local with the contract. Since both locals' members were working for the same employer, the refusal was not an attempt to influence a "neutral" employer in a dispute in which he had no interest. Therefore, the court ruled, only legal primary activity, rather than illegal secondary boycott was involved.

The council report pointed out that "the statutory duty of a union to fairly represent all of the employes in a bargaining unit is now well established. In general, a breach occurs only when a union's conduct toward an employe is arbitrary, discriminatory or in bad faith." Following these general principles the high court held in Vaca v. Sipes that a union does not breach its duty of fair representation merely because it settles a grievance unfavorably to an employe before the final stage of arbitration provided for in the union's contract.

The council said the court "thus rejected the argument that there is an affirmative duty to carry every case to arbitration."

The council described several other Supreme Court decisions as well as important lower court cases in various areas of labor law, and listed "significant" NLRB decisions. The report noted that "the massive unfair labor practice campaigns of certain obdurate southern textile employers, and the board's attempts to cope with them, produced a number of important decisions."

The council declared: "The board at last is showing the first tentative signs of recognizing the urgent need for more effective remedies in those cases, such as J. P. Stevens & Co., in which but for the employer's unlawful actions, the possibility is strong that the union would have gained a majority" during an organizing drive.

Progress Trails Hopes:

Lag in Jobs Sparks Ghetto 'Powder Keg'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Unemployment and unfulfilled civil rights expectations are major components in the "powder keg" that threatens the nation's cities, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned in its report to the seventh constitutional convention here.

While the overall unemployment rate has been reduced to 4 percent and lower in the past two years, the council noted, the rate for minority groups is still 7.5 percent and higher, nearly double the national average.

Further, the council said, "minority group youth unemployment has maintained itself at between 21 and 30 percent" and the rate is "as high as 35 percent" in hard-core ghetto areas.

Although there has been progress toward eliminating discrimination in recent years, this progress has not resulted in better jobs, education and housing "for large masses of minority group citizens," the council said.

For example, it noted that during the past decade of rising standards of living for the population as a whole, "the median income of minority group citizens has not kept pace" with the rising national median.

"The country, white as well as non-white, expected that with the acceleration of the pace by which segregation and discrimination were being eliminated, minority group citizens would move up the economic ladder," the council added.

As examples of civil rights gains, the report said that public accommodations issues have been generally resolved and that "some progress" has been made toward equality in jobs, voting and education.

On the other hand, the council pointed out that "there still is a long way to go" if we are to end the dual school system in the South and "de facto" segregation in the North.

"Equal justice and freedom from intimidation have still to be won," it continued, "and the struggle to halt discrimination in housing has barely begun."

The council called for "massive action" by Congress to include approval of Administration-sought appropriations for model cities, anti-poverty, housing, education and job training programs, plus enactment of a program to provide a million new public service jobs.

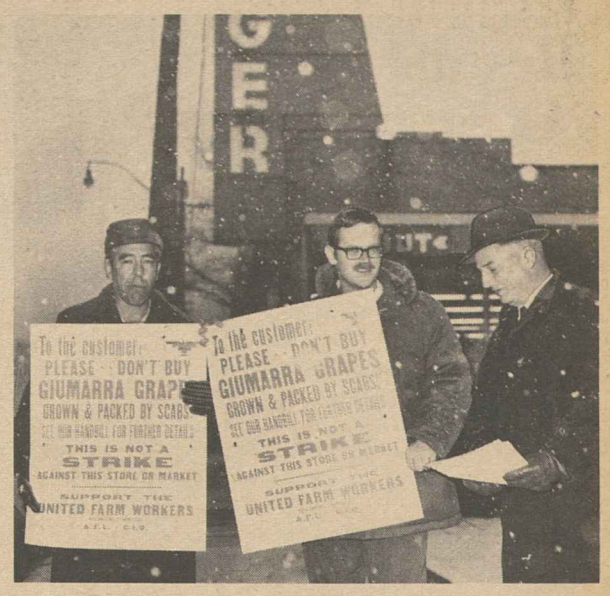
Besides "assuming a responsibility" for helping to get civil rights legislation passed, the AFL-CIO also works for "effective implementation" of existing laws and the removal of any discrimination "that may exist in our own house," the council noted.

It described the federation's continuing education program on civil rights, the cooperation given by state and local bodies to community rights programs and the way in which affiliates cooperate with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The report described the work of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights in helping organize civil rights conferences and institutes for union members in various parts of the country.

It noted that AFL-CIO affiliates have pressed their drives to effect mergers of previously segregated locals until "at latest count" there were only 142 racially segregated locals among the more than 60,000 locals of AFL-CIO unions.

One section of the report detailed federation activities in cooperation with government and private agencies to help minority group youths get into apprenticeship programs.



GIUMARRA GRAPES BOYCOTT is pressed by United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and AFL-CIO staff organizers in cities across the country. Giumarra Co., a big California grape grower, has refused to grant a union election despite UFWOC's show of cards among 95 percent of its workers. Left, AFL-CIO field representatives Peter Harrison and Miguel Arias (back to camera) push boycott in Chicago. Right, in Cleveland snow (left to right) UFWOC Organizer Joseph Serda, UFWOC Research Assistant Edward Chiera and Russell L. Schroeder, AFL-CIO field representative.

Farm, White Collar Union Gains Highlight Rising Organizing Tide

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The organizing tide for AFL-CIO unions continues to run high in spite of persistent employer unfair practices and jobs lost to the machine, the Executive Council said in a report prepared for 1967 convention delegates here.

The council cited new-member gains in farm and white collar areas and the addition of 477,000 workers to union rolls through representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board over the two-year period ended last May.

"A determined labor movement," the council said, "has never failed to accomplish reasonable goals designed to help working people and thus to strengthen this nation. A new era of great union growth is such a goal and all evidence indicates new progress toward it."

Since the 1965 convention, the report noted, long-exploited farm workers in Texas and California forged a union chartered by the AFL-CIO and won a "brilliant election victory" at the Delano, Calif., and Borrego Springs farms of the giant DiGiorgio Corp. By the spring of 1967, contract negotiations supplemented by arbitration won for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, a contract providing wage increases ranging up to 40 cents an hour, a health-welfare fund and union hiring hall.

Those "truly momentous achievements" raised the hopes of farm workers all over the nation, the council said, and stimulated activity elsewhere. Since then, additional contracts have been negotiated with key growers such as Christian Brothers, Novitiate, Perelli-Minetti and Almaden, with a contractually-guaranteed minimum wage of $2 an hour.

'Direct Confrontation'

These accomplishments "have come about through direct economic confrontation — strikes, picketing, boycotts," the report said. In the absence of any regularly available machinery for resolving representation disputes, such direct and vigorous action is required "just to obtain union recognition," it said.

The council noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had appeared before a House Labor subcommittee last May to urge that agricultural workers be given the protections of the National Labor Relations Act. Meany was joined in that plea by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Other voices also were raised on behalf of union rights for farm workers, among them the Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee and the President's Food & Fiber Commission.

"If the massive weight of evidence now presented received the reaction it should from Congress, there could be a major revision of federal legislation bringing agricultural workers into equal status with other workers," the council said.

Besides farm workers, the AFL-CIO assigns a "high priority" of organizing interest to public employes, service workers, white collar employes, and those in the South.

The council noted that public employe unions have made substantial gains both in membership and collective bargaining. The number of federal employes covered by exclusive recognition agreements under Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order 10988 passed the one million mark in 1966—a 50 percent increase in about three years, the report said. It noted that AFL-CIO unions represent 90 percent of all federal employes in exclusive agreements — 38 percent of total employment in the Executive Branch of the federal government.

White collar workers, long viewed as indifferent, have been organizing and voting for union representation in increasing numbers, the report said, citing particularly school teachers, college professors, workers in transportation, electronics, broadcasting, engineering, insurance, metal manufacturing and newspaper publishing.

Last March, 17 AFL-CIO international unions with 400,000 members founded the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes and set as its goal the organization of 10 million white collar workers.

In the service industries, AFL-CIO unions continue to secure recognition and win elections. NLRB figures show affiliated unions won 60 percent of more than 300 election wins in the service industries and were certified to represent nearly 13,000 employes in the latest annual reporting period.

Cooperative organizing programs continued to get a great deal of attention, the council reported. The Los Angeles-Orange Counties program passed the 100,000 mark last summer in workers brought into unions. Successes also have marked Iowa's state-wide organizing program, now in its fifth year, and smaller-scale cooperative drives in Arkansas and Mississippi. Interested unions in Kansas and Missouri have taken preliminary campaign steps, the council noted.

Staff Programs

Currently more than 70 percent of the field staff time of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization has been devoted to organizing activity, according to the report. Training programs have been conducted for staff organizers in more than 15 AFL-CIO unions. Area conferences were held in every region in the country, along with special meetings on NLRB problems. Each month a "model" organizing leaflet is published by the department.

Organizing activity is reflected, the council said, in NLRB reports showing that, in the 24-month period ended last May 31, AFL-CIO unions took part in 10,646 representation elections and won 6,034 or 56.6 percent in units containing 477,250 employes.

The council noted the continuing rise in the number of unfair labor practice charges filed with the NLRB. Close to 16,000 such cases were handled in fiscal 1966. Illegal firings still remain as the "most numerous and most grievous form of employer unfair practices," the council said.

Progress Cited in War on Poverty, High Priority Urged to Meet Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The United States must not renege on the commitment made three years ago to wage all-out war on poverty, the Executive Council declared.

Its report to the AFL-CIO convention stressed both the accomplishment and the unmet goals. It pledged that labor "will continue to support, participate in and cooperate with the war on poverty at all levels and in every meaningful way until poverty has been fully eradicated from our midst."

To achieve that goal, the council said, there must be:

- Job opportunities at decent wages for all able to work.
- Adequate social security benefits.
- Adequate income maintenance for those who cannot support themselves because of disability or the absence or unemployment of the family breadwinner.

It called the programs launched by the Office of Economic Opportunity "a vital part of the overall effort to break the poverty cycle"—the Job Corps, Community Action programs, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Head Start and many others in which labor has been actively involved.

The council termed the first years of OEO "encouraging," and declared:

"The important fact is that the anti-poverty effort is reaching the poor and is opening doors through which they can escape. . . . True, not enough of the poor are being reached. Not enough doors are being opened. This is not the fault of OEO. The war on poverty is an expensive war and Congress has not been overly generous."

Labor's evaluation, the report makes clear, is not an ivory tower analysis or acceptance uncritically of claims of government administrators.

It is based on first-hand experience of union leaders at the national, state and local levels who have been intimately involved in developing the anti-poverty programs and union members who have seen active duty in the war on poverty.

Labor participation goes much deeper than the OEO's National Advisory Council and a special Labor Advisory Council. Some 3,000 local union leaders are actively participating on the boards and committees of community action programs in their neighborhoods.

But to win the war on poverty, the Executive Council emphasized, "much more needs to be done" and "more money is essential."

The council said that "up to now the expenditures for the war on poverty have been woefully inadequate" — and the current OEO appropriations bill obviously falls far short of the need.

The report noted that more than half of all poor families have someone who is working, and 30 percent are headed by persons with full-time, year-round employment—the "working poor."

Along with more job opportunities are needed "the extension of effective collective bargaining, improved unemployment compensation and adequate minimum wages."

For the 20 percent of the poor who are too old to work, "social insurance benefits are still far too low and the level of public assistance remains completely inadequate."

Better health, housing, education "and the elimination of every vestige of racial prejudice" are also essential to a meaningful war on want, the council declared.

The report took note of "six years of prosperity for most Americans."

But amidst this general prosperity, it stressed, "32 million of our fellow citizens still live in abject poverty and millions more hover at its fringe."

SKYWRITING is being used by Retail Clerks Locals 1207 and 1404 in Seattle, Wash., to tell the city's Christmas crowds to "shop union" in buying gifts. Two union members are shown inside the plane with a pattern. Words are spelled backwards because that is the way the pilot forms the message.

Labor Presses All-Out Campaign For Social Insurance Advances

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor pressed in Congress, the state legislatures and at the bargaining table for better protection for workers against the hazards of unemployment, illness, injury and old age.

The two-year record of accomplishments, the report of the Executive Council indicated, has been considerable—although still short of the goals.

At the federal level, there is the still-pending social security bill. The Senate version, based on the Administration's proposals, has been described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a "substantial down payment" towards labor's goals. The whittled-down House version is marked by grave deficiencies.

The Council took note of the successful start of the medicare program, terming it "an outstanding achievement." It noted that the AFL-CIO played an important part in the campaign to urge older Americans to sign up for the voluntary medical insurance portion of the program—and more than 93 percent of those eligible did so.

A grave deficiency of both the 89th and 90th Congress, the report stressed, has been the failure to enact meaningful federal standards of unemployment compensation.

In the absence of congressional action, the battle has been carried to the states—with some success.

These are some of the highlights reported by the council:

● Flexible provisions under which maximum benefits keep pace with average wages in the state were adopted by Connecticut, Kentucky, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and West Virginia. There are now 22 jurisdictions that have adopted the flexible maximum benefit concept, although most are still below the ceiling recommended by the AFL-CIO of two-thirds of average weekly wages.

● Maryland, Connecticut and New Jersey amended their laws to permit payment of unemployment compensation to workers jobless because of a lockout.

● Twenty-three states raised benefit ceilings during 1966 or 1967 legislative sessions.

Most states also improved workmen's compensation benefits during the past two years, although usually by only a modest amount. There still remains a wide discrepancy between the amount of compensation received by workers earning the same pay and suffering the same injuries but living in different states.

The council said the past two years has seen "dramatic developments" in health, welfare and pension programs.

Overshadowing the major improvements made, however, has been the vast increase in the cost of medical care—both in hospital charges and doctor bills.

The average daily expense for hospitalization soared 16.5 percent in 1966 and now is about $55. By 1975, the prediction is for a $100-a-day hospital charge. Doctor fees have also paced the rise in living costs, and incomes of physicians have risen even more because of fees from medicare and medicaid.

The AFL-CIO has long urged comprehensive prepayment group practice health care as "the best way of providing quality health service efficiently and at reasonable cost." The council noted that Administration studies of health costs have also strongly endorsed such an approach.

New Federal Programs

A series of new federal programs, ranging from assistance to medical education through regional centers for research and treatment of major diseases have all contributed to better health care for Americans, the report observed.

At the bargaining table, unions have often found themselves on a "treadmill," negotiating for more money to maintain the level of health care benefits established in prior negotiations.

There is increased interest, the council report said, in a new type of health "bargaining." Unions in a community, which are among the major "purchasers" of medical care, have in some areas successfully negotiated with hospitals and medical societies to get the best value for the health dollar.

The Executive Council report also expressed labor's concern for those at the bottom of the economic ladder, who haven't shared in the prosperity unions helped bring to the nation, and who are dependent on public welfare payments for their survival.

"The overwhelming number of individuals and families who receive public assistance do so through no fault of their own," the report stressed.

Punitive Proposals

Not only do public assistance payments today generally fall short of the need for a decent, minimum standard of living, but punitive proposals are brought out periodically to "punish" people for being poor.

The AFL-CIO council added:

"People on public assistance are perhaps the most defenseless segment of the population. They pull no political weight; they have no lobby of their own. Their well-being to a large extent depends on the national conscience. It is our hope that the Congress will recognize its clear obligation to provide the millions who depend on public assistance with adequate income maintenance in a dignified manner as a matter of legal right."

Safety Drive Focused On Uranium, Pipelines

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Battles for new safety standards covering uranium mines and natural gas pipelines highlighted labor's safety activities in the past year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in its report to the 1967 convention.

The high death rate among uranium miners from over-exposure to radiation in the mines was brought before Congress, the Administration and the public "mainly through the efforts of the AFL-CIO," the council observed.

The report told how labor pressed for strong new standards that would lower the permissible radiation level in mines. Although a "protection guide" later adopted "was less stringent" than the AFL-CIO sought, it did contain a number of labor's proposals, the council said.

The council described labor's efforts to secure stronger protection from radiation for other workers, and uniform record-keeping of radiation exposure.

The fight for strong, enforceable regulations over natural gas pipelines began in 1966 and continued this year, the council pointed out, with labor determined to press the drive until Congress enacts legislation recommended by Pres. Johnson.

The Administration would authorize the secretary of transportation to set federal standards for the safe transmission and distribution of natural gas over hundreds of thousands of miles of pipeline.

The report also described AFL-CIO's activities in seeking a national occupational health program, reduction in the heavy toll of traffic accidents and firm restrictions on the use of child labor.

It emphasized the need of an "adequate budget" and a sufficient staff for the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards so that it can "carry out an adequate safety inspection program for the millions of workers covered by federal legislation."

Despite Obstacles:

New Contract Gains Won in Bargaining

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Collective bargaining continued to be the major force for improving workers' wages and job conditions in the two years since the last AFL-CIO convention, the Executive Council said in its report.

Union negotiators succeeded in winning more "real" wages, better job security and extended fringe benefits despite such obstacles as rising consumer prices, frequent government intervention and increased employer resistance against sharing record-breaking profits, the report showed.

The council said that these developments marked the bargaining scene since the last convention:

● Consumer prices rose by 2.5 to 3.5 percent per year to eat into the buying power of worker's earnings. As a result, unions had to seek larger increases to provide gains in real wages. Escalator clauses tying wages to living costs received greater emphasis in contract negotiations.

● **Negotiated wage increases have been getting larger. The average first-year wage boost in contracts covering 1,000 or more workers rose steadily—from 3.8 percent in 1965 to 4.8 in 1966 to approximately 5 percent this year, not counting fringe benefits.**

● Profits reached new high points in 1966, yet there was increased employer resistance to union proposals. After-tax profits in 1966 were 8 percent above the previous year's peak and 81 percent greater than in 1960.

● The strike record was slightly higher than in the early 1960s but considerably below the level of the 1950s. Less than two tenths of 1 percent of total working time was lost because of strikes, and contract agreement was reached without strike or lockout in the "overwhelming majority" of negotiations.

● Taft-Hartley Act injunctions were invoked four times to bring the total number of disputes brought before the courts to 28 since T-H was enacted.

The report cited government surveys showing that major contracts negotiated in 1966 by unions provided wage increases averaging 4.8 percent in the first year and 3.7 percent during their full term. Wage and fringe benefits combined averaged 4.9 percent in contracts affecting 5,000 or more workers in 1966.

For the first half of 1967, wage increases averaged 5 percent during the first year and also during the full life of the contract.

The report said fringe benefit improvements were common to most contracts. Four out of every five major pacts improved one or more fringe benefits, but great variation existed, the council said. It listed these principal trends:

● Pension benefit levels were more than doubled in many contracts to provide benefits typically of $5 a month per year of service. Age requirements for retirement were eliminated in some cases, and in others reduced to age 60 or 62. Greater emphasis was placed on vesting rights which permit workers to keep accumulated pension credits if they leave before retirement age.

● Paid holidays now average 8 or 9 a year in contrast to the traditional 6 a few years ago.

● Paid vacations were liberalized in many pacts to provide five-week or six week leaves for long-service employes. The two-week vacation after one year of service has become widespread.

● Supplemental unemployment benefits have been improved to provide a higher portion of lost-time earnings and more long-term benefits to senior workers.

● Health and welfare plans were revised in attempts to meet the rising cost of hospital and doctor care and to provide coordination with medicare benefits under the Social Security Act. The coverage of many health plans was broadened to provide for dental and optical care, drugs and mental illness.

● **Job security remained a central concern in many contracts. Some agreements provide attrition-type clauses and guarantees of a minimum number of working hours to protect the workforce against layoffs caused by automation, corporate mergers and economic slumps.**

● Many agreements provide severance pay clauses to cushion the impact of job loss on displaced workers. Transfer rights and moving-expense allowances have been broadened to meet the needs of changing job conditions. Shorter hours continue to spread slowly to provide more job opportunities.

The council concluded: "Collective bargaining continues to exhibit its ability to adapt to changing economic conditions in the nation's thousands of different industries, trades, labor markets and workplaces."

Progress Cited in Drive To Build Central Bodies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Progress toward the goal of full affiliation by all local unions with state and local AFL-CIO central bodies was reported by the Executive Council to the seventh convention here.

The council noted that the last convention had adopted a resolution giving strong support to remarks by Federation Pres. George Meany in the keynote address "that far too many local unions stand apart from their brothers at the state and local level and do not bear their share of labor's efforts to make the American community a better place" for all to live and work.

The last convention also set up a system of awards to unions, 80 percent of whose locals are affiliated with their state central bodies. The award was presented to 12 unions in 1965 and to seven others in 1966.

"Although the 1967 results are not yet in," the council observed, "there is reason to be optimistic that substantial additional progress will be evident toward the solution of this vexing problem."

The report noted that 44 unions have designated an official to work with the AFL-CIO Coordinator of State and Local Central Bodies to encourage affiliation of locals. The president of the union serves in that capacity in all other cases.

The report also cited an upward trend in per capita tax rates of state AFL-CIO bodies, resulting from voluntary convention actions to establish programs to meet increasing responsibilities.

"The AFL-CIO," the council said, "depends on the central bodies for successful implementation of labor's programs" at the state and local level and it is incumbent that unions support them fully.

Report Cites Contrast:

'Best-in-History' Congress Gives Way to Retrenchment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The accomplishments and failures of two vastly different congresses are covered in the Executive Council's legislative report.

The two-year period since the last convention covers the second session of the 89th Congress and the current first session of the 90th. In both of these years, the council noted, the AFL-CIO worked actively for a broad program of social legislation to benefit all America, including the nation's working men and women and their families.

Despite some sharp disappointments—such as the failure to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, to establish federal standards for unemployment insurance, and to pass the on-site picketing bill—the 89th Congress "was the most progressive in the history of the country," the report declared.

The great achievement of its second session was the wage-hour law, but the roster of its other accomplishments is many pages long.

Coalition in Control

This year, while the Senate remains liberal, the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition recaptured the House.

As a result, the council report declared, "the American labor movement is now fighting defensive battles against conservative, anti-labor efforts to undermine and undercut the gains achieved in the past."

The 1966 session saw the launching of the model cities program, holding out the promise of large-scale aid to cities that developed imaginative plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods through improved housing, better schools, recreation facilities, health centers, social services and transit service.

It was up to the 90th Congress this year to provide the money to carry out the program. The $312 million it voted was less than half the amount Pres. Johnson had requested.

Even in the 89th Congress, the council noted, it was only by a margin of a few votes that money was finally appropriated for rent supplements—one of the most imaginative approaches developed to provide decent housing for people whose incomes were too low to afford the rents charged in private, profit-making apartment houses. The 90th Congress cut the budget so sharply that only a token program remains in existence.

Funds Denied

The 89th Congress voted funds to plan the Dickey-Lincoln public power project in Maine, to generate low-cost electricity for a New England area that pays the highest rates in the nation. The 90th Congress refused any further funds to carry on the project.

In the 89th Congress, the report noted, the appropriations to finance Great Society programs came within one-half of 1 percent of the President's budget requests. The budget-cutting spree of the House economy bloc this year, the council observed, has put in serious jeopardy many of the programs enacted by the 89th Congress.

There has been some progress made in both 1966 and 1967 on consumer legislation, with the record still not closed.

A "half-loaf" version of truth-in-packaging — more accurately a truth in labeling law—was enacted last year. Of far-reaching significance was an auto safety law, authorizing the government to set safety standards for all cars and establish a uniform quality grading system for tires. Mine safety and highway safety bills were also passed.

The 1967 session saw Senate passage of a somewhat weakened truth-in-lending bill, a strong meat inspection bill, pipeline safety legislation and other consumer measures. Final action in these areas during the life of the 90th Congress appeared likely.

The filibuster again came into its own as a weapon to block progressive legislation, the report noted.

Passage of the landmark 1964 and 1965 civil rights laws had raised some hope that the ability of a minority to prevent a majority of the Senate from acting was impaired. But events proved otherwise.

One of the great accomplishments of the first session of the 89th Congress was House passage of repeal of 14(b)—the section of the Taft-Hartley Act that allows states to outlaw the union shop.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen led a conservative filibuster against taking up the bill. A majority of the Senate voted to close debate, but not the two-thirds required under the Senate's Rule 22.

The filibuster weapon was also used that same 1966 session to kill a House-passed civil rights bill, which included a modified fair housing section.

A strong effort was made at the start of the 90th Congress to make it easier to break a filibuster, but failed for lack of a two-thirds vote to break a filibuster against a rules change.

The Executive Council report noted that the 1966 session enacted and the 1967 session improved a permanent program of education and training benefits for all returning servicemen, in peace as well as in war. The AFL-CIO was one of the earliest supporters of this legislation, long sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.).

Rail Arbitration

Congress this year resorted to compulsory arbitration—over labor's strong protest—to prohibit railroad workers from striking for a better contract. The rail shopcraft unions directly involved in the dispute were convinced that a voluntary agreement could have been worked out if rail management hadn't been confident that Congress would step in to prevent a strike.

Much of the record of the 90th Congress was still incomplete at the time the Executive Council report was prepared. But the pattern of a conservative-controlled House pushing to slash funds for social welfare programs had already been established.

The Road to Victory

'Impressive' Gains Made In State Legislatures

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Impressive" gains were made in state labor laws during the two years since the last AFL-CIO convention, the Executive Council reported.

It cited significant advances in minimum wage legislation in 16 states, although most state pay floors still trail the federal wage-hour law.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Washington all provided step increases to bring large numbers of workers up to the $1.60 level during 1968 or 1969.

New Mexico had a 90-cent wage floor for non-service workers and an 80-cent minimum for service workers. This year it voted an immediate boost to $1.25 for general workers and $1 for service workers, moving in two steps to $1.60 for non-service groups and $1.30 for service workers by Feb. 1, 1969. It also covered farm workers under a wage base starting at $1 and rising to $1.30.

New Jersey, which joined the growing list of states with statutory minimum wages, also included agricultural workers under its law.

In other areas:

Wisconsin extended its collective bargaining law to state employes, Rhode Island and Vermont provided bargaining rights for municipal employes, and Louisiana authorized a voluntary checkoff of union dues for public employes. Minnesota extended its public employe collective bargaining law to cover teachers.

Connecticut became the latest state to enact anti-strikebreaker laws and the list of cities with similar ordinances has grown to 92.

Kentucky and West Virginia enacted fair employment laws and a number of other states strengthened civil rights laws.

A labor-pushed campaign to prohibit the use of so-called lie detectors in employment led to passage of legislation in Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey in 1966 and in Connecticut this year.

Occupational health and safety laws were improved in a number of states, including labor-sought legislation to protect workers against radiation hazards.

A section of the report dealing with taxes noted continued demand for additional public services brought on by population growth.

These require additional revenue, and the report noted with regret that regressive taxation, such as sales taxes, still is the major source of state and local income.

Sales taxes, the council pointed out, fall heaviest on lower-income families and also fail to produce the growth in revenue that comes from a progressive income tax.

In the past two years, however, Michigan and Nebraska have levied income taxes for the first time and some cities have been able to substitute income taxes for sales and property taxes.

Because of inadequate tax policies, state and local debt has risen much more rapidly than the federal debt, the Executive Council noted.

Council Reaffirms AFL-CIO Support For U.S. Military Action in Viet Nam

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An increase in the "scope and intensity" of the war in Viet Nam has made it "more and more the dominating factor in United States foreign policy," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in reiterating labor's support for Administration policies in that country.

In its report to the AFL-CIO convention, the council cited five reasons why the federation has "consistently" backed Pres. Johnson's military measures to halt aggression—"including the bombing of strategic targets in North Viet Nam":

- The "nature of the war," recognition that it is "a Communist war of conquest and part of the Communist drive to dominate the world."
- The U.S. commitment to the people of South Viet Nam to help them halt North Viet Nam's aggression and decide their own destiny.
- The danger that defeat of South Viet Nam "would open the door to Communist control of Southeast Asia," menacing the independence of free countries there and bringing the threat of Communism closer to U.S. shores.
- A conviction that victory for Viet Cong guerrilla warfare would encourage "so-called people's liberation wars" elsewhere, particularly in Latin America.
- Humanitarian grounds: If the U.S. were to abandon South Viet Nam to a Communist takeover "its people would be exposed to brutal oppression and millions would become the victims of persecution, reprisals and murder."

At the same time, the council pointed out, labor has "wholeheartedly" backed the many initiatives taken by the President in a "constant search for an end of the conflict."

Furthermore, the council noted, the AFL-CIO has always stressed that winning the war requires "not only adequate military means but also economic improvements, especially land reform, social justice and a representative government."

The council also cited the AFL-CIO program of aid in Viet Nam in cooperation with the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT).

The report called attention to other "grave events" that have marked the international scene in the two years since the 1965 AFL-CIO convention, including "another war that shook the world"—the Israeli-Arab conflict last summer.

Although the fighting was brief and "its outcome decisive," a permanent peaceful settlement of the problems "of this strategic region" seems to be far off, the council said.

Elsewhere, the council deplored Communist China's attainment of the nuclear bomb and its "increasing irresponsibility"; Portuguese colonialism in Africa, Rhodesia's secession and South Africa's apartheid policy; continuing dictatorships in Spain and Portugal, and the military take-over of Greece.

Alliance Crumbles

Disintegration of the Western Alliance that set in a few years ago "has deepened," the report said, because Pres. DeGaulle of France has moved farther away from the Atlantic community.

A "chilling" in relations between the U.S. and Russia over the past two years is due to the Soviet's continuing flow of weapons to North Viet Nam and its arming of Egypt's Nasser and encouragement of his aggression against Israel, the council said.

The war in Viet Nam "would have ended long ago, if it were not for the vast Soviet aid to North Viet Nam," the council declared. It warned that Russia wants a Communist victory so as to extend its influence and weaken the U.S.

Despite these "disturbing developments" in international affairs, the council reported that the picture "is not all bleak."

Fears that regional conflicts might develop into World War III have not materialized because the U.S. has maintained its strength, the council said. Most Western nations continue to enjoy steady economic growth and the "blessings of democracy," it observed.

New Nations Alert

The report also hailed the fact that developing nations, while avoiding any "bloc" commitment," are becoming increasingly aware of Communist danger and are making progress toward greater democracy.

This assertion of democratic aspirations "by the peoples of the 'third world' " combined with setbacks suffered by the Soviet Union and Communist China "are among the brightest spots in the international picture," the report said.

It repeated labor's endorsement of foreign aid programs, stressing that they should be channeled to make sure they reach the people in beneficiary nations. It also detailed AFL-CIO's support for international trade programs, provided they avoid undue hardship on a particular U.S. industry and its employes.

The council described AFL-CIO's extensive participation in the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the African-American Labor Center—programs to aid unions and democracy in Latin America and Africa, respectively; as well as its work in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Labor Organization.

TWO SANTA CLAUSES and Betty Jo Carrol, "Miss Union Maid" of New York, picketed Macy's store in New York City urging shoppers not to buy products of Marx Toy Co., Erie, Pa. Machinists are in the seventh month of a strike there for better wages. The Santas are Pres. David Rox of IAM Local 797 and Kenneth Goods, the local's organizer.

Boost in Worker Buying Power Called Vital to Balanced Economy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—American workers must receive a fair share of the expanding economy they have helped create, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

If the nation is to achieve healthy economic expansion and move towards full employment, the council said in its report to the convention, there must be a boost in worker buying power to overcome the present imbalance in the economy.

Worker buying power has lagged while corporate profits and outlays for plants and machines have soared, the council observed.

An improved balance in the economy is essential, it declared, "to provide the framework for continued, healthy economic expansion without booms and busts."

To achieve a balanced economy, the report urged two broad courses of action:

● "Increases in the buying power of wages and salaries are required to provide workers with a fair share of the benefits of economic progress and a foundation for the needed expansion of consumer markets, which account for about 70 percent of total national production.

● "The government's tax policies should aim at a fair distribution of the tax burden, based on ability to pay, and to maintain an improved balance in the private economy between expanding productive capacity and rising demand for goods and services.

Economic Yardsticks

In describing the persisting lack of balance in the economy, the council used these yardsticks to indicate what happened between 1960 and the first half of 1967:

● Corporate profits after payment of taxes skyrocketed 74.5 percent.

● Dividend payments to stockholders soared almost 69.5 percent.

● Total wage and salary payments to all employes in the entire economy increased only 54 percent —reflecting increased employment as well as the wage and salary gains of individual workers.

● **Total after-tax personal income to all persons in the entire economy rose merely 53 percent —also reflecting increased employment as well as the income gains of individuals.**

● Weekly after-tax take-home pay of an average factory worker with three dependents increased only 24 percent and, in terms of buying power, merely 11 percent.

● Real compensation per hour for all employes in the private economy, including executives and supervisors, increased only 2.6 percent a year in the six years from 1960 through 1966. But the real volume of output per manhour in the entire private economy rose at a yearly rate of 3.6 percent. The vast majority of wage and salary earners have not received a fair share of the benefits of the national economy's expansion.

"While profits skyrocketed during the 1960s, wage increases have been moderate," the council pointed out.

"In 1966 and the first half of 1967, the pace of wage increases stepped up as workers and unions sought to catch up in a period of more rapidly rising living costs. However, the pace of rising wages in the 1960s has remained moderate.

"Between 1960 and the first half of 1967, average hourly earnings of factory workers—including the effect of overtime pay—increased from $2.26 to $2.80, an average yearly increase of 3.4 percent. In contract construction, the average yearly rise of hourly earnings was 4.1 percent—from $3.08 to $4.00.

"During those six and one-half years, part of the buying power of wage gains was washed out by the rise of living costs. The Consumer Price Index increased at an average yearly rate of 1.7 percent—1.3 percent per year in 1960-65 and 3.2 percent per year between 1965 and the first half of 1967.

Unit Costs Stable

"While employe compensation was rising modestly, productivity was rising more rapidly during most of this period. And the combination of rapidly increasing output per manhour with moderately rising employe compensation meant relatively stable costs of labor per unit of output."

In 1966 and the first half of 1967, the council said, productivity increased at a slower pace as economic activity slowed down. And worker compensation rose at a faster rate as workers sought to catch up and also meet rising living costs.

"These trends in wages, productivity and prices—in addition to the relatively excessive tax cuts on business income—help to explain the high profits and lagging rise of real wages of the 1960s," the council observed.

The report then focused on the lag in worker buying power:

"Between 1960 and the first half of 1967, the buying power of the weekly after-tax take-home pay of the average factory worker with three dependents increased at a yearly rate of only 1.7 percent. The gains were actually made between 1960 and 1965. In the year and one-half that followed, the average factory worker's buying power slipped as living costs rose more rapidly and weekly hours declined during the economic slowdown of the first half of 1967.

". . . This record reveals that the vast majority of wage and salary earners have not shared equitably in the benefits of the national economy's expansion in the 1960s," the council said.

Massive Effort Needed:

10-Point Plan Urged To End Urban Blight

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has reemphasized its call for a massive national effort to rebuild the cities, provide needed public facilities, overcome the housing shortage and to put the unemployed to work.

The council, in its report to the convention, set forth anew its wide-ranging program to meet a variety of problems caused by rapid social change and to crack the housing shortage.

"A planned national effort under federal leadership is needed," the council declared, "to apply the nation's resources of manpower, materials and money to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing urban population and at the same time provide a solid foundation for continued economic progress.

"Achievement of these objectives," the report said, "will require federal funds, planning and leadership. But it will depend, too, on the initiative and local implementation by the states and metropolitan area governments as well as the cooperation of private groups in society."

Reviewing the problems created by a fast-growing population, by the internal migration of millions of Americans, by the festering ills of the ghettos, the council said planned programs over the next decade or two are necessary "to revitalize American society."

It outlined these specific programs:

● "One million public service jobs for persons now unemployed or seriously underemployed" based on Congressional approval of a 4 billion program to fund federal, state and local government agencies and non-profit organizations for the creation of such jobs "at wages not less than the federal minimum wage."

● **Two and a half million new housing units each year, including specific numbers of low-cost and moderate-cost housing, rent supplements, open housing in the suburbs and cities, urban renewal keyed to balanced neighborhoods and an adequately financed model cities program.**

● Mass transit, improved and expanded, to meet "an urgent need in all metropolitan areas."

● A $2 billion a year grant-in-aid program to rebuild America's metropolitan areas through stepped-up facilities, such as water supplies, sewage systems, mass transit, schools, hospitals, daycare centers, playgrounds, libraries, museums, air and water pollution control systems.

● "A substantially expanded Neighborhood Youth Corps program to help youngsters remain in school and to provide work and training for those who have dropped out. . . ."

● Programs to assure "quality education for all" including special incentives to teachers in poverty areas, federal aid for More Effective School programs, and vocational training "realistically geared to the modern job market."

● Manpower training, linked with job placement and adequate training allowances, designed to lift the skills of the labor force.

● A restructuring of the public welfare assistance program based on need alone, with a federal minimum standard of payments and adequate federal funds.

● **Relief of rural poverty by bringing workers under federal laws so they also can have the right to organize unions, the right to jobless pay and other protections, and through a wide range of federal programs.**

● Continued labor-management efforts through bargaining to provide job security for workers.

● A federal inventory of needs for housing and public facilities based on current backlogs and estimated needs, with each state and metropolitan area developing similar inventories. These would provide the basis for national programs.

New U.S. Education Programs Hailed But Report Finds 'Significant Gaps'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The federal government is financially committed to a variety of new programs designed to improve the quality and quantity of educational institutions at all levels.

But there is abundant evidence that many of these programs still contain "significant gaps," the AFL-CIO Executive Council told the federation's convention here.

In its report, the council pointed out that the U.S. Education Office, now in its 100th year, administers 70 federal programs, gives technical assistance to the states and conducts long-range educational planning.

It noted that the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the largest of these programs, is helping more than 8 million disadvantaged children through special programs in over 17,000 communities.

The 89th Congress was cited for a "significant contribution" to education in alloting more than $1.3 billion in funds to help school districts provide quality education for low income families.

In spite of these and other "impressive statistics," the report stressed, the nation is "far short" of its educational goals because for too long American education was "primarily oriented to the needs of middle income families."

In one area, the council traced labor's efforts in Congress to defeat proposals that would weaken the enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which calls for school desegregation.

"Thirteen years after the historic 1954 Supreme Court decision and three years after the act was passed, 75 percent of the Negro children in southern and border states still attend all-Negro schools," the council noted.

And yet, it added, "the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has been accused of over-zealousness in enforcing" the law.

One of the "gaps" in our educational system, the council emphasized, is that little federal aid is available to improve the salaries of nearly 1.8 million full time teachers.

Although teachers' salaries have improved somewhat in recent years, the report observed, few teachers yet have earnings commensurate with their training and competence "when compared with their fellow citizens."

"Labor continues its fight to meet this need particularly where teachers have been determined to form unions," the council asserted.

The report analyzed these other education programs:

Vocational Education Act—Its enactment in 1963 "has positively affected" the growth of vocational education throughout the U.S. The AFL-CIO believes, however, that it needs to be more specifically directed to helping youths "among minority groups in cities."

The Adult & Basic Education Act—It is beginning to meet the need of educating illiterate adults but "more classroom facilities are required" under this program.

Higher Education—The Bureau of Higher Education now administers a number of programs to loan money to students to pursue education beyond secondary school but current spending for these programs "does not and will not meet the needs of the country."

"If one point has been proven," the council said, "it is that the AFL-CIO position for the tuition-free principle" for students who wish to go to college "was never more relevant."

The report also listed labor's role in helping to achieve special educational programs for ghetto youths in New York and other cities and the expansion of education television.

The major battle now is to secure adequate funds for all federal education programs and keep them from being gutted, the council declared.

Council Cites Solid Progress by Unions

Says Basic Challenges Persist As Legislative Progress Slows

(Continued from Page 1)

home and in the war against aggression in Viet Nam to avoid tragedy for the nation, he said.

The AFL-CIO, he emphasized, has always rejected the counsel of retreat "and we reject it now." He pointed to warnings from the Executive Council a year and a half before the Newark and Detroit riots that cutting back social programs could be "dangerous to society." The warning was not heeded "and the crisis has occurred" posing the need for crash programs that might never have been necessary.

Internally, Meany pointed up the 1.5 million growth in membership since the 1965 convention to a monthly average of 14.3 million during the first half of 1967. The growth, he said, was due to a better job of organizing and a partial breakthrough into areas that have traditionally resisted organizing.

Noting the success in organizing farm workers in California and Texas, he cited the many years of patient, unpublicized work of the AFL-CIO that laid the foundation for the current drives and victories.

A report by Schnitzler showed that the net worth of the federation increased $852,048 since 1965 to $5,698,000 and provided a detailed breakdown of the AFL-CIO's financial operations.

The section on the labor movement traces the farm worker organizing campaigns, the growth in membership of public employe unions at the federal, state and local level, the continuing success in organizing white collar and service workers and the bargaining rights gained for 477,250 workers through National Labor Relations Board elections since 1965.

Noting that the vigor and scope of opposition of anti-union employers has increased, the report said that organizing efforts have been accelerating and that "the level of emphasis on organizing and of standards of competence is at an all-time high in the labor movement."

The section on the national economy stressed that workers are not receiving a fair share of the expanding economy they have helped create and the resulting lag in workers' buying power "threatens to undermine the needed expansion of consumer markets by falling short of the economy's increasing ability to produce more goods and services, more efficiently."

The report expressed deep concern that the national need for full employment is still unmet and urged a continuing expansion of the economy to provide enough new jobs for those now unemployed, for the large number of those entering the labor force and for those displaced by new technologies and automation.

The economic analysis extended also to the urban crisis detailing its background and reiterating the council's 10-point broad-ranging program for meeting the critical needs of the millions caught up in the slums and ghettos.

Turning to international affairs, the council detailed its support of U.S. policy in Viet Nam, placing the blame for extending the war upon vast Soviet aid to North Viet Nam.

The council expressed its concern over the erosion of NATO and the "dissension and disarray" in the Atlantic community. It noted also that Soviet aid to the Arab nations is a bar to a peaceful Arab-Israeli settlement in the Middle East.

The council noted also the attempts by Communist "trade unions" to infiltrate free labor organizations around the globe and reaffirmed its policy of strongly opposing contacts and exchanges with these state-controlled "unions."

In the area of social security the council reviewed the continuing struggle to improve and overhaul the current law—a battle still in progress as the report went to press. It hailed the successful launching of the medicare program and called for extensive changes in the nation's welfare programs, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

Major Unmet Needs

On education, the council found major unmet needs and significant gaps in present federal programs. It called for increased aid for vocational education, higher education and programs aiding functional illiterates.

The report stressed also the need for action to bring about total involvement of all AFL-CIO affiliates in the affairs of their communities as part of the continuing activity in the field of community services.

Terming the funds voted for the war on poverty "woefully inadequate," the council called for greater urgency on all fronts in pressing the attack on need and want with more funds "if we are to move the poor out of their intolerable conditions."

It noted that labor has been active on many fronts in the anti-poverty war with 3,000 local AFL-CIO leaders participating in community action programs.

Labor has historically been in the front ranks of those working toward more and better housing, the council said, citing a number of non-profit low and middle income housing projects sponsored by unions.

It deplored the fact of the drop-off in federally aided public housing units and called for a vigorous drive to win support for a more intensive attack on the massive housing problem facing the nation.

Congress Prodded

A call for Congress to enact civil rights legislation coupled with adequate funds for model cities, anti-poverty, housing, education and job training programs marks this section of the council's report.

The council detailed the areas in which AFL-CIO affiliates have been working toward developing equal job rights and noted the progress in merging segregated locals with only 142 of 60,000 still in this category.

In a section on labor and the law, the council reported on several major Supreme Court decisions, noting that "unions continued to maintain a good overall won-lost record and to score a number of major successes."

In a review on national legislative activities since the 1965 convention the council reported on 66 major pieces of legislation and noted the sharp shift from the progressive 89th Congress to the GOP-Dixiecrat dominated 90th Congress.

"The American labor movement is now fighting defensive battles against conservative, anti-labor efforts to undermine and undercut the gains achieved in the past," the council declared.

Labor made generally impressive gains at the state level the council noted in a section on state legislation, citing improvements in many areas of vital concern to unions.

Organized labor's efforts to effectively get its story to members and their neighbors in the suburbs highlighted the section on political activity. "Suburbs are the new frontier of politics," the report asserted. In many, the political potential, from a trade union point of view, is untapped."

The council said that the suburban COPE organization can be to a community what a grievance committee is to the workplace. "Implicit in our determination to 'go where the members live' is the necessity to identify what our members want and need," the council declared.

Looking toward the 1968 elections the council said "we are resolved to marshal our forces more vigorously and efficiently than ever before so that we may more truly serve the best interests of all our own constitutents—young and old, urban and suburban, black and white, affluent and poor."

The report covered also the operations of the AFL-CIO's 13 headquarters department and the various constitutional departments. The latter's reports are prepared separately by each department and transmitted without action or comment to the convention.

FIRST YEAR of a joint AFL-CIO Community Services Activities-Red Cross program to expand first aid training for union members was declared a success at a review meeting. Left to right, Ken Kramer, AFL-CIO liaison with Red Cross, CSA Dir. Leo Perlis, Red Cross Safety Services Dir. A. B. Murphy and Robert Oswald, assistant Red Cross safety services director. The program sets procedures for union first aid training "workshops" across the country.

Labor Expands Role In Community Services

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Workers represented by AFL-CIO affiliates contributed nearly half a billion dollars to local united funds and community chests in the past two campaigns, the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention here.

The council's report described how union members have increasingly participated in the fund-collecting, joined in a wide range of community projects, contributed blood to Red Cross emergency banks and volunteered services in disasters.

There are now 170 full-time AFL-CIO Community Services representatives on the staffs of united funds, community chests and community health and welfare planning bodies in 114 communities, the council reported.

The council also pointed to a steady growth in the number of new community service committees established by state and local central bodies.

It described new programs, such as a debt counseling project in Minneapolis, a rehabilitation project in Iowa, a health-education project in Miami, Fla., a juvenile delinquency control project in Massachusetts and an arts project in Omaha.

It cited continuing community service programs being carried on by unions, such as summer camping for underprivileged youngsters, citizen training courses, consumer counseling and mental health projects.

A major function of the Dept. of Community Services, the report pointed out, has been to provide training of CSA representatives "in the field" through conferences held at universities and colleges and workshops at annual CSA national conferences.

Workshops Held

A number of regional and community workshops on disaster services also were sponsored by the department during the past two years, the council said.

The report described an agreement between CSA and the American Red Cross in 1965 for first aid training of union members in hazardous occupations. It has already given such training to "many thousands of building and construction workers," the council said.

It noted that AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne was elected president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America and viewed his election as indicative of labor's increasing role in community affairs.

"A community service program—in its broadest sense," the council said, "means active labor participation in community planning; in training for community leadership; in community action and development; in responsible citizenship.

"It also means the total involvement of all AFL-CIO affiliates and members in the total community. Only through such complete participation will unions, union members and all citizens be better served."

Minimum Wage Law Termed 'Giant Stride'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress took "a giant stride toward meeting labor's goals" in the 1966 improvements in the wage-hour law but further action is needed, the Executive Council said.

The section of the council report dealing with the Fair Labor Standards Act made three key points:

- The 1966 amendments contain "the greatest package of improvements" since the wage-hour law was enacted in 1938. They brought 9.1 million more workers under the law's protection—including men and women employed in large restaurants, stores, hotels, farms, schools, hospitals and laundries. The minimum wage moves up to $1.60 next Feb. 1 for workers who had already been covered and in future years for newly-covered workers, with a $1.30 floor for farm workers.
- Effective enforcement is the key to fulfillment of the promise of the law, and AFL-CIO central bodies have been assigned a major watchdog role in assuring that workers in their communities are not shortchanged.
- Still outside the law's coverage are about 11 million workers, only part of whom are protected by state minimum wage laws. And the present wage floor and ceiling on hours remain below labor's objectives.

Further action will be needed, the council stressed, "to meet the objectives of a $2-an-hour minimum wage; universal coverage under the law; doubletime for overtime and a 35-hour workweek to help create job opportunities in an age of automation and a rapidly growing labor force."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the council report notes, has termed wage-hour improvements "the most potent single weapon in the war on poverty."

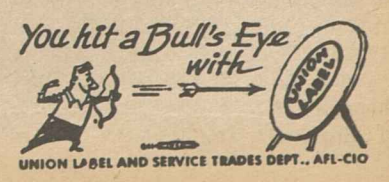
U.S., Bermuda Musicians in Pact

Establishment of a reciprocal working agreement between American and Bermuda musicians has been announced by Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians and Sec.-Gen. Charles Vaucrosson of the Bermuda Federation of Musicians & Variety Artists.

Principal terms of the agreement provide that:

Requests from the Bermuda union to AFM for listing of Bermuda musicians on AFM's "unfair" or "defaulters" listings will be handled by AFM in the same manner it handles such requests from its own locals.

AFM will approve contracts by its members for Bermuda engagements, but it will reject such contracts if the Bermuda union objects for reasons relating to its minimum scale or because the purchaser of the music has an "unfair" or "default" status in Bermuda.



Labor Key Force for Progress: Meany

Declares AFL-CIO Stronger Than Ever

(Continued from Page 1)

labor movement who see trade unions becoming obsolete or part of the "establishment," and who "draw adverse comparisons between the modern labor movement and that of some mythical past period of crusading fervor and dynamic forward motion."

Tracing the course of American labor since the 1880's, he said the conclusion was clear that "year in and year out while adverse forces have chopped away at the stems and branches of our structure, new growth has always emerged and the roots of the trade union movement have extended deeply and firmly into the soil of American life."

Today, in the 1960's the trade union movement is meeting the beginning of a "new and challenging period of growth, change and response to the needs and opportunities of our times."

Meany read the record of the AFL-CIO in the following areas:

MEMBERSHIP: A growth of almost 1.5 million since 1965 with the growth reflecting gains in sectors of the labor force which have not in the past been responsive to organizing efforts.

The record is the more remarkable, he stressed, in face of a decline in membership in 45 affiliates because of technology, automation and other factors. Meany urged the delegates to read the analysis of membership growth in the December 1967 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist to dispel the "baloney that you sometimes hear or read about the state of the labor movement."

ORGANIZING: Vigorous and effective organizing work has been going on with the federation devoting more than one-fourth of its income to direct programs and activities in this area. Meany reviewed in detail the organizing of farm labor going back to 1959 resulting now in the creation of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee which is winning new contracts with sharply improved benefits.

Citing the types of strikes and disputes that have attracted attention in the past few months—teachers, nurses, television and radio announcers and the Radio City Music Hall rockettes, Meany commented:

"Surely that proves something about the adaptability of the trade union movement and the instrument of collective bargaining to the needs of the changing times and the modern labor force."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: The performance in this area "continues to confound the critics and the soothsayers." While the obituary notices are being written, he noted, Americans continue to demonstrate their faith in bargaining "and new groups in our economy are learning to use it to their advantage."

The results of thousands of negotiations have brought "the most profound and revolutionary changes and improvements in the pattern of our national and family life." He spelled out the progress in vacation provisions as an example of the bringing of leisure time to working people—through bargaining.

CONSUMERS: The AFL-CIO has taken the lead in efforts to bring fair standards to the market place to prevent exploitation of working people as consumers because the problems of environment and of living and raising a family in "today's complex, crowded, urbanized and suburbanized society" have become as important as the problems of the work place itself.

CIVIL RIGHTS: The federation "furnished a very large part of the legislative talent and drive that accomplished the enactment of the most far-reaching civil rights program since the abolition of slavery." Neither of the former, pre-merger federations "had operations remotely approaching the calibre of the present Civil Rights Dept. of the AFL-CIO." Meany continued:

"It is no exaggeration to say that of all the major volunteer groups in our society — church, civic, social or economic — the trade union movement is the most completely integrated organization in America."

URBAN CRISIS: Stressing the 10-point program adopted by the federation and the concept that the federal government must become the employer of last resort and the landlord of last resort, Meany said that this wide range of measures is necessary to any real solution of the national problem of urban blight. There can be no retreat in the war on poverty and deprivation. America can afford and must afford this battle as it does the battle for human freedom in Viet Nam.

VIET NAM: The AFL-CIO is neither hawk, nor dove "nor chicken." It simply takes a trade union position that human freedom and democracy are values worth defending. In Viet Nam the overriding issue for the federation is the survival of the free trade union movement, the confederation of Viet Nam Workers (CVT) who want "our forces to stay until the independence and freedom of South Viet Nam are assured."

It is difficult to understand, said Meany, how any American trade unionist can advocate a course of action "that would abandon brother trade unionists of South Viet Nam to certain destruction." He declared he could not "comprehend how one who takes that position can be called a 'liberal.' "

TOP OFFICERS of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. start new terms with oath of office administered by Pres.-Emeritus L. M. Raftery of the Painters. The officers, left to right, are Vice Presidents William A. Lazzerini, Molders; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; S. Frank Raftery, Painters; Russell K. Berg, Boilermakers; Department Pres. B. A. Gritta and Sec.-Treas. C. W. Bilderback; Vice Presidents John H. Lyons, Jr., Iron Workers; William E. Fredenberger, Firemen & Oilers; P. L. Siemiller, Machinists.

Congress Passes Strong Meat Bill, Nears Vote on Poverty Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

the fiscal year which began last July 1 and $2.18 billion for fiscal 1969. It remains, of course, for both houses to sustain these totals when appropriations are voted. Pres. Johnson had requested $2.06 billion in a one-year extension; the House had cut this back to a one-year sum of $1.6 billion and the Senate had boosted it to $2.25 billion for 1968 and $2.4 billion for 1969.

One conferee reported there were 196 differences between the House and Senate versions of the anti-poverty bill and each had to be thrashed out and compromised.

The most important change in the nature of the anti-poverty program could be caused by an amendment sponsored by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.). In its original form, this would have opened the way for state, city or county elected officials to assume control of some 1,000 community action programs now operating.

The Green amendment was the major problem in the stalled conference negotiations. It was tempered somewhat, though conferees had differing interpretations as to how the complicated administrative change would work in practice.

Under the Green amendment, the elected city, county or state officials could designate themselves as community action agencies and create an administering board. The board would be made up of one-third from local government, one-third from the ranks of the poor and one-third from civic groups like labor, business, religious and others.

Since the original Green amendment did not specify the powers of this board, the conferees reportedly agreed it should plan and implement poverty programs, with the ultimate decisions resting with local officials.

The amendment was altered in other respects. One conferee reported some role was retained for the poor, though not as much as now exists; local government projects must be approved by OEO and OEO can take over a program if it finds it being run improperly. The date for "local control" was postponed a half-year to Feb. 1, 1969.

The Senate conferees also won their demand that, in retaining the present 20 percent of the cost required of local agencies, it can be in cash or "in kind" items such as office facilities, equipment and services. The House would have required that half the local share be in cash, a requirement which poorer communities protested as too burdensome.

While Republicans have vigorously opposed the local control amendment as a "city hall" patronage move, the conference committee's agreement will be put to a vote as a whole in House and Senate. Senate action was pending as the AFL-CIO News went to press while House action was expected for next week.

These were the major actions on the legislative front:

● On meat inspection, the tougher Senate version adopted in the main by the Senate-House conferees was aimed at some 15,000 meat plants selling entirely within state lines. Scandalous conditions in many of these plants produced strong consumer and labor demands for action. These plants produce about 9 million pounds of meat annually.

Matching federal grants are offered to bring state inspection on systems up to federal standards. If a state fails to act within two years, federal standards would be imposed. The secretary of agriculture also is given certain powers to clean up dirty conditions. Imported meats also now have to meet usually stricter U.S. standards.

● On education, the important three-year $14.5 billion program of aid to elementary and secondary schools survived a major attack by economy forces. The Senate defeated by 54 to 27 a slash of $2.5 billion proposed by Sens. Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio) and Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.). With most of the funds slated for slum areas, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) scored the economizers for "playing cheap politics with schoolchildren."

Final Senate action was being sought by Morse, the bill's floor manager, as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

● On adult education, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to continue for two years federal programs to educate some 24 million illiterate and "undereducated" adults. Adopted by 352-0, the bill authorizes $60 million for the year starting next July 1 to set up elementary school programs.

● On age discrimination, the House approved and sent to the White House a bill to ban job discrimination based on age. The labor-backed measure says a person between 40 and 65 cannot be refused a job or otherwise treated unfairly because of age. The ban also applies to unions and employment agencies.

12-9-67

New Membership Mark Set by AFL-CIO Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A surge in union growth sends the AFL-CIO into its seventh convention with the paid membership of its affiliates at the highest level since the merger in 1955, the Executive Council reported.

Membership, based on average per capita payments over the past two years, stood at 13,781,000 as of Sept. 30, including the ranks of directly affiliated local unions. This compares with 12,919,000 two years earlier.

Even more significant, membership figured on average per capita payments for the first six months of 1967 alone was up to 14.3 million, an increase of nearly 1.5 million since the last convention.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reported that the federation's net worth rose by $852,048.47 in the two-year fiscal period ended last June 30.

Income during the two-year period totaled $21,071,224.53 while operating expenses amounted to $20,219,175.96. Biggest share of the income — $18,470,160 — came from per capita taxes paid by national and international unions and organizing committees. An additional $1,769,323 came from directly affiliated local unions in the form of per capita taxes, initiation and reinstatement fees.

Net Worth Reported

The net worth of the general fund, represented by the excess of assets over liabilities was $5,698,000 as of June 30 as against $4,845,951 two years earlier.

Schnitzler's report included 14 statements, 11 of which were devoted to details of income and expenses and the others to special funds. A financial report of the AFL-CIO pension plan trustees also was included in the section. All statements were certified by Main Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants.

Labor Renews Drive to Set Nation on Progressive Path

AFL-CIO News

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PRES. JOHNSON GREETS cheering, placard-waving delegates to the AFL-CIO convention as he joins Federation Pres. George Meany on the platform to deliver a major televised address to the nation.

President Hails Labor's Role:

Cheering Delegates Give LBJ Solid Support on Programs

By David L. Perlman

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Cheering, standing, placard-waving delegates to the AFL-CIO convention showed Pres. Johnson and a nationwide television audience what they had repeatedly said in resolutions—American labor stands behind LBJ and his programs.

The President spoke to all the American people from the AFL-CIO convention.

He talked of war and peace—of his firm determination "to hold the line we have drawn against aggression" until Hanoi is willing to negotiate peace.

He spoke of historic progress at home and of the crucial role of the 1968 elections in determining whether the nation will continue to move forward—or whether it will turn back.

The President's address was carried to the nation by all three major television networks.

He chose the AFL-CIO convention as his platform, Johnson indicated, because American labor has always stood "in the first rank" of a continuing "battle for freedom and progress."

Labor has fought consistently "for the greatest good for the greatest number," Johnson said, "for the kind of programs that would make this country better for your children than it had been for you."

And it had answered with a "resounding yes" the question asked time and again by American soldiers, "are the folks back home really behind us?"

The answer given by the AFL-CIO convention, Johnson told his nationwide audience, came through so clearly and strongly "that even Hanoi cannot mistake its meaning or misinterpret what it says."

The crowded convention hall erupted into a wildly cheering demonstration when the President arrived. Hastily improvised placards and union standards were paraded through the aisles. Thirty-eight times during the half-hour speech, delegates broke in with applause, cheers or standing ovations.

The President read the roll of the programs that he and the labor movement fought for and won.

He spoke of the accomplishments of medicare, aid to education, minimum wage protection. He talked of the battle against poverty, of historic progress on civil rights, or immigration reform, an unprecedented 81 months of national prosperity.

Conservation measures, pollution control, a long list of consumer protection laws, including the meat inspection measure just sent to the White House—all these and more,

(Continued on Page 20)

Union Solidarity Keys Aid to Copper Strikers

By Eugene A. Kelly

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A united labor movement formed ranks behind 60,000 members of 26 unions on strike since July 15 against the "barons" of the copper industry. Backing their promises of support "to the finish," delegates stepped to the microphones at the AFL-CIO convention here to pledge initial contributions of nearly $550,000 for the strikers and their families.

The convention, besides pledging its firm backing, urged the Johnson Administration to "renounce publicly" any intention of breaking the strike with a Taft-Hartley injunction or of using the government's stockpile of copper so long as the industry declines to bargain with its unions.

A special fact-finding commission, the convention declared in its resolution of support, "could throw the pitiless glare of national publicity on these greedy giants" and force them to make a collective bargaining settlement with their employes.

"These public-be-damned, employe-be-damned corporations must be dragged belatedly kicking and screaming into the 20th century," the convention resolved.

Union after union voiced its determination to "see the fight

(Continued on Page 2)

Convention Girds For '68 Election

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO squared away for two years of hard and determined work as the leader of the nation's progressive forces, dedicated to continuing unity and set to wage an all-out fight against the conservative threat in the 1968 elections.

In a four-day convention climaxed by an enthusiastic demonstration of support for Pres. Johnson as he spoke to the nation from the platform of the AFL-CIO, 943 delegates strongly reaffirmed the leadership of Pres. George Meany and fashioned a program to meet the challenges and the problems of the late 1960s.

Meany summed up in a post-convention statement that "the American trade union movement is in fine shape and this convention proved that." Noting the need for a major effort to achieve the programs adopted by the delegates, he added "I am confident that, at every level of the trade union movement, we'll get that kind of work."

Re-elected for a seventh term as president of the AFL-CIO along with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the 27 members of the Executive Council, Meany predicted that "there is a great future for this organization."

The vigor and vitality was demonstrated in the sessions that witnessed a wide open debate on the war in Viet Nam culminating in a dramatic overwhelming vote of support for the Administration's position, and a classic example of trade union solidarity as delegates rallied to the striking copper workers with nearly $550,000 and firm pledges of continuing support.

109 Resolutions Adopted

It marked the work of the convention committees as they dealt with 263 separate resolutions and proposals and the adoption by the delegates of 109 programs and policies covering every aspect of American life and relations with other nations. Only 22 were rejected while 48 were referred to the Executive Council for further study or action. The others were either covered by other resolutions or policy statements or withdrawn. **(Index, Page 2.)**

By unanimous action the convention amended the AFL-CIO Constitution to increase the flexibility and efficiency of the organization and simplify its government.

It heard a dozen speakers led by Pres. Johnson and including five cabinet members, top figures in the Administration, leaders of the free world trade union movements—all hailing the progressive programs and leadership of the AFL-CIO, and asking labor's continued help in dealing with the difficult problems at home and abroad.

Blended in with the speakers from the platform and the reports of the committee chairmen and secretaries were the voices of the delegates, pointing up the need for action in certain areas, voicing dissent on a few resolutions, explaining the wider impact and thrust of a program.

Recurring themes in the resolutions and the discussions were the need to step up organizing to expand even further the membership gains of the past few years, a reassertion of the strength of collective bargaining and the gains it has brought to workers, a strong defense of the right to strike in a free society.

Dominating much of the convention was the theme of the serious challenge to the future of the trade union movement posed by the

(Continued on Page 3)

Attack on Unions Spurs All-Out COPE Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The developing political threat to the trade union movement must be met by a maximum mobilization of labor's resources behind COPE in the 1968 elections, the convention asserted.

Approved by the convention was a resolution urging "every affiliate, every union leader, every union staff person, every union member to cooperate with COPE in every possible way to assure that the conservative attack on the labor movement will be repulsed where it must be repulsed, at the polls next Nov. 5."

The resolution pointed out that in 1966 liberalism suffered a defeat at the polls with the loss of more than 48 liberal seats in the House. The story in Congress since that time "has been one of retreat from the great social welfare programs of the past few years."

With this retreat has come "an ominous build-up in Congress," the convention noted "of a campaign for restrictive new legislation aimed at weakening labor unions," a planned and coordinated campaign by the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat

(Continued on Page 20)

ALL-OUT SUPPORT of 60,000 copper workers on strike since July 15 against eight nonferrous metals firms is urged at the convention by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Ralph Helstein, who heads the Packinghouse Workers. Union spokesmen pledged contributions of nearly $550,000 to swell the fund established by the AFL-CIO with a $50,000 donation.

Book Boycott Pressed Against Kingsport Press

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Action to "continue and intensify" the boycott against Kingsport Press, first endorsed by the 1963 AFL-CIO convention, was voted by the 1967 convention here. Delegates urged that all segments of organized labor "give all possible publicity" to the fact that World Book Encyclopedia and Childcraft series of books are being printed and bound by strikebreakers at the Kingsport, Tenn., plant.

"Such books should not be purchased by union members," the convention said, urging each AFL-CIO affiliate to "renew its efforts to rid the school systems of books produced by Kingsport Press."

A resolution asked that the boycott, directed by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. be "regarded as a continuing problem and of paramount importance and concern" to organized labor in every community.

The strike of five unions at Kingsport began in March 1963 by vote of more than 1,000 workers in protest against company refusal to meet the wages and working conditions of comparable firms in the printing industry. The unions are the Bookbinders, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Machinists and Typographers. Their resolution informed the convention that:

● Kingsport Press, after recruiting strikebreakers and "pressuring union members to scab against their fellow workers," finally succeeded in obtaining National Labor Relations Board elections in which strikers were not permitted to vote and which resulted in the decertification of all unions in the plant, once the biggest book-printery in the Americas.

● The plant is "now operated solely by scabs and strikebreakers and more than 1,000 union members have permanently lost their jobs after having undergone great privation" in standing fast against this "unfair and callous employer," the resolution said.

● The plight of these workers and the effect of the "substandard and unfair operation of this plant" is properly of concern to delegates and affiliates of the AFL-CIO, it continued, noting that the unfair products of the struck firm are textbooks and encyclopedias sold to public and private schools and paid for by the tax dollars or tuition payments of trade unionists.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took the microphone to declare "we have a right to say that public money, our money, is not spent in this manner. So I plead with everyone to give continued support to these Kingsport strikers. I think we are going to win out in the end."

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen reported earlier to the Union Label Trades convention that the five unions involved in the strike have paid out more than $10 million to help support strikers and their families.

At the AFL-CIO convention, he urged all of labor to "make this fight its fight" and to work at the local level with unions and central bodies to ask boards of education not to buy "strike-breaker-made books."

Dangers Cited In Research Funds Use

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to take a close look at the $15 billion Federal Research and Development effort, warning that this vast program has an "enormous" potential for monopoly, waste and adverse effect on industrial location.

"The impact on this nation's economic and social institutions, policies and programs can be profound," the resolution adopted by the convention delegates said.

The resolution also expressed support for legislation to establish a national policy dealing with the issuance of patents created at federal expense. Title should be held by the U.S. and placed in the public domain under royalty-free cross-licensing provisions, the resolution said, observing that such a policy is now lacking in defense and space programs.

The convention additionally backed legislation aimed at prohibiting requirements by private industry that employes waive their rights to their inventions. It also opposed any rise in patent fees.

'Runaway' Films Curb Endorsed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The convention put organized labor's support behind Hollywood unions uniting to curb "runaway" motion picture and TV commercial production overseas. The issue was referred to the Executive Council "for examination and implementation."

Variety, the newspaper of the entertainment industry, reported from Hollywood that the problem has reached a near-disaster state and said a meeting has been set for January of talent guild and craft unions representing some 30,000 workers to seek a remedy.

Vietnamese Labor Aids Copper Strike

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Twelve members of Vietnamese unions, sitting as observers and guests at the AFL-CIO convention, sent this note which Pres. Meany read to the delegates:

"The team of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers at the convention send you this with their complete sympathy and moral support. The small sum of money here is only a symbolic sign of their support to the copper workers' strike."

With the note was $50 in cash. The CVT represents bus and taxi drivers, dockworkers, fishermen, tenant farmers, plantation workers and provincial councils.

Jobs Held Key To Problem of Youth Crime

Bal Harbour, Fla. — More jobs for unemployed youth would mean less crime in the streets of America, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark declared.

He told the AFL-CIO convention that "crime committed by youth has increased immensely" while the adult crime rate has shown little change in recent years.

"In every crime-plagued area," Clark said, "there is heavy unemployment and the jobless rate is greatest of all among teenagers in the labor market.

Clark urged unions to "work with our youth . . . show them that we care . . . instill a respect for the rights of others."

The nation must strive for "full employment without discrimination," Clark said, and opportunity for advancement on the job.

He warned, however, against neglect of law enforcement and charged that the overall level of police protection is "generations behind the times."

Clark urged Congress to enact Pres. Johnson's recommendations to provide federal grants for local law enforcement.

Law enforcement remains primarily a local obligation, Clark noted. There are only 700 United States marshals in the entire nation, he said, and "this is the way it has to be. This nation does not want a national police force."

But at the local level, with federal support in helping to bring it about, there must be "excellence in modern police forces . . . with qualifications that will bring the very best from our youth to their service, with constant training . . . intense care in areas of police-community relations."

Fund Nears $550,000:

Unions Rally Aid To Copper Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

through" to ultimate victory "no matter how long it takes." The delegates voted unanimously by rising vote to stand behind their fellow unionists on strike at the mines, mills and smelters of the Big Four of the nonferrous metals industry, which with four smaller firms produce 90 percent of the U.S. supply of copper, lead and zinc.

It is "quite evident," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention, that the copper companies and their "giant combine" are a "throwback" to the days when the captains of industry ruled with an iron fist.

The strike is "a little different from the average strike," he said. "This is not just a question of a strike for more wages or better working conditions. This is really an effort to destroy the unity" that the Steelworkers and 25 other unions forged in setting up a coordinated bargaining structure early in 1967 to prevent the industry from playing one union against another, as they had successfully done for almost a century of unchallenged domination.

The resolution endorsed by the delegates pointed out that the American copper industry is "vital to our national welfare." It employs more than 100,000 workers in its mines and plants, and has "reaped a rich harvest of red metal" from the soil while maintaining domination by a "small handful of large corporations who have grown wealthy and powerful from the labors of their workers."

After the Steelworkers and the former Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers merged in 1967, they invited other interested unions to coordinate their bargaining policies and their goals. The "so-called negotiations which ensued were a farce," the resolution declared. The companies met but they did not bargain. Suddenly they "pulled a Boulware technique on the unions," the resolution said. Each company made a "first, last, untouchable, unbargainable offer"—one that was rejected as "cheap, inadequate and unacceptable."

The convention agreed: "The major copper corporations have threatened to starve their workers into surrender. They are using their record-breaking profits to finance a war against their employes. They are determined to break the strike. They must be defeated."

USWA Vice Pres. Joseph Molony expressed thanks on behalf of the strikers to Pres. Meany and the Executive Council for their support, to the federation's Industrial Union Dept. and "to so many in this room who have contributed food, money and manpower to sustain 60,000 copper workers" and their families.

The council gave $50,000 for strike relief and established a fund to which all affiliates were urged to contribute.

A score of veteran union leaders took the floor of the convention to emphasize the importance of the strike.

Abel Calls Roll

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel read the roll of all the unions allied with the Steelworkers in the copper strike: Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Iron Workers, Laborers. Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Machinists, Molders, Office & Professional Employes, Operating Engineers, Painters, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Railroad Trainmen, Railway Carmen, Conductors, Sheet Metal Workers, Switchmen and Teamsters. All are AFL-CIO affiliates except four.

IAM Sec.-Treas. Matthew De More reported that, as of two weeks before, his union had spent $1.3 million for strike support and added: "If it is going to cost 10 times more, we will stand shoulder to shoulder with all the other unions . . . to see that this strike is brought to a successful conclusion."

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Convention Maps Course for Progress

Girds Trade Union Movement To Counter Conservative Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

conservative coalition in Congress and its bid for control of the next Congress with resulting anti-labor and anti-progress legislation.

The convention's reaction was expressed in the resolution on political action in which it declared that the developing political threat to the trade union movement must be met by a maximum mobilization of labor's resources behind COPE in the 1968 elections.

A meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board during the convention heard a detailed analysis of the situation in Congress and the political problems coming up next year with Meany summing up that the federation was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about 1968 but simply determined to mount the most extensive drive ever.

In terms of national programs the convention took these positions:

- Gave Congress a blueprint for action to protect the health, safety and buying power of the American consumer.
- Called for an expansion of the war on poverty by Congress and the Administration and by labor at the local level.
- Reaffirmed its conviction that the American economy can support the extension of social advances at home while meeting the needs of Viet Nam and called for further action by the government to implement the policies spelled out in the Employment Act of 1946.
- Spelled out its determination to achieve full equality for all minority groups in all aspects of American life, noting the accomplishments to date and the long distance still to be traveled.
- Called for a comprehensive national health insurance program as the key to dealing effectively with the mounting problem of health care.
- Urged a beefed-up drive on air and water pollution to correct the present weaknesses in funds and enforcement.
- Detailed specific programs for the development, management and conservation of natural resources for the benefit of all citizens.
- Assailed extremists of both the right and left as a continuing threat to American life.
- **Called for a massive national effort to provide quality education for America's youth, regardless of race, background or income.**
- Reasserted the need for minimum federal standards for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation because of inadequate state laws.
- Urged a national effort to humanize technological change to alleviate the damage and disruption caused by rampant automation geared to engineering and financial concepts.
- Stressed the continuing need for major improvements in social security benefits and public assistance programs.
- Cited the need for enactment of legislation setting out a comprehensive national manpower policy keyed to a commitment to full employment, making the government the employer of last resort.
- Called again for a clearly warranted increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour, coverage of all workers and a 35 hour workweek.

The convention's strong reaffirmation of support for the Johnson Administration's policies in Viet Nam to halt Communist aggression in Southeast Asia was backed by a series of other resolutions dealing with international affairs:

- On international trade the convention made clear that its support for expanded trade involves increased employment and progress at home and among America's allies does not extend to the undercutting of U.S. wages and working conditions.
- The delegates stressed their concern over the cutbacks in foreign aid and the need to expand economic assistance to the underdeveloped nations.
- In a review of the international situation, the convention said the principal threat to world peace and freedom comes from communism's "imperialistic drive." It asked a strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance and assurances that the U.S. has not abandoned Europe because of its commitment in Viet Nam.
- Progress and continuing problems were noted in resolutions dealing with Latin America and Africa. In both areas, a strengthened trade union and cooperative role in developing the economies was urged. In the Middle East, the convention asked direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations to bring a lasting peace. It condemned Soviet arms aid to aggressive Egyptian and Syrian governments.
- A resolution on the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's strong support for continuation of the ICFTU's ban on trade union exchanges with the government-controlled unions of totalitarian countries.

In the area of labor relations and internal federation activities the convention took these actions:

- Cited the gains in AFL-CIO membership as fresh evidence that American workers recognize that trade unionism and collective bargaining provide the surest machinery for economic and social progress.
- Pledged full support for the continuing drive to organize farm workers, noting the dramatic and substantial progress and the dedication of the farm workers themselves.
- **Called for a Presidential executive order to establish the policy that willful and repeated violators of the National Labor Relations Act shall not be given federal contracts.**
- Urged basic changes in the NLRA to make a reality out of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively, including repeal of Section 14(b) which allows "right-to-work" laws, ending of interminable delays in handling unfair labor practices cases and correction of the procedure governing the issuance of mandatory court orders.
- Reaffirmed the strong, overriding opposition to compulsory arbitration.
- Backed the eventual creation of a labor college starting as a training institute for union officers and staff. A feasibility study is currently under way.
- Pledged labor's continued support to its broad-ranging community services program and called for stepped-up participation of unions and union members in the voluntary health and welfare field.
- Reaffirmed the long-standing policy that all applications for affiliation or reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO should be given consideration by the council in light of federation policies and standards.

943 Delegates Attend Convention

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The final report of the credentials committee at the labor movement's seventh constitutional convention showed 943 delegates in attendance.

Delegates to the top policy-making body of the AFL-CIO served on committees, acted on resolutions and heard numerous guest speakers. They represented 127 national and international unions, five AFL-CIO departments, 46 state bodies, 180 local central bodies, 16 directly-affiliated local unions. Also present were three fraternal delegates.

STATE OF THE UNION address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the convention reported that "the trade union movement is a more vital, a more vigorous and a more effective force for progress today than ever before."

Air Dispatchers Backed on Rules

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A call for a change in federal regulations to provide for the use of certificated aircraft dispatchers on flights of military men and their families, as well as vital defense cargo, was approved by the AFL-CIO convention.

A resolution noted that scheduled U.S. air carriers hired to transport passengers, cargo and mail are covered by federal laws requiring the "release, monitoring and control" of flights by federally certificated dispatchers. It urged extension of this protection to hundreds of flights around the world by scheduled and non-scheduled air carriers on contract to the military.

Wirtz Praises Record Of Constructive Action

Bal Harbour, Fla.—American unions have demonstrated how to channel protest into constructive action, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared.

Wirtz told AFL-CIO convention delegates that U.S. labor history "has been the history of turning protest into accomplishment, of counting every single gain a reason for taking the next step forward, of never tearing anything down without building something better in its place."

The secretary of labor was the first of a number of cabinet members to address the convention—so many that Wirtz described the gathering as "this first joint convention of the AFL-CIO and the President's cabinet."

In a more serious vein, he told the delegates that the cause of the participation of so many high Administration officials was that much of the "unparalleled" accomplishments of the Johnson Administration "would never have happened if it had not been for organized labor."

The reason, Wirtz said, could be found in the "report on the 90th Congress" section of the Dec. 2 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

Wirtz read over the list of roll call issues on which the AFL-CIO graded Congress. Only one of the 12, he said, "could be considered in any way a special interest measure as far as labor is concerned." The others, he noted, dealt with subjects such as model cities, aid to education, poverty, rat control.

"If there are any other organizations" with a comparable record of working in the broad public interest, said Wirtz, the cabinet members "will be glad to be invited to those conventions, too, and we will be there bright-eyed and bushy-tailed."

Wirtz expressed his and the Administration's growing concern with the threat of inflation, declaring "there is a danger where there was not before that wages and prices will move up to the point where the gains are as nothing."

"The issues of stopping inflation aren't easy," he said. "The answers aren't clear." Enactment of the President's tax increase proposal is a "minimum" essential step, he urged.

Later Wirtz told newsmen that the Administration has no intention of seeking wage-price control legislation and does not plan to revive "decimal point" guidelines.

At the convention, Wirtz spoke directly to the visiting trade unionists from 42 nations who were attending the session, telling them not to be misled by dissension among Americans.

"There is no real division here in America about the things that really count," he declared. "There is no real issue in this country about whether we mean to move backward or to stand still or to move forward."

Looking at the delegates representing millions of trade unionists in the United States, Wirtz concluded:

"This is the real America in this hall today, and in the months ahead the real America is going to be standing up."

Convention Hails Meany: 'Courageous, Determined'

Text of the convention's resolution on George Meany:

We in the AFL-CIO are deeply proud that the principles and practices of democracy are inherent in our movement, whether on the floor of this convention or in the councils of the smallest local union. The policies adopted at this convention reflect a consensus of 14 million working people; 14 million members of American trade unions, whose views are represented by the delegates assembled here. The true substance of the labor movement is the people who comprise it.

But in any democratic institution, whether it be a government or a union or any other undertaking that has a substantive role to fulfill, another element is needed. There must be something more than the free expression of the will of the people, if their will is to have any influence on the course of events. That other essential element, the one that makes democracy meaningful is leadership; for without leadership, the purest democracy will flounder.

The AFL-CIO is not floundering, and it has never floundered during its 12 years of united life. For we, and the nation, are fortunate beyond measure that the AFL-CIO has had leadership from its inception—strong, courageous and determined leadership; flexible in meeting new problems, but never at the cost of sacrificing principle to expediency.

Such has been the leadership of the president of the AFL-CIO, George Meany.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the delegates to the seventh biennial convention of the AFL-CIO, on our own behalf and that of the 14 million workers we are honored to represent, express to George Meany our profound appreciation of his strength and wisdom as leader of the American labor movement, and of his inspiring effectiveness as spokesman for the cause of progress in America and the cause of freedom for all mankind.

'Massive Effort' Needed:

Quality Education Linked to U.S. Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor called for a "massive national effort" to provide quality education for America's youth, "wherever they may live, whatever their race or national background, whatever their family income."

To accomplish this, the AFL-CIO convention said, there must be "full federal partnership in the financing of education at all levels from pre-kindergarten programs through adult education."

The cities and states simply don't have the financial resources, the resolution declared.

A companion resolution pointed to the need for continued improvement in vocational education—a problem "highlighted by the high unemployment rate among young people."

It cited the major accomplishments stemming from legislation of recent years in updating vocational training, raising its status and expanding and updating facilities.

Nevertheless, it stressed, the great majority of youngsters leave school without preparation "for the world of work."

The convention called for a unified occupational training system in the public schools, an increase in the number of occupations for which training is available, and adequate funds for these programs.

The general education resolution pointed up the need to raise the quality of education, especially in the inner-city schools.

It said the evidence is that most inner-city schools "have utterly failed" to teach "the basic reading and arithmetical skills which are the foundation of all future learning."

Yet the tools are at hand to overcome these problems, the resolution noted. Smaller classes to permit individualized instruction are the key. New educational technology, experimental programs such as the "more effective schools" program initiated by the American Federation of Teachers, all "hold great promise for the improvement of slum and ghetto schools."

The convention cited the Teacher Corps as evidence that "able young Americans will step forward to serve in the nation's poverty schools if they are offered imaginative training and support."

Learning is stimulated when schools have children from a wide range of racial, economic and cultural backgrounds, the resolution noted.

It said that "where ghetto schools are an inevitable consequence of urban housing patterns, then massive resources must be poured into those schools to compensate for the educational handicap which stems from the very fact that they are ghetto schools."

Democracy must come into the school system itself, the AFL-CIO said, through collective bargaining and greater teacher participation in educational plans.

The resolution noted with pride labor's steadfast support of public education over the years, back to the fight for free schools.

TRADE UNIONISTS from 42 nations throughout the world were attentive observers of the AFL-CIO convention. The 174 foreign visitors came from Latin America and Asia, Europe and Africa.

All Officers Re-elected Unanimously

Bal Harbour, Fla. — George Meany was elected to his seventh term as president of the AFL-CIO by a unanimous convention that also returned to office Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the 27-member Executive Council,.

Meany's name was placed in nomination by Vice Pres. Peter Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Meany's union, and was seconded by Raymond Corbett, president of the New York AFL-CIO.

Delegates rose to their feet to signal with applause his election by acclamation.

Schnitzler was nominated by Daniel P. Conway, president of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Schnitzler's union. The seconding speech was made by Vincent J. Murphy, president of the New Jersey AFL-CIO.

The 27 members of the Executive Council were elected by a unanimous vote of the convention, three of them for the first time—William Pollack, Max Greenberg and John H. Lyons.

The 24 re-elected are: George M. Harrison, David Dubinsky, Joseph Curran, M. A. Hutcheson, Joseph D. Keenan, Jacob S. Potofsky, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, Karl F. Feller, Paul L. Phillips, Peter T. Schoemann, Paul Hall, Herman D. Kenin, John J. Grogan, I. W. Abel, P. L. Siemiller, David Sullivan, Hunter P. Wharton, Paul Jennings, A. J. DeAndrade and Ralph Helstein.

Communism's 'Imperialistic Drive' Called Chief Threat to World Peace

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Peace and freedom are in danger in all areas of the world, with the principal threat coming from communism's "imperialistic drive," an AFL-CIO convention resolution warned.

Weapons used, the federation declared, range "from open aggression in Viet Nam to war by proxy in the Middle East, from diplomatic intrigues to political pressure and propaganda."

The overall goal remains "world conquest and domination," the AFL-CIO said. Because the Soviet Union is still the most powerful Communist country, it is "the most dangerous."

In Moscow, as in Peking, Hanoi and Havana, the resolution stressed, the United States is considered "enemy Number 1—the strongest obstacle in their expansionist ambitions. In this regard, there is unanimous agreement among the otherwise feuding members of the Communist camp."

The resolution expressed concern at signs of the weakening of the Atlantic Alliance and questioned the value of the proposed nonproliferation treaty in view of fears of European nations that it would expose them to "atomic blackmail by Moscow."

To dispel "unjustified apprehensions" that the United States has abandoned Europe because of its heavy commitments in Viet Nam, the resolution opposes reduction in the number of U.S. troops in Europe and asks new steps to strengthen the unity of the Atlantic alliance.

It urged the United States to propose a reform of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by 1969 to "increase its military power and simultaneously invigorate it as a political instrument."

The convention called for the admission of Great Britain to the European Common Market and asked "new initiatives" to end the division of Germany.

A resolution on Latin America noted some "encouraging achievements" under the Alliance for Progress.

But many countries still suffer from weak economies, inflation, maldistribution of land, political instability, dictatorial regimes, poor health and lack of schooling, it stressed.

Despite solemn pledges of basic trade union rights, there are still countries where "trade union freedoms and the right of labor to participate in the planning of social and economic development are being denied."

The convention reiterated the AFL-CIO's strong support for the free trade unions of Latin America and praised the work of ORIT and the AIFLD.

It warned that the problems of Latin America "can never be cured by an arms race," but only by "genuine deep-going social and economic reforms."

A resolution on the Middle East urged direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations "with a view of ending all hostilities, fixing definitive and secure borders, obtaining an enduring peace."

It urged that the United States refrain from economic or military assistance to any country which refuses to enter into negotiations for a permanent peace settlement.

The convention denounced the Soviet Union's role in "arming the aggressive Egyptian and Syrian regimes."

It urged aid from industrially developed countries to help overcome poverty in the Middle East and help develop "prosperous and peaceful democracies."

It expressed the AFL-CIO's solidarity with Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, and said it counts on Histadrut "to set the pace in helping the Arab population now under Israel law to attain equal economic, social and political treatment."

A resolution on Africa viewed serious problems of political instability in the newly-independent nations—including the Congo and Nigeria, with 40 percent of the population of Black Africa.

To strengthen the economies of the African nations, much more needs to be done in assistance from the United States and other nations, the convention said.

It urged assistance also for "developing and strengthening the democratic institutions of African society," including the trade unions.

The resolution welcomed a reversal of some past tendencies to make unions an arm of the government. It stressed that social justice must accompany economic growth and trade unions and cooperatives must have key roles in their nation's economies.

French Labor Conveys Message of Solidarity

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The leader of the democratic French labor federation told the AFL-CIO convention that Force Ouvriere will soon celebrate its 20th anniversary in a position of strength and independence.

Andre Bergeron, general secretary of Confederation Force Ouvriere, also reported that FO differs with French Pres. Charles De Gaulle on two important international questions:

He said FO favors Britain's admission to the common market and also blames United Arab Republic Pres. Abdel Nasser for the Middle East crisis. De Gaulle has vetoed Britain's applications for market membership and called Israel the aggressor in the Mid-East.

Bergeron recalled how FO was established early in 1948 with American labor's help after Communist elements had captured the leadership of the CGT, the General Confederation of Workers, and plunged the workers into political strikes in the winter of 1947.

In a speech delivered by a translator, Bergeron told the delegates that FO will soon celebrate its 20th birthday and "is absolutely independent of any political party, of the employers and the government of our country."

What distinguishes free trade unions from the so-called unions of Communist countries, Bergeron said, is a fundamental difference of conception, adding:

"We are partisans of free trade unionism. They are subordinated to the power of the state. We believe in the freedom of man, in human freedom. They uphold a system of oppression."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany thanked Bergeron and read a congratulatory message which will be sent to the FO. It pledged continued solidarity with FO.

Staff Training Proposal Foresees Labor College

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The American labor movement may one day have its own college, starting as a training institute for union officers and staff, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention.

Meany spoke on a report of the education committee dealing with resolutions urging establishment of a permanent staff training institute. The committee report noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council has authorized a feasibility study to examine problems of scope, cost, location and related issues.

The purpose of such an institute, Meany said, would be to "develop a more highly educated official family for the trade union movement." There is a constant need, he said, "for more and more technical skills, more and more highly trained people."

Meany cited the precedent of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which trains Latin American union leaders, adding:

"We have felt the time has come to establish an institution of learning . . . that could develop into a labor college sponsored by the AFL-CIO."

He cautioned that "this is not going to be done overnight." The first step, he said, would be to have the expert study made.

Mail Order Guns Held Crime Factor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal legislation to bar the mail order sale of guns across state lines was urged in an AFL-CIO convention resolution.

It termed the uncontrolled sale of firearms "one of the principal factors in crime and accidental death" and noted that a mail order weapon was used to assassinate Pres. Kennedy.

Solid Support Voted U.S. on Viet Nam

LASTING PEACE cannot be achieved by appeasing aggression, Sec. of State Dean Rusk told the AFL-CIO convention delegates. He said the United States seeks to avoid a greater catastrophe in the Pacific by acting in Viet Nam with "firmness and restraint."

Rusk Stresses U.S. Role In Blocking Aggression

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America's "fidelity" to the mutual security treaties it has signed with other nations "is the principal pillar of peace in this period of world history," Sec. of State Dean Rusk declared.

Rusk told the AFL-CIO convention that if the United States stood by idly during armed aggression against South Viet Nam, the Pacific would become "a vast area of conflict" and no free nation in Asia would be secure.

The secretary of state was given a cheering, standing ovation by the delegates and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told him that the labor movement, which understands the practical aspects of freedom, "will remain back of you and the President of the United States in your efforts."

Rusk traced in detail the efforts made by the United States to bring North Viet Nam to the conference table.

Every Channel Tried

The government, he said, has tried to explore the possibility of a peaceful settlement "through every channel . . . by private talks, direct talks, public talks, conferences, the use of intermediaries, the exchange of public statements, all of the methods that the human mind can conceive have been brought to bear."

He wished, Rusk said, that the peace demonstrators could "produce somewhere in the world a representative of Hanoi with whom I can talk about peace, because I would be there."

So far, he said, every U.S. overture has met with "a blunt and complete rejection."

Rusk talked about the distinction between dissidents who express their disagreement "under the normal processes of free speech" and those who seek "to deprive other people of the public platform."

He recalled that as a student in Germany, "I saw the original storm troopers take the platforms away from the democratic forces . . . including the free trade unions of Germany, and some of us think that must never happen again, and must never happen here."

Rusk recalled also those in the 1930s who took the view that "Manchuria is too far away. Ethiopia is none of our business. Give Hitler another bite and maybe he will be satisfied."

"Is it rude for us to be skeptical" the secretary asked, "when those same ideas are put forward as new ideas of the 1960s, when we know they were the ideas that led us all into the catastrophe of World War II?"

If we haven't learned the lesson, Rusk warned, "we shall not have the chance to draw the lessons from World War III. There won't be enough left."

The combinaton of firmness with restraint is the same that the United States used in the Berlin blockade, in Korea, and in the Cuban missile crisis, Rusk said.

Firmness is needed, he said, because unchecked aggression leads to catastrophe.

Restraint is necessary, he declared, because "there is no point driving the human race into that catastrophe if an honorable alternative can be found."

Dramatic Debate Demostrates Labor's 'Unequivocal' Position

By John M. Barry

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor's solid and "unequivocal" support of the Johnson Administration's policy in Viet Nam was dramatically reaffirmed by a standing, nearly unanimous vote of delegates to the AFL-CIO convention here.

"We pledge the continued support of American labor," the convention declared in a resolution, "for the President's effort to halt Communist aggression in Asia, assure the Vietnamese people their right of self-determination, promote democracy, political stability, and economic prosperity in Southeast Asia, and bring the war in Viet Nam to a speedy and honorable end."

Fewer than a dozen of the more than 900 delegates to the convention stood in opposition to the resolution.

The action followed overwhelming rejection by the convention of a substitute motion by Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers that the AFL-CIO "take no position on the Viet Nam situation."

Cogen said he was presenting the view of the Teachers' national convention last summer that the Viet Nam issue had divided the ranks of labor and that "further divisiveness" should be avoided.

Federation Pres. George Meany, closing debate on the motion, charged that the proposal amounted to "isolationism" at a time when missiles are "on pads 5,000 miles away that can come here in 18 or 19 minutes and destroy . . . perhaps half a country in an hour or two."

'Not in the Cards'

Meany said "it would be nice" to remain isolationists, but that "it just isn't in the cards; it is not that kind of a world."

The only reason the missiles are not being hurled at U.S. cities, he declared, is that "we have the missiles to throw back" and can "survive an initial attack and still destroy the aggressor."

"So don't let us toy with this dream of being isolationists," he warned.

He recalled that in 1933, when the American people were "75 percent isolationists," the labor movement took a position when Hitler came to power "that what happened in Germany 6,000 miles away was a threat to our security here in the United States. Very few people believed that, but we saw it come to fruition in 1939 and 1941."

Cogen's proposal to refrain from taking a stand on Viet Nam was supported in the debate by two delegates—Sec.-Treas. A. Toffoli of the Colorado State AFL-CIO, who explained that he was not speaking for the central body, and Leon Davis, president of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Davis charged that the Viet Nam war is a "tragic mistake" and that the nation is sending its youth "to fight a war that they do not understand, a war that they do not feel is their war, a cause that they do not feel is their cause."

This position was assailed by speakers supporting the policies of the Administration and the AFL-CIO on Viet Nam — Pres. James Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, Pres. Richard A. Walsh of the Stage Employes, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Andrew J. Kaelin of the Transport Workers, Hugh McClellan of the Glass Bottle Blowers, Milton Weintraub of the Theatrical Press Agents and Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen.

Curran reported that with him at the convention was his son who had recently returned from two years of service in Viet Nam: "He has told me over and over again that he knows what he was fighting for out in Viet Nam, he knows that unless we join the battle in Viet Nam it will be joined somewhere else, because the Communists must fight this battle on a world scale. They must continue this struggle and we have got to stop them and stop them dead wherever we can stop them."

Meany permitted Toffoli to read into the convention record the policy statement adopted at a meeting in Chicago last month by a group called the Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace which called the war "immoral" and called on the United States to move for an "immediate and unconditional" halt to the bombing of targets in North Viet Nam.

The AFL-CIO president ridiculed the statement's claim that it represented the views of "523 trade union leaders."

Meany said he was "quite sure" that not all of the 523 in attendance were trade union leaders — "they might have had a couple of hundred."

But measured against an estimated 500,000 officials of 60,000 local unions in the AFL-CIO—"if we give them credit for the whole 500—the division in the trade union movement is 600 to 1" in support of the government's policies in Viet Nam.

The convention resolution reviewed the origins of the conflict in Viet Nam and the American role there, starting with non-military aid under the SEATO Treaty and extending to military action "only after Hanoi resorted to major aggression and launched a full-scale war to annex South Viet Nam."

The statement declared that the war "is no more a civil war than the Korean war was." In both cases, it said, "one part of the divided country attempted—with massive Soviet and Chinese Communist military support—to annex the other part by force and to impose its totalitarian regime on the people in the south."

The AFL-CIO charged that both the Soviet Union and Communist China are "working hard for an American defeat in Viet Nam so as to weaken the prestige and power of the United States throughout the world."

"Victory for Hanoi would certainly encourage Communist China to foment guerrilla warfare in Southeast Asia or even to launch direct military attacks against neighboring countries like Burma and India."

The resolution also cited U.S. efforts to encourage stable democratic institutions in Viet Nam accompanied by economic and social progress. It emphasized the need for programs to achieve improved living conditions, social reforms, "and a more decent existence for the refugees." The Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) must be assured an opportunity to participate in these programs, the convention declared, adding:

"We reaffirm our solidarity with the CVT which has been doing admirable work in alleviating human misery, aiding the refugees, educating children and adults, and laying the foundations of a sound democratic society."

The convention endorsed the Executive Council's decision to intensify assistance to the CVT and urged affiliates to be "generous" with aid to the Viet Nam labor movement.

Anti-War Sit-Ins Scored By Legion Commander

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Both the American Legion and American labor have from time to time taken issue with government policies "but we have never considered the undermining of our government to be a proper or responsible means of dissent," Legion Cmdr. William E. Galbraith said in a convention address.

Calling a recent sit-in by anti-war demonstrators at the Pentagon "a not too subtle example of subversion from within," Galbraith said he was sure "labor is in accord" with the feelings of the Legion that in this country "there is room for honest differences and doubts" and for the "responsible airing" of those differences.

But when demonstrations "lead to sabotage, vandalism and violence, dissent becomes dishonest, the right to remonstrate loses . . . responsibility, and the nation is threatened with anarchy."

There are orderly processes for the righting of wrongs, and these procedures must be followed. the speaker said. While our system of government "may have its shortcomings, it still provides its citizens the greatest degree of freedom any people have ever enjoyed," he said, declaring "It cannot survive conditions of anarchy any more than any other system" of government.

On Viet Nam, "there is but one course for America to pursue, and that is the road to victory." Dissension here at home "encourages the Communists to continue fighting" and brings new casualties to American youths, Galbraith said, noting that he spoke of the 26th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Galbraith invited AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to address the Legion's 50th annual convention next September in New Orleans. Speaking as a cattle farmer, he said "I recognize that the greatest friend of the farmer" has always been labor, because labor buys farm products.

Delegates Vote Two Changes In Constitution

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Without a dissenting voice or vote the seventh AFL-CIO convention revised the federation's constitution to increase the flexibility and efficiency of the organization and simplify its government.

The changes would eliminate the provision in the constitution calling for an eight-man executive committee to advise and consult with the president and secretary-treasurer on policy matters and provide for meetings of the General Board on the call of the president or the Executive Council.

The changes were voted by the council at its September 1967 meeting in New York and submitted to the convention's constitution committee where they won unanimous approval.

The delegates also approved the committee's recommendation for non-concurrence in 10 resolutions submitted by affiliates on the grounds that the "subject matter of these resolutions is already treated in the constitution and is part of the policy of the AFL-CIO."

The resolutions dealt with elections, retirement of officers, convention representation, affiliation with state and local central bodies and revision of the internal disputes plan.

Trade Outlets Called Vital to Young Nations

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Prime Minister of Jamaica, stressing the interdependence of nations, appealed to the AFL-CIO to oppose protectionist forces and support expanded trade as a means of promoting higher living standards for all workers.

Hugh Lawson Shearer, a trade union leader who became prime minister last April, told the convention of new attitudes and pressures "for urgent action to achieve goals of higher living standards by the working classes in the Western Hemisphere and all over the globe."

Asks Balance

He asked U.S. labor to consider its positions on trade and fiscal policies in light of today's problems and seek "a balanced attitude" recognizing the interdependence of nations.

"Today, because of world interdependence, national problems in one country have ripples in other countries," Shearer said, adding:

"If developing countries, therefore—that is, those dependent on primary production—are unable to afford to trade in the vast market of the industrially-developed countries such as the United States of America, it will mean they will not be in a position to purchase the goods of this developed country.

"If there is no buying, there can be no selling, and there is no doubt in my mind that instability in one country and the resultant inability to purchase can adversely affect and curtail the export market of developed countries such as yours."

AMBASSADORIAL GREETING at AFL-CIO convention features Jamaican Prime Minister Hugh L. Shearer (right) and former U.S. ambassador to Jamaica William C. Doherty. Shearer is an active trade unionist and an elected vice president of his union. Doherty is past president of the Letter Carriers and a former AFL-CIO vice president.

3-Pronged Drive Urged On Jobs for Disabled

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Programs to rehabilitate and find jobs for the handicapped received the backing of the AFL-CIO convention.

Delegates approved a resolution calling for labor action on three fronts—legislative, community and collective bargaining.

It called on labor central bodies to press their state legislatures to take full advantage of federal matching funds available for rehabilitation programs.

It asked active participation and support for community rehabilitation programs.

And it urged that a ban on discrimination against handicapped workers be written into fair employment practices clauses of union contracts.

The resolution praised the work of the national institutes on rehabilitation and health services and urged continued cooperation by unions.

A separate occupational health resolution called for a federal program to protect all workers against on-the-job health hazards, including new toxic chemicals as well as such long-standing problems as excessive noise which could lead to deafness.

It urged that the program be set up in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, with enforcement shared with the Dept. of Labor. It should provide "adequate inspection and criminal penalties for willful violators of safety standards and regulations."

The resolution also urged that a White House conference on occupational health be convened and praised Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for the "decisive action" he took in establishing limits on the radiation exposure for uranium miners.

Legislative Program Endorsed:

Federal Workers Backed on Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A broad-ranging legislative program for federal workers, drafted by the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, received a strong endorsement from the AFL-CIO convention.

It calls for pay and a salary structure consistent with comparable jobs in private industry.

It asks improvement in overtime laws and a shorter workweek. It proposes major improvements in the Civil Service Retirement System, including the right to retire with full benefits after 30 years of service.

Special emphasis was given to the need to improve collective bargaining in the federal service.

The resolution, introduced by 34 affiliates, charged that the intent of the presidential executive order five years ago which brought collective bargaining into the government has been thwarted in many areas by "stubborn resistance and indifference" of management officials.

It gave a full endorsement to the proposals made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to a cabinet-level committee set up to consider changes in the executive order.

The resolution called for "a complete reappraisal" of the Hatch Act. It said appointments and promotions in the civil service must be kept free of political considerations. But "at the same time, federal employes must be assured maximum freedom to exercise their political rights and responsibilities as citizens."

It asked safeguards against adverse effects of automation and strongly opposed speed-up programs in the Post Office and other government agencies.

The resolution reiterated labor's opposition to use of military personnel in jobs that can be better performed by civilian employes. This remains a "pressing problem," the resolution said.

It said firefighters should be protected "from illegal interference while engaged in the lawful performance of their duties."

Another section of the omnibus legislative statement called for development of "impartial promotion procedures with recognition of seniority, merit and promotion from within as the guiding principles."

The resolution called on the federal government to defray the full cost of health benefits and life insurance programs for active and retired government workers.

It endorsed the President's safety program for the government and urged active union participation.

The resolution noted that the AFL-CIO has played an "indispensable role" in helping its affiliates improve the conditions of federal workers, and expressed the gratitude of the Government Employes Council.

It urged that the federal government should be "an ideal employer" and set an example to the nation.

In another area, the convention adopted a resolution urging the Civil Service Commission to provide by regulation for the direct transfer of U.S. employes from agencies in the Panama Canal Zone to government agencies in the continental United States.

Labor Hailed for Aiding Rehabilitation Programs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Without widespread union support, programs designed to return the handicapped to useful employment "would not be nearly as far advanced" as they are, Chairman Harold Russell of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped said here.

"A good part of the strength of the committee lies in the support of labor," Russell told the AFL-CIO convention. He formerly served with Meat Cutters Local 592 in Boston.

"Working together, we have witnessed many notable gains," he said. "The number of handicapped persons rehabilitated by state-federal programs" goes "up and up" as does the number placed in jobs by public employment offices, the number of disabled veterans aided by Veterans Administration programs, and those hired by the federal government, Russell reported.

He praised the services of his group's labor committee headed by Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Also he lauded labor participation in the National Institutes on Rehabilitation and Health Services, sheltered workshops started by unions, the thousands of union counselors who volunteer their help to disabled workers, and "the many collective bargaining agreements" calling for rehabilitation of workers injured on the job, along with mental health care for workers.

Russell told the delegates: "There is a place for you individually, or for your local union, in your community's volunteer groups that serve the handicapped." More unions could develop workshops, more union members could help serve as a "committee of one for the handicapped," Russell said.

Hanford Atom Strikers Voted Solid Backing

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO convention voted support for the efforts of the Hanford, Wash., Atomic Metal Trades Council to protect members at the Atomic Energy Commission works there against arbitrary increases in radiation exposure on the job.

The council has been the exclusive bargaining representative of Hanford production and maintenance employes for 20 years. Last July 1, the AEC contracted with the Douglas United Nuclear Co. to operate the multipurpose reactor there. But when labor and management approached agreement on new contract terms, the AEC injected itself into bargaining to block a settlement, the Hanford council said.

Later the company instructed eight workers to submit to radiation exposure exceeding the 300 millirems per week which had been the maximum for 20 years. When they refused, management suspended them, precipitating a strike of more than 200 workers which has continued since September, delegates were told.

The convention called on AEC to instruct the company to withdraw a $2.2 million damage suit against the council.

7 Unions Cited For Record on Central Bodies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Seven more unions received awards at the AFL-CIO convention for having at least 80 percent of their locals affiliated with central bodies—bringing the total to 19.

But a convention committee said the overall record on affiliations with state and local labor councils is disappointing in view of strong recommendations of past conventions for 100 percent affiliation.

It urged that both international unions and central bodies work to overcome obstacles to affiliation "from the simple standpoint of what is best for the trade union movement."

Central bodies are a "vital part" of the labor movement, the report emphasized. The committee also suggested a major review of the role of central bodies by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The unions which received affiliation awards, presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, were: American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Broadcast Employes, Glass & Ceramic Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Laundry Workers, Plate Printers, and Retail Clerks.

Taylor Law Denounced As 'Harsh, Destructive'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Strong disapproval of New York State's Taylor Law restricting bargaining of public employe unions, and support of a "full-scale campaign" for a law adequately protecting employe rights was voted by the AFL-CIO convention.

Delegates asserted that the law unfairly limits the rights of public employes in the field of labor-management relations and is a matter of "deep concern" to organized labor everywhere.

Before the law was passed last April, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany strongly denounced it as a punitive anti-union measure. He said that "to levy confiscatory fines against unions of public employes who exercise free and democratic rights is not consistent with proven and workable" industrial relations. Such laws, Meany said at the time, have proven not a deterrent to strikes but on the contrary make strikes harder to resolve.

The convention declared: "Not only is this legislation harsh and restrictive but it is destructive of the legitimate representation efforts of legitimate unions." A provision in the law for the determination of bargaining units based on a community of interests, the resolution observed, has been "violated in letter and spirit." It voiced strong disapproval also of the manner in which the act has been administered so as to deny employes the rights purportedly assured them under the law.

Union progress is being "drastically affected by the vicious law and the vicious way it is being administered," said Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes. Andrew Kaelin of the Transport Workers predicted that his union would be the next target of the Taylor Law.

Delegates also approved other resolutions recognizing the rights of public employes in state and federal government agencies. One reasserted the right of state and local government employes to organize into unions of their own choice and declared labor's beliefe that the most realistic vehicle for such employes is collective bargaining, together with "effective mediation and fact-finding procedures including the use of impartial fact-finding panels with authority to make" settlement recommendations.

Another resolution promised increased efforts by state and national labor bodies to win the same rights for public employes as other workers—freedom of political action and the full protection of minimum wage and unemployment compensation laws.

During discussion, Pres. Albert Shanker of Teachers Local 2 the United Federation of Teachers, recalled that New York City officials invoked Taylor Law provisions under which the union and Shanker were heavily fined and Shanker sentenced to jail.

Procedures for mediation and fact-finding under the law are "absolutely phony procedures," Shanker said. His union negotiated for months with Mayor John V. Lindsay "and it was that same mayor, our employer, who selected the mediation and fact-finding panels" whose reports led to action against the union, he said.

Strong Push Urged for Nation's Goals

Economic Strength Cited to Meet Both Military, Domestic Needs

By Robert B. Cooney

Bal Harbor, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has reaffirmed its conviction that the American economy can support the extension of social advances at home while meeting military requirements in Viet Nam.

The convention resolution on the national economy strongly rejected the idea that the cost of the war be absorbed by cutting back such programs as housing, rebuilding the cities, aid to education, the war on poverty and pollution control.

To aid in pursuing these goals and moving towards sustained full employment, the President's Council of Economic Advisers should present annual projections to provide a framework for balanced growth, the resolution said.

If the Council of Economic Advisers persists in its failure to present annual estimates of what is required to sustain balanced economic growth and full employment, then Congress should change the law to compel such planning, the AFL-CIO declared.

The convention said it was the intent of the Employment Act of 1946 that the council make annual projections of the consumer spending and business investment, as well as government spending, required to achieve and sustain full employment. These estimates were to be meshed with the government's inventory of long-range needs.

If the President's economic advisers continue to neglect their responsibility to provide such an economic yardstick, "the Employment Act (of 1946) should be amended to require it," the resolution said.

Conference Asked

The AFL-CIO also proposed that the President call an economic conference of major economic organizations early each year to improve the economic policymaking process. These leaders would exchange information and views on government forecasts and policies as well as trends in the private economy.

In related resolutions, the convention called on the Federal Reserve Board to "roll back the 4½ percent discount rate" and said the board should be required by law to harmonize its policies with those of Congress and the White House; urged the President to include a capital budget as part of his effort to modernize the annual federal budget, and said the Administration should improve methods of meeting balance of payments pressures in the context of a growing economy.

In the important resolution on the national economy, the AFL-CIO took these positions:

● Labor reconfirms its view that the economy can support the extension of social advances at home while meeting military requirements in Viet Nam. The cost of the war should not be absorbed by cutting back such domestic programs as housing, rebuilding the cities, aid to education, the war on poverty and air and water pollution control.

● "A temporary war surtax should be adopted." The surcharge on corporations should be "at least twice as great as on personal income." The tax on personal income should be based on ability to pay. Corporate and personal income excluded from taxation through major loopholes in the tax system should be subjected to the surcharge rate.

● **The top objective of economic policy should be "to achieve and sustain full employment—jobs at decent wages for all people who are able to work and desire employment." The government's tax, spending and monetary policies should coincide with this goal. A program to create one million public service jobs for unemployed and underemployed people — along the lines of the bill sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) —is essential.**

● The lag in real wages and salaries must be ended. A faster rise in buying power is needed to provide workers with a fair share of economic progress and to bolster consumer markets.

● Reform of the federal tax structure is "long overdue." Loopholes for the wealthy and corporations should be closed and the burden eased for low and moderate-income families. The next cuts in federal income taxes should go to the low and middle-income groups through such devices as hiking the $600 personal exemption and reducing low-bracket rates.

● The nation's monetary policy should encourage rather than retard economic growth if the nation is to achieve full employment. The need is for an ample money supply and low interest rates. The board of governors and other advisory arms of the Federal Reserve System should be opened up to all segments of society, including organized labor.

● A national manpower policy is essential to aid workers and communities to adjust to changing technology. Central to such a policy is a national employment service and effective manpower programs to upgrade the skills of the workforce.

● The federal government should establish a technological clearinghouse to centralize information on automation and its effects so public and private programs can plan adjustments to change.

● **Discriminatory employment practices which limit job opportunities of Negroes and other minorities should be ended by effective enforcement of federal law.**

● Measures to solve the balance of payments difficulties should be formulated within the context of policies aimed at full employment. The government should have a range of tools to restrict the outflow of private capital.

● To curb the potential danger from corporate pricing policies in key administered-price industries, federal agencies should focus public attention on the facts of the cost-price-profit-investment policies of companies involved.

● The federal government is urged to develop a national inventory of needs for housing, community facilities and public services, coordinated by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Such inventories, which would include lists of needs furnished by states and cities, would provide the basis for plans and programs and a timetable. Such a coordinated effort could be regulated according to changes in defense requirements and the availability of manpower and productive capacity.

● If the President determines there is a national emergency warranting extraordinary stabilization measures, he will have labor's support as long as there is even-handed restraint on all costs, prices, profits, dividends, rents, management compensation of all kinds and worker wages and salaries. Labor is prepared to sacrifice to the extent necessary "so long as there is equality of sacrifice."

WOMAN-TO-WOMAN welcome is given Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant labor secretary, by Mrs. James A. Suffridge (right), wife of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, at convention.

Stepped-Up Organizing Asked Among Women

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO affiliates should broaden their efforts to organize America's 29 million women workers and should continue being responsive to their needs, the convention declared.

In a resolution observing that women make up 37 percent of all U.S. workers and that 3.7 million women are union members, the convention said organized labor has "traditionally sought to protect and promote the interests of women workers, to eliminate discrimination on the job," and to be "responsive to the special needs of women workers carrying the double responsibilities of job and home."

Nearly 60 per cent of women workers are married, doing home duties as well as contributing to the economic support of their families. Nearly 10 million working women have children under the age of 18, and 2.5 million are heads of families, the resolution pointed out.

While unions have "firmly established the principle of equal treatment of men and women on the job," an effort is under way, spearheaded by "organizing business and professional women and supported by employer interests," to repeal all state labor standards laws for women on the ground that they are inconsistent with the civil rights act, the resolution reported.

The labor movement "seeks rather to conserve protective laws for women, extend them where possible to men, and press for improved legislation for all workers," the convention said. It called for:

● Expanded union organizing among women workers and wider participation by women in union work, not only in special activities for women but also in policy-making posts within unions.

● The use of federal funds for further expansion of child-care facilities and additional liberalization of the child-care income tax deductions allowed working mothers.

● **Programs to promote more adequate training and educational opportunities for women and to upgrade their qualifications for better jobs.**

The resolution concluded: "We oppose moves seeking the destruction of state labor laws for women. Adjustments may profitably be made in such laws to modernize and improve them, and to make appropriate extensions to men. In particular, the right to protection against involuntary overtime work must be preserved—a right especially important to women with home responsibilities."

Achieving Full Employment Stressed As Key to Broad Manpower Policy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—If the nation is to make proper use of its manpower resources, the AFL-CIO declared, Congress should promptly enact legislation to create 1 million public service jobs, federalize the employment service and coordinate all training activities through a single manpower administrator.

The nation needs a comprehensive national manpower policy, said a convention resolution, "the keystone of which must be a meaningful commitment to full employment."

The absence of such a commitment has led to a piecemeal approach to training and work programs, the resolution said. Their finding has been inadequate and their purposes blurred to the extent they often are viewed as substitutes for welfare programs.

"The distortion of the (manpower) program's purpose," the resolution pointed out, "arises in large part because there are not enough jobs for the nation's unemployed and underemployed manpower.

"If the job market were tighter —if we had full employment— then the urge to train for jobs at the low end of the wage spectrum would disappear."

In a tight job market, the AFL-CIO observed, the employer would, as many are now doing, hire untrained workers for entry-level jobs and train them without government aid. The manpower programs could then serve their proper purposes, it added.

The convention called for these major actions:

● **Congress should promptly enact the bill proposed by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) "to provide 1 million jobs in public service employment."**

● The Public Employment Service—which is now, in fact, 50 different state systems—should be federalized. This service should be structured according to economic activities which cut across local and state boundaries.

● All federally-supported training programs should be coordinated through the Dept. of Labor's Manpower Administration to eliminate duplication and make the programs more effective.

● The manpower administrator should ensure that programs place greater priority on upgrading workers already employed, with income maintenance for those requiring instruction off the job.

● **Greater use should be made of the full 104 weeks of training time allowed under the Manpower Development & Training Act, but with a substantial rise in training allowances.**

● Federal relocation allowances are needed to help jobless workers move to areas of job opportunities.

● In other problem areas, the resolution urged the manpower administrator to utilize more effectively the expert advice available on local and state advisory committees under MDTA; public funds should not go to employers for costs previously considered a normal operating expense; and programs for training in low-wage, entry-level jobs or high turnover jobs should be sharply curtailed.

U.S. Probe Asked Of Farm Bureau

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged Congress to investigate the operations of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It charged in a convention resolution that the Farm Bureau has used its "enormous wealth" from a massive group of business enterprises and its tax-exempt status to further its "ultraconservative" policies.

Clearing the Way

U.S. Contract Bar Urged On NLRA Violators

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A presidential executive order was urged by the AFL-CIO to establish the policy that "willful and repeated violators" of the National Labor Relations Act shall not be given federal contracts.

The entire nation has been shocked, the convention declared, "by the vicious, unremitting coercion with which J. P. Stevens & Co., the world's second largest textile firm, has opposed the efforts of its employes" to organize and engage in collective bargaining.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced after the convention acted that the Supreme Court that day had denied a hearing to the Stevens Co. and that Stevens therefore must reinstate 71 employes it fired for union activity in 1963.

The high court refused to review a 2nd Circuit Appeals Court ruling upholding a National Labor Relations Board order against Stevens.

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America, the union representing the fired Stevens workers, told the delegates he hoped the decision "will bring an end to this company's vicious campaign of terror and discharges that has halted the unionization of workers" in its plants.

The decision, Pollock said, "is another justification . . . to deny this company further government contracts" until it fully complies with the labor law.

The convention resolution charged that thousands of workers in other industries, principally in the South, have likewise been denied the right to organize by venal employers who boldly and flagrantly violate the act, "knowing full well that the procedures of the NLRB are so time-consuming and its remedies so ineffectual that a board order, endlessly delayed, amounts to no more than a slap on the wrist."

The right to organize which these workers are being denied, the convention said, is "the keystone of American industrial democracy" and one of the chief factors that distinguishes American democracy from totalitarian despotism.

The right of workers to associate freely and build their own bargaining organizations is "as surely a part of the bundle of civil rights protected by the Constitution as is the right to free speech," freedom of worship and the right to be free from discrimination, the convention declared.

Machinists' Pres. P. L. Siemiller said Stevens is not the only government contractor showing contempt for the NLRB. He cited United Aircraft Corp., Hartford, Conn., which has been found guilty of law violations and still is being awarded federal contracts.

Siemiller asked a "yelling, shouting vote of yes" on the resolution to show "we want justice, we want the President" to issue an executive order mandating the Pentagon not to place contracts with "constant and willful violators" of the labor act.

Rutter Rex 'Defiant'

Clothing Workers' Delegate William Hall reported his union has been trying since 1956 to collect $160,000 that the NLRB ordered Rutter Rex Mfg. Co., New Orleans, to pay 182 workers the firm fired unlawfully during a 1950 strike. Hall said "this employer continuously has been violating the act" for 17 years and its "sole support" is from government contracts.

Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters cited four years of defiance of the labor law by a Richmond, Va., firm which continues to make military headwear for the Defense Dept.

Potofsky Hits Prestige Firm's Shirt Imports

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Shirts made in low-wage Hong Kong under the Van Heusen label are being marketed in the U.S. at regular Van Heusen prices, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers charged here.

Potofsky warned that if Van Heusen continues its program of importing shirts from low-wage countries, the ACWA will inform retailers and the public of the "deplorable wages and conditions" under which imports are made.

The union, he said, will take all possible steps to protect the jobs of Van Heusen workers in the company's plants in Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

The readiness of the corporation to abandon its 10,000 employes, instead of continuing to seek constructive government policies, contrasts sharply with its "protestations of concern for the workers and the communities in which they operate," the ACWA president said.

Firm Must Rehire 71:

High Court Ruling Enforces Crackdown on J.P. Stevens

By Duane Emme

The U.S. Supreme Court has left standing a lower court's ruling that J. P. Stevens & Co. "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully" denied workers their rights in an effort to crush their union.

In a brief order, the high court rejected Stevens' plea to review a decision of the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals in July, which sustained a National Labor Relations Board order against the firm with only minor changes.

The company, the nation's second largest textile chain, now must rehire 71 workers illegally fired for joining the Textile Workers Union of America during its organizing drive going back to 1963.

Each of the 71 must be made whole for all income lost from the date of his firing until the date of a bona fide offer of reinstatement. Two other workers must be reimbursed for overtime wrongfully denied them.

Further, the NLRB order, issued in March 1966, directed the firm to take steps to assure workers it will no longer interfere with their rights to join the union.

The decision also requires Stevens to mail a copy of the NLRB reinstatement and "cease and desist" order to every worker at its 43 plants throughout the Carolinas and to post a notice in each plant.

The order must be read to employes by either a company spokesman or a board official in 20 of the plants directly affected.

Stevens Guilty

The board's unanimous decision found Stevens guilty of "massive and deliberate unfair labor practices" in its plants at Rock Hill and Greenville, S. C., and Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

The company was charged with spying on union members, threats of reprisals for joining the union, intimidation of workers, changing working conditions to thwart union activity, and encouraging employes to commit anti-union acts.

The appeals court found that there was "no room for doubt" that the company "through its plant superintendents . . . initiated and pursued a pattern of conduct the purpose of which was to crush the union movement."

"With scant regard for the means employed other than their effectiveness," it added, Stevens "restrained and coerced its employes in the exercise of their rights under the law flagrantly, cynically, and unlawfully."

The ruling came in a case based upon charges made by TWUA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in 1963. Since then they have advanced four other cases, citing more than 200 examples of alleged illegal employer activity by the giant textile producer.

Four NLRB examiners, who heard the cases initially, all found the same pattern of unlawful conduct.

In one of the later cases, the board last March ordered 18 other Stevens workers reinstated with full back pay and ruled that 20 additional employes are entitled to overtime pay which management had denied them.

18 More Fired

In September, in two other cases, the board added the names of 18 more firing victims it said must be reinstated, along with the names of three workers who had been illegally denied promotions.

So far, Stevens has frustrated the board's order in the March case with court action and ignored its September decision.

In Bal Harbour, Fla., where the AFL-CIO convention was in session, TWUA Pres. William Pollock hailed the Supreme Court decision. Noting that Stevens widely claimed it is being "persecuted" by the board, Pollock said the Supreme Court has exposed "this cynical tactic for what it has been from the very start—a sanctimonious fraud."

The AFL-CIO convention passed a resolution, introduced by TWUA, calling upon Pres. Johnson to issue an executive order to bar "wilful and repeated" violators of Taft-Hartley from receiving federal contracts.

Stevens was termed the "most flagrant" example of these violators. In 1966, the company received $76 million in federal orders and such contracts are continuing.

The company, headed by Robert T. Stevens, Army secretary in the Eisenhower Administration, expressed disappointment in the Supreme Court decision but promised to "abide by the rulings of the lower court."

At the same time, it said it would continue improving its "progressive" policies to employes, convinced that they will "prefer dealing with us in a direct relationship" and not through a union.

TWUA vowed to broaden its organizing drive at Stevens until the right to join a union and bargain collectively is "a reality" at all of the company's plants.

Radio, TV Urged To Serve Public

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Both television and radio should "serve the total public interest," the AFL-CIO declared.

A strongly-worded resolution charged that commercial broadcasting has "with few exceptions sunk to the lowest common denominator of public taste."

It charged also that the Federal Communications Commission has not adequately enforced its own "fairness doctrine" and as a result "lavishly-financed reactionaries and extremists dominate the 'opinion' phase of broadcasting."

To overcome these problems, the convention resolution:

- Welcomed the creation by Congress of a new corporation for public broadcasting, to channel federal funds into improved noncommercial broadcasting, without federal control over programs.
- Called on the FCC to require radio and television stations to live up to their public interest obligations and comply with the FCC's fairness doctrine.

Jobless Rate Drops to 3.9 Percent As Employment Shows Sharp Surge

November produced a sharp shift on the job front as employment increased by 450,000 and the number of jobless dropped below the 3 million mark for a rate of 3.9 percent as compared with 4.3 percent for October.

The Labor Dept. noted that unemployment usually rises with November cutbacks in outdoor work, but this time there were gains in trade and government along with the return of strikers in manufacturing, notably automobiles, and in trucking.

At the same time, the boost in jobs was accompanied by an increase in the factory workweek to 40.9 hours, its highest point since the first of the year.

During the month there were 75.1 million persons at work, 450,000 more than in October. Of this rise, 325,000 were in nonagricultural jobs. The civilian labor force, at 78.1 million, was up 1.5 million from a year earlier, about 1 million of the increase being among women. The increase among adult males was 800,000 with a decrease of 200,000 in the teenage labor force.

The November drop in unemployment represented a return to the general level that has prevailed for the past year with the exception of September and October when the rate started climbing. Major November drops in unemployment were among women and teenagers. The jobless rate for adult men, at 2.4 percent, was virtually unchanged from the level that has held for the past year.

One favorable development in the November figures was that while Negroes remained heavily unemployed, their jobless rate dropped from 8.8 percent in October to 7.3 percent.

Most of the month's job increase was in durable goods manufacturing where there was reduced strike activity, but there were also increases in nondurables, the service-producing industries and in state and local government.

A feature of the increase in state and local government employment was the rise in educational employment reflecting expansion of educational activities.

Service jobs have gone up about 500,000 over the year with the largest increase in medical and health employment—up 230,000.

Average weekly earnings of rank and file workers edged up to $103.90 during November—up $4 over the year. A good deal of this boost, however, has been eaten up by increases in the cost of living.

For factory production workers, average weekly wages hit $118.20, up $4.21 over the year.

The job picture in the nation's 150 major industrial centers shifted slightly over the month as the result of strikes and seasonal factors.

New Haven, Conn., and Denver, Colo., moved from a "low" unemployment rate to a "moderate" rate of 3 to 6 percent. Mayaguez in Puerto Rico shifted from a "substantial" unemployment rate of between 9 and 12 percent to a rate of 12 percent or more.

On the other hand, Flint, Mich., moved from the "moderate" category to the "low" category of below 3 percent as employment gained sharply following automobile model changeovers.

Clears 'Punitive' Provisions:

Congress Batters Social Security Bill

Congress sent a battered social security bill to the White House just hours before ringing the curtain down on its first session.

In wires sent to all senators and congressmen before the final vote, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany criticized the bill as "absolutely inadequate." He said its "punitive welfare provisions . . . unjustly penalize the nation's poor just because they are poor."

A bipartisan group of Senate liberals, who had fought to send the welfare sections of the bill back to a House-Senate conference, pledged a major effort to remedy the defects when Congress reconvenes in January.

The final version of the social security legislation was much closer to the limited, restrictive House-passed bill than to the measure passed by the Senate. The Senate had added to the House bill the higher benefits and wage base increases urged by Pres. Johnson and the AFL-CIO, and had softened the welfare restrictions voted by the House.

As finally enacted, the legislation provides a 13 percent across-the-board social security benefit increase—compared with the 15 percent sought by Johnson. More significantly, it raises the present $44 minimum benefit to only $55 as compared with the $70 in the Administration and Senate versions.

Lower Wage Base

The rise in the wage base on which social security taxes are paid and benefits computed was held to $7,800. It is now $6,600 and the Senate bill would have raised it in steps to $10,800—to finance improved benefits and raise the amount of retirement income higher-paid workers would receive.

Chief target of the liberal criticism was the public assistance restrictions, including a provision requiring mothers of small children to leave their homes to work, freezing the number of children who could be helped under the aid for dependent children grants and in a number of other areas imposing inflexible restrictions designed to purge the welfare rolls.

In other major congressional action clearing the way for adjournment:

● Congress appropriated $1.77 billion for the anti-poverty program this fiscal year, slightly less than the amount spent last year and below the $1.98 billion it had authorized just days before.

Nevertheless the action was a major Administration victory in the face of a conservative, budget-slashing majority in the House. The Office of Economic Opportunity was given authority to spend the funds in the areas it considers most urgent.

● Final passage was given to a three-step pay raise for federal employes, retroactive to Oct. 1. Postal workers would receive a 6 percent first-step raise and an additional 5 percent July 1, 1968. Other salaried federal workers would receive 4.5 percent in the first step and one-half the "comparability gap" with private industry scales in July. A final step on July 1, 1969, would close the remaining comparability gap. Similar increases were provided for the armed forces.

● A two-year extension of the federal aid program for elementary and secondary schools was adopted, a compromise between the one-year bill passed by the House and the three-year extension voted by the Senate. The final version drops two labor-opposed amendments—a "judicial review" provision in the Senate bill opening the way for court challenges to the constitutionality of aid to students in religious schools, and a House provision which would have barred withholding of federal funds to schools which refuse to desegregate until after a long administrative procedure.

● Congress slashed the nation's foreign aid appropriation to its lowest point in history, $2.3 billion—nearly $1 billion less than Pres. Johnson had asked. In a final demonstration of the power of the economy bloc, the House voted 196-185 to send the heavily-slashed bill back to conference to knock off another $20 million.

One of the major consumer accomplishments of the session was hailed at a White House ceremony at which Pres. Johnson signed the meat inspection bill applying federal standards to meat which does not cross state lines.

The President said the government will use the new law to force dirty meat packing plants to either "clean up or close down."

Full Support Voted Savings Bond Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO pledged its "full support" of the U.S. Treasury Dept.'s special drive to increase purchases of U.S. Savings Bonds and called on all members and officers to increase their purchase of bonds "as a special display of support for those Americans fighting for freedom in Viet Nam."

The convention approved a resolution noting that union members traditionally have been among the most consistent purchasers of U.S. bonds, and asserting that "because of this nation's commitment to the preservation of freedom in Viet Nam, the purchase" of bonds has taken on "added meaning and importance."

Federal Court Rejects Claim Against AFM

New York — The U.S. District Court here has dismissed a lawsuit brought by a group of dissident orchestra leaders to recover a 10 percent traveling surcharge tax levied by the Musicians between 1958 and 1964.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin, in announcing the decision by U.S. Judge Richard H. Levet, hailed the decision as a "welcome rebuff of a transparent attempt by the group to raid AFM's treasury and enrich themselves" at the expense of sidemen.

Levet said the surcharges were "wages belonging to musicians," that the payments were transmitted to the union on behalf of all musician-employes and there was "no grounds" for the leaders getting any return.

The suit was originally instituted by 16 orchestra leaders in 1964. However, the claims of nine of them were dismissed for failure to appear for pre-trial examination, leaving seven covered by the dismissal.

The traveling surcharge was eliminated by the union as a source of revenue at its 1963 convention.

WORLD'S LARGEST free trade union federation meets in its seventh constitutional convention. Voting delegates came from the AFL-CIO's affiliated unions and state and local central bodies. Guests came from trade unions in every part of the globe.

Union Label Held Major Weapon In Advancing Trade Union Cause

Bal Harbour, Fla.—All trade unionists were called on to use one of labor's "mightiest weapons"—its buying power—on behalf of union-made products and union-supplied services.

Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention said in a resolution that "to maintain the benefits and strength that labor now enjoys," union members must continue to "be union—buy union" by "recognizing the importance of Union Label & Service Trades programs and by purchasing union products and demanding union service.

The convention officially designated the weeks of Sept. 2-8, 1968, and Sept. 1-7, 1969, as Union Label Weeks; urged all affiliated unions to participate actively in the Union-Industries Show June 21-26, 1968, in Philadelphia; and reiterated AFL-CIO policy on the use of union labels.

On the latter subject, the delegates went on record as "insisting upon the use of a legitimate union label on all printed material produced for the use of, and paid for with funds of unions and union-sponsored organizations."

The convention accepted a report recommending non-concurrence in a substitute motion declaring "only those union labels representing the product of members of recognized international printing trades unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, and the labels of the AFL-CIO unions whose members are employed on the manufacture of products on which printing is performed during the manufacturing process shall be recognized as bona fide for use on printing and related products."

Typographical Union delegates said the substitute motion was designed to eliminate "pseudo labels" from being used on non-union printing and "bedroom" printing shops like those which, he said, affiliated with an AFL-CIO union "not primarily concerned with printing."

Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre of the Papermakers & Paperworkers said he spoke for that union and also for the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers in supporting non-concurrence. Not to adopt the committee's recommendation would be "a violation of the AFL-CIO constitution and the assurances we received" at AFL-CIO merger, Sayre said.

Federation Pres. George Meany pointed out that the issue has been before the Executive Council several times. The council, Meany declared, has unanimously interpreted the pertinent section of the AFL-CIO constitution to mean that "any organization could use a label on the product that it produced."

If there are abuses of that provision, Meany added, "we have the power to stop those abuses."

The convention, in its resolution on union purchasing power, urged AFL-CIO unions to "unite the massive potential power of all consumers and, more important, negotiate union label, shop card, store card and service button agreements with employers to inform consumers of union-made services or products." It also requested union members to help increase the demand for such products in order to assure the permanence of the "labor of wealth"— good wages, decent working conditions, good health and welfare benefits as well as quality products and services.

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, speaking as chairman of the Union Label Committee, said "someone once called the union label labor's sleeping giant, and that is exactly what it is—a giant which, if fully awakened and fully utilized, could help speed our progress, particularly in organizing the unorganized."

If labor was to use only a fraction of its members' strength as consumers, "we could turn things upside down," Potofsky declared, adding: "Wake up this sleeping giant of ours. Put to work our power as consumers—as we have already used our power as producers and as voters—to help build stronger unions and a better America."

Ability-to-Pay Concept Keys War Tax Support

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor has restated its belief in the need for a temporary war tax, but made clear it would vigorously oppose the methods proposed in the Johnson Administration measure.

"We believe the required sacrifice should reflect ability to pay," the convention resolution declared.

The AFL-CIO said the temporary surtax should be "substantially greater" on corporations than on individuals in view of skyrocketing corporate profit levels.

The surtax on individual income should be more fully based on ability to pay than the proposal of the Administration now provides, the resolution added. Instead of a flat 10 percent tax with exemption for low-income families, there should be specific deductions allowed for each individual with the surtax applied to the remainder of the tax due.

Finally, the AFL-CIO said, the Administration proposes no wartime levy on income sheltered by loopholes—the $22 to $24 billion of untaxed income which individuals and companies receive from capital gains, oil depletion and other allowances and tax-free bonds.

With these three changes, based on the concept of ability to pay, a temporary tax surcharge should be enacted as soon as possible, the convention said.

The tax resolution covered two other areas: tax reform and the return of federal revenues to cities and states in need.

The resolution said the next priority after the war surtax should go to a "thoroughgoing loophole closing" which would yield billions of dollars badly needed by the nation, ease the tax burden on lower income groups and restore faith in the fairnes of the tax system.

In its statement on federal revenue-sharing, the AFL-CIO recognized the desperate needs of cities and states. But, it pointed out, these levels of government should make far greater use of progressive income taxes, now largely ignored by two-thirds of the states.

Most state and local tax revenue unfortunately now comes from regressive levies on consumers, property and payrolls—taxes bearing heavily on those least able to pay. These taxes extract a billion dollars a year from families below the poverty level, the resolution noted.

The federal government can help the states and localities in two ways, the AFL-CIO said. It can allow a credit for state and local income taxes against an individual's federal income tax obligation, thereby encouraging more progressive levies.

Secondly, as a result of loophole-closing and national income growth, the rise in federal revenues would permit funds to be shared through grants-in-aid to states and localities "whose needs are greatest" and for high-priority programs under enforceable federal standards.

"The AFL-CIO opposes, on the other hand, grants with no strings attached, which would invite the misuse of federal funds and prevent effective enforcement of federal standards," the resolution declared.

The Spirit of Unity

"I **LOOK FORWARD** to a great history for this organization," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention, "I think we are on the right track."

His comment came after his election to a seventh term as president of the federation. He said in part:

Looking back over the years I think the most important day in the history of the American labor movement in my time was December 5, 1955, the day that we merged the AFL and the CIO and brought unity at least in form to the American trade union movement after 20 years of division.

The first few years, of course, there were some rough spots and I am sure that all the members of the Executive Council remember those days. It was not in the cards that we could merge and not go through some rough times, because we had the problem at the time of merger that we could either do it on a basis of perfection by eliminating all possible disputes between organizations, by outlining clear lines of demarcation in regard to jurisdiction between each and every affiliate.

Well, the people on the committee representing the CIO and the AFL realized that if we were going to build on that basis, going to eliminate all possible conflict before we merged, that none of us would live long enough really to merge. So we decided to take the difficult task to bring into one organization various unions with conflicting jurisdictions and to lay down a set of rules by which unions with conflicting jurisdictions could live in the one house and behave in some decent manner by which the conflict would not retard our forward progress.

AND HERE IN THIS hall on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, 1961, I think we finally achieved the formula which sealed the merger and set up the machinery by which we could in an orderly fashion keep order within the House of Labor and move forward. And that, too, is a very, very important date. What you witnessed here this morning is a result of those experiences.

What you witnessed here on the copper strike, the Kingsport strike, the J. P. Stevens probem and the various problems that our unions have and which everybody recognizes that no union should be called upon to fight alone. This is the real spirit of the trade union movement. It goes back many years, goes back to the very foundation of the movement.

But basic to it all is the human element, and basic to everything that we do is the question of unity. As men gather together, as workmen gather together in a single union, so must unions gather together to do the things together which they cannot do separately or which they can do much better together than they can do separately.

So it is in that spirit, the spirit of continuing unity that I look forward to a great history for this organization. I think we are on the right track. I think we have the respect of the American people.

I think that we have a responsibility to the community. I think we have demonstrated time and time again that we believe in America, that what is good for America must be good for the trade union movement.

We take our place in every phase of American life right from the grass roots level up, and I think there is a great future for this organization.

And to whatever extent I can continue to make a contribution, I am delighted and happy to do so. I don't want to do anything else except what I am doing.

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Meany's Keynote:

Labor Enters Challenging Era Of Growth, Change, Opportunity

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote speech to the seventh convention.

THE ESSENTIAL TRUTH is that—year in and year out—the trade unions of this country, as represented in this federation of ours, have constituted and will continue to constitute the vital main force of the progressive movement in America.

At no time, within my memory, has labor been better equipped and prepared to deal with its problems and responsibilities in society than is the case today.

Never has there been more real unity of spirit and purpose, in substance as well as form—within the labor movement as a whole.

Never have we been as active, through so many channels, in the pursuit of human progress as we are today.

The evidence is there—in abundance—for those who care to look without the blinders on.

It points, not to any decline of force and vigor—but to the beginning of a new and challenging period of growth, change and response to the needs and opportunities of our times.

It can be seen in the record of the recent past—a record of extraordinary progress achieved—not through any single course of action—but through the interplay of all of our efforts on the organizational, the legislative, the economic and the political fronts.

This record demonstrates that a vast amount of vigorous and effective organizing work is being done by our affiliates—not under the domination or control of the federation—but with the active, energetic assistance and support of the federation and its staff.

That work has been going on—without drums, bugles or fanfare—wherever a solid opportunity has appeared.

Anyone who knows how to read a financial statement can find, in the Executive Council's report, that more than one-fourth of the income of the AFL-CIO is spent on direct organizing programs and activities.

Beyond that, a great deal of the resources of the federation are devoted to legislative, political and other work which has a very strong, if indirect, bearing on the success of our organizing campaigns and the climate in which they are carried out.

The performance of free collective bargaining, as an instrument of social and economic progress, continues to confound the critics and the soothsayers.

While they have been writing its obituary notices, the working people of America have continued to demonstrate their faith in that instrument and new groups in our economy are learning to use it to their advantage.

Those who really understand the nature of a free and democratic society, where no one group or class dictates or dominates, know that collective bargaining is essential to its strength and survival.

Collective bargaining is the only effective way in which a free society can adapt—in a constructive way—to changing economic conditions in the thousands of different industries, trades and work places of the nation. It is the only way in which the benefits of economic progress can be fairly distributed throughout our society.

The results of the thousands upon thousands of negotiations, settlements and agreements that are taking place year in and year out in this country have brought—over time—the most profound and revolutionary changes and improvements in the pattern of our national and family life.

TAKEN ALL IN ALL, and in spite of our faults, it is no exaggeration to say that of all the major voluntary groups in our society—church, civic, social or economic—the trade union movement is the most completely integrated organization in America.

I could go on to detail the role the AFL-CIO has played and is playing in virtually any area of social concern that might be named. Medicare—federal aid to education, housing legislation, rent supplements, model cities' legislation, minimum wage, the anti-poverty program, social security—all reflect, in some degree, the heart and hand of the AFL-CIO.

The record will bear that out. I am proud of that record. I do not like to see it downgraded or misrepresented.

It is not a perfect record—nor are any of us perfect. There are no saviours or supermen among us. As I have said before, we are an imperfect body of imperfect men—trying our level best to do our duty in a very complicated, imperfect and rather messy world.

Perhaps the AFL-CIO is not doing everything that it might or should in terms of humanity's broad economic and social needs and goals. But—of this I am sure—without the AFL-CIO very little would be done.

Upward Trend Cited:

Organizing Pressed As Major Union Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The organizing performance of AFL-CIO unions in bringing federation membership to the highest point in history proves conclusively that American wage-earners "still recognize in trade unionism and collective bargaining the surest machinery for economic and social progress," the convention declared.

"The foundation of successful organizing," it said in a resolution, "remains as ever the genuine acceptance" by every union member, whatever his role in the union, of "a responsibility to promote unionization among unorganized."

But even if that foundation existed to its fullest extent, the convention said, it would probably not be sufficient to meet today's unusual challenges. "On that foundation" it asserted, "must be built organizing programs carefully constructed, tailor-made to the needs, constantly mindful that no two campaigns are the same. Recognizing the difference may be the key to success."

The convention said organizing efforts must be directed by staffs that are "adequate, not just in terms of number, but also in terms of competence—trained organizers who can make up-to-date applications of traditional tools, who have capabilities in the modern techniques of communications, who seek constant improvement in methods and who are not fearful of innovation, who understand the value of local leadership and have the skills to develop it."

The AFL-CIO called on all affiliates to emphasize organizing as their No. 1 objective. It urged a "careful and critical analysis" of present procedures to determine what additional resources, including skilled organizers and finances, are needed to carry out the objectives.

The convention asked all affiliates to consider ways of providing programs for specialized training of volunteer and staff organizing personnel. Such programs should take account of the obstacles, "external and of our own making;" the changing character of industry; the composition of the new work force—the age, education levels, attitudes of its members; and the need for developing and using effective organizing aids.

The resolution advised all unions to give top priority to AFL-CIO cooperative organizing programs, recognizing the "important role such programs can play in implementing" each union's own organizing goals and help it meet its "general organizing responsibilities as a member of the American labor movement."

Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher said his department "has in the past two years maintained the highest rate of direct assistance to affiliates" of any like period since merger of the former AFL and the former CIO. The staff coordinated a "vast array" of material on imbalances in the labor law while being "deeply involved" in farm worker organizing and in coordinated campaigns elsewhere, Kircher said.

FARM WORKERS "envy you your unions, and the things you have been able to do for the American workingman," Dir. Cesar Chavez of United Farm Workers Organizing Committee tells AFL-CIO convention as Pres. George Meany listens. Later Meany pledged "we're with you" in struggle to organize.

Farm Workers 'Hunger' for Union—Chavez

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Farm workers are "willing to pay any price" to have a union, Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee told the AFL-CIO convention in expressing gratitude for "27 long months of support" by the federation and its unions.

There is "not one farm worker who would not literally crawl on his hands and knees to have a union," Chavez declared. Recounting the troubles of farm workers who have been "excluded from all major social and labor legislation," he spoke of blacklistings, police harassment of union pickets, strikebreakers with "green cards" for border crossing, and no election procedure.

Systems of Misery

"The agricultural employer," he said, has "imposed a system on us of poverty and misery, enforced migration, exploitation, subhuman working and living conditions, and hunger. But it is changing now."

"The hunger we have is for a union, and we are going to have a union" regardless of employer opposition. He reported the union now has 10 contracts, and two more employers—Francia Wine Co. of Ripon, Calif., and the Paul Masson wine company —have agreed to talk terms.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assured Chavez and his assistant director, Larry Itliong, "we are going to stay with you until you have a real union." By rising vote, the delegates unanimously approved a resolution pledging continued support of UFWOC organizing, and sustained effort to secure the protections of federal law for farm workers.

Progress of Farm Union Held 'Good Sound Start'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Progress in organizing farm workers has been "dramatic and substantial," measured against the organizational difficulties of the past 35 years. But it is "simply a good sound start" when viewed in the perspective of the total problem and the need for unionization of farm labor nationally, the AFL-CIO reported here.

The strike that started more than two years ago in the grape fields of California's San Joaquin Valley entered its 28th month as the federation's seventh convention opened. Out of it came many benefits, including the uniting of two unions into one—the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee—and their chartering by the AFL-CIO, the delegates were reminded.

A resolution of support for the effort pointed out that the farm worker would be the first to recognize that he has had the hand not only of the national AFL-CIO but of almost every major affiliate. The convention said:

"Progress must continue. It must accelerate. There can be no justice in the continued snail's pace of second class treatment resulting from the farm worker's exclusion from federal laws.

"There can be no justice or good sense" in an immigration policy which denies aliens "any course of action which would depress American wages or standards, and then turns its back on practices" permitting strikebreakers to cross the national border.

Delegates commended the farm worker for his courage and success in "achieving the progress" of the past two years. The resolution also:

- Pledged accelerated support for these "heroic unionists" in their organizing efforts.
- Promised all possible effort to secure passage of state and federal legislation extending benefits of the National Labor Relations Act and other protective laws to agricultural workers.

Demanded that the Justice Dept. take steps to deny the employment of any alien who holds a "green card" visa on any farm or for any employer in the U.S. where a strike certified by the Dept. of Labor is in progress.

Trade Policy Warns Against Undercutting

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor made clear here that its support for expanded trade involves increased employment and progress at home and among America's allies and "does not extend to promotion of private greed at public expense or the undercutting of U.S. wages and working conditions."

The AFL-CIO convention lashed government and business policies which have encouraged the large scale export of private capital to already-industrialized nations. These operations have cost American jobs, cut exports and added to imports, the AFL-CIO said in calling for investigation of the problem and direct restrictions on private investment overseas.

The convention resolution also pointed out that the rise in imports has adversely affected some domestic industries and imposed "severe hardships on thousands of American workers."

The resolution insisted that trade adjustment mechanisms designed to cushion the effects on workers be applied. It urged the U.S. to seek a workable system of international fair labor standards in trade to protect U.S. workers against unfair competition and to assure foreign workers a fair share of benefits from their countries' increased trade.

Tracing major trends, the AFL-CIO pointed out that private capital outlays for plants and machines in foreign nations jumped from $3.8 billion in 1960 to $8.7 billion in 1966—totals which include outflows from the U.S. as well as plowed-back profits and funds raised abroad.

Outflows from the U.S. for investment overseas soared from less than $1 billion a year in the 1950s to $1.7 billion in 1960 and $3.5 billion in 1966—"contributing substantially to America's balance of payments deficit."

"The skyrocketing rise in the export of U.S. private capital and operations of international corporations have cost American jobs, cut into American exports and added to imports," the AFL-CIO said, adding:

"The sharp rise of U.S. private investment has been overwhelmingly in industrial countries rather than the developing nations which badly need increased investment and an adequate share in the expansion of world trade."

Labor's support of an expansion of trade, the resolution declared, does not extend to promotion "of private greed at public expense" or undercutting of U.S. wages and standards. Labor's goal, it added, is increased employment and improved living standards and job conditions here and abroad.

The resolution then listed a wide range of recommendations aimed at complex trade problems. These stressed adjustment mechanisms generally and in specific commodity areas to cushion the impact on domestic industries and workers and aid displaced workers.

Human Rights Year In 1968 Endorsed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Strong support for Intl. Human Rights Year in 1968 and the week of Dec. 10-17 as Human Rights Week was voiced by the AFL-CIO convention here.

The delegates approved a resolution reaffirming labor's "dedication to the ideals and aims of the universal declaration of human rights" and appealed for "tireless efforts to advance and protect, at home and abroad, the ideals embodied in this historic declaration."

Vigorous Steps Asked To End Rural Poverty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Vigorous and wide-ranging efforts to wipe out the poverty of rural America were called for by the AFL-CIO convention.

One-half of all the impoverished people in the nation live in the countryside, said the resolution adopted by the delegates. While farm technology may have displaced millions of marginal farmers and created many migrants, there also persists the poverty of Appalachia and Indian reservations as well as exploitation of farm workers.

The resolution put labor's continued support behind government credit and income-maintenance programs for family-operated farms and others who need it rather than to big growers.

"Moreover, the discrimination against minority groups that has characterized administration of farm programs, particularly in the South, must end," the resolution added.

The statement also called for greater efforts to aid "the most exploited people on our farms—the farm laborers." The AFL-CIO urged an end to imported farm labor, inclusion of farm workers under all federal and state protective and social welfare legislation —especially under the National Labor Relations Act—and support of farm labor organizing campaigns.

Labor demanded an attack on rural hunger and disease through federal food distribution and emergency health programs, particularly in the 800 counties now outside the Surplus Commodity and Food Stamp programs. Minimum standards should be required under all federal welfare programs, it added.

The convention also backed expansion of the Appalachian Regional Development program, the Economic Development Act and other programs to speed up construction of public facilities and creation of jobs.

30-Hour Week Urged for GPO

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The public printer of the United States was urged in an AFL-CIO convention resolution to recommend a 30-hour workweek for the 1,700 printers employed in the Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C.

The convention approved a resolution pointing out that wage rates for GPO printers are adjusted annually in accord with the weighted wage rates paid to commercial printers in the U.S.

It notes that the public printer also has the legal authority to adjust the workweek in line with he workweek in the same 25 cities, which now is 2.5 to 5 hours less than that worked at the GPO, the "largest printshop in the USA," according to the resolution's sponsors, the Typographical Union.

Threat to U.S. Programs Seen in 'Back-Door' Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A little-noted bill passed by the Senate represents "a back-door attack on federal aid to education, civil rights, the war on poverty and many related programs," the AFL-CIO charged.

The bill, pending in the House, would empower any person to challenge in court a broad series of federal aid programs as violating the First Amendment prohibition against "establishment of religion."

While respecting the sincerity of some of the supporters of the court test legislation, the convention warned that "their sincerity is being exploited by others with baser motives."

It was the carefully worked out legislative language permitting limited assistance to children attending church-operated schools which made possible the breakthrough of federal aid to education, the resolution noted.

Judicial intervention on the basis of individual taxpayer suits "would disrupt the orderly functions of government in general and . . . could destroy the effectiveness of the education, health and general welfare programs now in being," the resolution warned.

It declared that the AFL-CIO is "unalterably opposed" to the Senate bill and any similar measure.

'Major Bulwark':

Labor Vows Drive to Extend Free Collective Bargaining

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Collective bargaining is a flexible institution that has proved itself a "major bulwark of a free society" and the AFL-CIO will work for its continued extension to "all wage and salary workers," the convention declared here.

By unanimous vote, the delegates rededicated themselves to preserve and extend the right of working men and women to organize into unions and "freely negotiate agreements" with their employers.

Despite a record of positive accomplishments, the convention said, attacks on collective bargaining continue in the form of "right-to-work" laws, well-financed programs seeking to alienate workers from their unions, and propaganda for anti-trust regulation of unions and compulsory arbitration.

In addition, there have been attempts to "impose unfair and unworkable restrictions" on bargaining for wages, the convention said.

It cited particularly the attempt by the President's Council of Economic Advisers to set a "single, rigid nationwide figure" based solely on productivity without establishing an effective guideline for prices and "absolutely no guidelines for profits, dividends, executive salaries and bonuses."

The convention declared:

"We will continue to utilize the institution of collective bargaining to develop solutions to the great problems of technological change, although we recognize that collective bargaining alone cannot fully resolve these nationwide problems.

"We will continue to press for wage and salary increases to offset rising living costs and to advance buying power . . . The nation's rapidly rising output per man-hour and business profitability make improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits possible within the context of a relatively stable price level.

"We will continue our drive" for reduced working hours through collective bargaining and legislation. "We will continue to seek improved vacations, holidays and other increases in paid leisure time."

The resolution pledged to help advance the security and well-being of workers through improved health and welfare plans, better pensions, new programs for guaranteeing employment, training and transfer programs, and more adequate supplemental unemployment benefits.

The resolution noted the advantages of pooled pension plans, especially for small bargaining units. It said labor will "continue to support the voluntary efforts of unions to coordinate their bargaining" and commended Federation Pres. George Meany and the staff of the AFL-CIO for the assistance provided, as in negotiations with the General Electric Co. and Westinghouse.

"We seek these collective bargaining objectives to improve American working and living standards," the convention said.

"We repeat our opposition to any nationwide formula for wage determination as unworkable in our huge country, with its varied industries and occupations." However, the delegates said, "if the President determines that there is a national emergency that warrants extraordinary stabilization measures—with even-handed restraints on all costs, prices, profits, dividends, corporate executive compensations, as well as employes' wages and salaries—he will have the support of the AFL-CIO.

"We are prepared to sacrifice—as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else—so long as there is equality of sacrifice. But we will never sacrifice nor compromise our right as free Americans to bargain collectively with our employers on the conditions that affect our livelihood."

Another resolution called on all unions and central bodies to assist in the development of "all efforts to safeguard the health of American workers" and said all health services should be provided when possible on a direct-service basis, with preference given to comprehensive health care in an "organized setting" such as a group practice prepayment plan.

Steps Urged to Harness Technological Change

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Decrying the damage and disruption caused by rampant automation, the AFL-CIO called for a national effort "to humanize technological change."

Technological change is inevitable and is frequently desirable, the convention resolution said, but labor does not believe it requires human sacrifices.

"The hardships which it often causes occur because of national indifference and because those who introduce change are concerned solely with what is technologically possible and financially profitable," the resolution said.

"If an effort were made instead to humanize technological change—to adjust its speed to avoid dislocating workers and communities and to plan for its introduction—the hardships could be reduced to a minimum."

The AFL-CIO recalled that, in the 1950s, automation advanced rapidly while the labor force grew and the economy slowed down. The result was the loss of millions of hours of work, billions of dollars in production and incalculable hardship for millions of people.

To harness technological change, the resolution urged that:

- **The federal government use its taxing, spending, lending and other powers to expand the economy rapidly enough to achieve and sustain full employment.**
- The government commit sufficient resources to provide everyone with education and training.
- A truly national public employment service be created, with all government levels expanding efforts to place and train and relocate workers.
- **All unions utilize collective bargaining to cushion the impact of change at the workplace, through contract provisions on consultation, job reduction by attrition, early retirement, income maintenance, shorter hours, transfer rights, and retraining.**
- The workweek be reduced through legislation and bargaining.
- The federal government set up a clearinghouse to monitor technological change and make forecasts.
- Congress improve present income maintenance programs such as jobless pay, social security, workmen's compensation, public assistance and the minimum wage law.

Joseph A. Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice-president and president of the Communications Workers, described the pervasive impact of automation on every aspect of life today. It will have good and bad effects, he predicted, and automation will have to be harnessed for the good of man.

Simkin Cites Success Of Bargaining System

Bal Harbour, Fla.—There is no adequate substitute for collective bargaining, which is "performing its intended function," Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service assured the AFL-CIO convention.

The system of industrial democracy in which labor and management "hammer out" decisions "is the only sound system," Simkin said in bringing the greetings of 260 U.S. mediators to the AFL-CIO. Despite assertions to the contrary, the system "meets the pragmatic test" in most situations, he declared.

Compulsory arbitration, Simkin said, is "a mirage—wishful thinking—a process that won't work for any appreciable length of time." Voluntary arbitration, however, can be useful but "labor and management must make the ultimate decisions" in most contract areas and third parties "must recognize" that truth, he declared.

Some strikes are inevitable, and serve a useful function but others are not necessary and not useful, Simkin said. He advised negotiators to make use of the "special purpose study committee" to tackle problem issues during the life of a contract and to make the grievance procedure work more smoothly.

Preventive mediation work has more than quadrupled during the last four years to the point that federal mediators engaged in nearly 1,200 such cases last year, Simkin said.

He cited a labor-management program developed at a General Dynamics plants in Fort Worth, Tex., and one that produced early agreement on new contract terms at the Kokomo, Ind., plant of Union Carbide Corp., where striking Steelworkers were forced back to work last year by a Taft-Hartley injunction. Both programs were developed with the help of mediators "between contracts," Simkin said.

Noting 1,900 instances in which union members rejected negotiated contract terms over a two-year period, Simkin urged efforts by unions to insure that contracts "once negotiated are really final and the membership supports the job that is done at the bargaining table in the same way you support Pres. George Meany."

AFL-CIO Calls for Drastic Revision To Restore Labor Act's Protections

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was called on here to rewrite the National Labor Relations Act to make a reality out of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively without discrimination by employers.

The AFL-CIO convention called for these "minimum changes":

- Repeal of Section 14(b) to "ameliorate the hostile environment which invites violence to union organizers, discharge of union adherents and defeat of union organizing campaigns." Such repeal would strengthen unions in "right to work" states, which make up all of the "poorest and least organized" states.
- **End the "inordinate and interminable delays" made possible by Taft-Hartley amendments in unfair labor practices cases and representation proceedings. The right of the NLRB to conduct pre-election hearings should be restored, the convention said, as one step in speeding up all NLRB proceedings.**
- Correct the "flagrant inequity" of the act, which permits the issuance of mandatory court orders, in advance of NLRB hearings, against a "long list of union activities" and "no comparable sanction against any employer unfair practice." Employers should be required to reinstate workers as soon as the NLRB general counsel finds there is reasonable cause to believe they were fired for union activity, so that "victimized employes can continue to earn a living while the employer takes further legal processings."

"Every union in this convention," Vice Pres. Paul Swaity of the Textile Workers Union of America told the delegates, "has experienced the frustration and the injustices that have come to workers trying to organize under the present law. But nowhere have employers taken greater advantage of the inadequacy of this law" than in the South.

Workers favoring a union are "spied on like criminals," Swaity said. "They are called into the bosses' offices and interrogated for hours, again and again. They are threatened, told their plants will close and, if they strike, will be replaced and their jobs lost."

If the South remains unorganized "it's not because the workers don't want a union," the TWUA man said. "It is because workers are being fired and blacklisted and their families victimized." And when they win an election, "the company refuses to bargain" and workers face a conspiracy of Southern employers determined to crush the union, Swaity declared.

The resolution pointed out that "fair enforcement of the act requires open-minded federal judges, not anti-union ones." All too often, it said, federal judges are predisposed against unions, "particularly in the very areas . . . where unions most need fair and just treatment."

Labor's economic weapons, which sometimes restrained employers under the Wagner Act from illegal acts during an organizing campaign and from bad-faith bargaining afterwards, have been "blunted by unfair restrictions imposed on legitimate union activity" by the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin amendments. "These must be eliminated," the convention said.

The rule of agency in the present NLRA should be changed "so that third parties who do an employer's dirty work for him can be held responsible" for their anti-union conduct.

Employes who most need union organization and collective bargaining — agricultural workers, employes of non-profit hospitals, guards and others—should not be excluded. The convention declared:

"In sum, the National Labor Relations Act must be drastically and totally revised so that it is once more the magna charta of American labor. The promises it holds out to workers must be made real and the unwarranted shackles it places on unions must be removed."

Fire Fighters Hailed On 50th Birthday

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO convention unanimously extended "warmest congratulations" to the Fire Fighters on the union's 50th anniversary.

The resolution, noting the coming of the anniversary in February 1968, praised the Fire Fighters for their long record of solidarity in labor matters and urged fuller public recognition and adequate compensation for their hazardous work.

Beyond 'Half-Loaf' Care:

National Health Plan Goal of New Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A new drive for a comprehensive national health insurance program will be launched by the AFL-CIO.

A convention resolution mandated the labor movement to "take the initiative" in devising, in cooperation with other progressive groups, "a medically advanced and economically sound program of national health insurance."

"Progress has been made in recent years in improving the availability of health care," the convention noted, but "the richest country in the world" should not have to stop with "half-a-loaf" programs.

"America can afford to relate services to medical needs rather than to make money the primary passport to good health," the AFL-CIO said. And health care, it stressed, should be made available without a "pauper's oath."

The resolution noted that between 1950 and 1965, the United States dropped from 6th to 11th place in infant mortality rates among the leading nations of the world.

"Significantly," it stressed, "all countries whose infant mortality rates are superior to ours have a system of providing or of financing health care for the vast majority of their citizens."

Other convention resolutions:

- Criticized curtailment of federal medicaid grants to the states imposed by the "economy bloc" in Congress.
- Urged updating of the Hill-Burton Act hospital construction program to provide federal grants to nursing homes and out-patient clinics as well as for modernization of existing hospitals and expansion of facilities.
- **Pledged labor's support to legislation to overcome the shortage of doctors, nurses and other health personnel, to make medical services more widely available, and "to establish effective controls on the cost of medical care."**
- Strongly endorsed the principles of comprehensive group practice prepayment plans as the best means of providing quality care with emphasis on prevention of disease with controls over costs. The resolution backed a proposal by the Group Health Association of America for federal assistance in setting up a series of community health care programs in cooperation with AFL-CIO central labor bodies.

The convention urged affiliates to contract with existing group prepayment plans for health, dental, eye care, mental health and drug services wherever possible. It recommended that collective bargaining agreements offer a choice of health plans to members.

Nursing Home Abuses

An area of "immediate concern," a resolution declared, is the quality of care rendered in many profit-making nursing homes. It cited "evidence that a substantial number of such nursing homes are charging medicare and medicaid patients for drugs and services they did not receive."

Both collective bargaining and legislation have helped to close the gap between "health needs and health opportunities," the convention noted.

Patterns set in union agreements have made some form of health insurance a common fringe benefit in employment. Legislative breakthroughs made in the 89th Congress have been carried on and in some cases improved during the 90th Congress, the convention observed.

The legislative gains in the health field are "very substantial" and represent "a major achievement of the Johnson Administration."

But, the AFL-CIO emphasized, "much remains to be accomplished."

Laws Urged To Safeguard Pension Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Federal legislation to safeguard—but not straitjacket—private pension, health, welfare and profit-sharing plans was endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention.

The diversity of plans and funding arrangements requires a flexible legislative approach, the convention resolution stressed.

Thus it urged that legislation establish minimum requirements for vesting and funding of single-employer pension plans. Such standards are not necessary for multi-employer plans, the resolution noted, because such plans "contain built-in safeguards for the pension rights of workers."

It supported a uniform federal "fiduciary statute" applying to all types of benefit plans and providing civil remedies for abuse of trust on the part of administrators.

Any federal regulatory law, the resolution said, should provide both civil and criminal remedies against "employers who fail to comply with their financial obligations to an employe benefit trust."

The convention reiterated the AFL-CIO's support for pension reinsurance legislation and said an employer's obligations to a trust fund should have prior claim, after wages, on the assets of an employer who goes bankrupt.

Budget Slashers Assailed On Cutting Key Programs

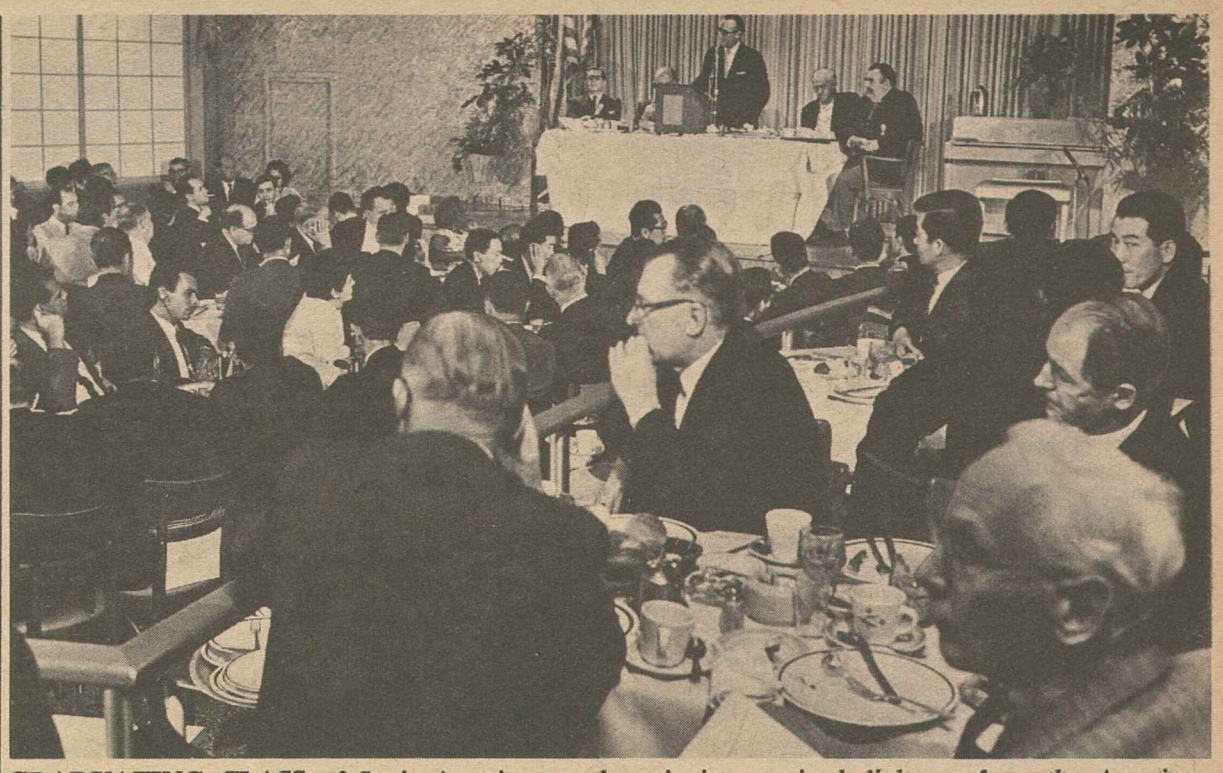
Bal Harbour, Fla.—"The AFL-CIO resents and rejects a drive to slash the budget of important federal programs," the convention said.

Delegates adopted a resolution denouncing the "concerted campaign" both within and outside of Congress "to cut federal expenditures without regard to their merit or their need."

The resolution specifically endorsed Federation Pres. George Meany's statement that "America can afford to continue to defend freedom in Viet Nam and solve the problem of its cities and its poverty-stricken citizens."

The statement said that AFL-CIO's "fair and equitable" emergency tax proposal would provide the funds needed "to fight both the wars for freedom and against poverty."

The convention went on record reiterating that position.



GRADUATING CLASS of Latin-American trade unionists received diplomas from the American Institute for Free Labor Development at a breakfast ceremony during the AFL-CIO convention. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne addresses the graduates.

Major Improvements Held Urgent In Social Security, Public Welfare

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Major improvements in social security benefits and in the federal-state public assistance programs are still urgently needed, the AFL-CIO convention said.

Delegates adopted resolutions sharply critical of the House-Senate conference agreement on the social security bill.

They deplored the "vindictive" public assistance restrictions and the inadequate increase in social security payments—particularly for those receiving the minimum amounts.

Failure to expand medicare to disabled persons under 65, as recommended by Pres. Johnson, is a "glaring defect" in the bill the convention said. The lag in the taxable wage base puts too low a ceiling on benefits and deprives the program of needed funds, the resolution charged.

The convention reaffirmed labor's goal of a 50 percent increase in social security benefits "as soon as possible."

Once that basic increase has been achieved, benefits should be raised periodically to reflect rising wage levels so that beneficiaries can "share in our increased standard of living."

The wage base should be raised "to at least $15,000," the convention said, "to provide a fairer and more soundly financed social security system."

At the last AFL-CIO convention two years ago, labor for the first time endorsed the concept of financing future improvements out of general revenue as well as the payroll tax paid by workers and their employers.

This convention affirmed that position.

The resolution noted that the social security contribution rate is scheduled to rise ultimately to 5.8 percent. While it remains "an economic bargain" in terms of benefits received for contributions paid, "many low-wage workers are paying more in social security contributions than in income tax."

It urged that the social security law be amended "to establish a flexible zone of retirement between age 60 and 65" with "much less than a full actuarial reduction" in benefits for those who retire early.

The impact of automation and changes in the job market "has created serious problems for the older worker who is not yet 65 and therefore not eligible for full social security benefits," the resolution said.

The convention also asked an "occupational definition of disability for older workers so that any disabled worker after age 50 or 55 who is unable to handle his usual occupation would be entitled to social security disability benefits."

It strongly urged improvement of medicare by covering more of a beneficiary's medical care costs and combining the hospital care and voluntary medical insurance program "in a single fully financed program."

Medicare should be extended to the disabled immediately, the convention said, and "as soon as possible to all social security beneficiaries."

In a separate resolution on public assistance, the convention said the entire program "is in dire need of overhaul."

It expressed labor's firm opposition to punishing or coercing people because they are poor.

"For too many on welfare," the resolutions said, "there are only days of misery without enough food for their children, and nights of fear in slum housing, warding off marauding rats. For those 'lucky' enough to receive assistance, there are complex and degrading investigations.

"For too many, welfare is not only inadequate but appears a reluctant handout designed mainly to screen the poor away from the rest of the community."

The resolution strongly backed the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare for a major reform of public assistance programs.

It also urged further study of proposals for providing income maintenance for those unable to support themselves.

HEW Chief Cites Aim Of Better Life for All

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner came to the AFL-CIO convention to tell the delegates what their government is doing and trying to do to build "a better America and a better life for all Americans."

His trip was necessary, Gardner said, because when "nothing gets in the papers unless it spells trouble, it is not easy for even well-informed citizens to hear of the good things that are going on."

Gardner summed up the Administration's goals in these words:

"We have set ourselves the task of removing every obstacle to individual opportunity, of eliminating every condition that stunts human growth or impairs human development, of doing away with every insult to human dignity."

Covering the areas of social progress which are the responsibility of his department, Gardner went beyond the massive "social landmarks" of medicare and federal aid to education.

Too few Americans, he said, are aware of "the beginnings of a revolution" in the nation's treatment of handicapped children.

"We value equality of opportunity," he noted. "What kind of equality of opportunity can there possibly be for a child who is born blind or deaf, or mentally retarded or crippled? Yet until recently we did all too little for such children . . . now resources have been made available. Research can be done, clinics can be built, teachers can be trained."

Gardner predicted that the public broadcasting act passed this year will, if it fulfills its promise, be regarded as a "historic" piece of legislation. He said a new education professions development act "may in the long run do more for teacher training than any law in history."

In 1960, Gardner noted, the budget of the U.S. Office of Education was $474 million; now it is $4.9 billion.

Gardner stressed his deep conviction that mankind has the knowledge and resources to create a better life. The main obstacles "are the ones we create ourselves through hatred or greed or lack of vision or lack of courage."

He told the delegates that he had "supported the labor movement all my adult life."

Now, Gardner said, "as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare I find the labor movement supporting me—and supporting me when it counts. You have been vigorous and hard-hitting allies in every good thing Pres. Johnson has been trying to accomplish."

Histadrut Asks Direct Talks On Mid-East

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A durable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations, Sec.-Gen. Aharon Becker of Histadrut told the AFL-CIO convention.

"There can be no return to conditions which kept the area in terror and turmoil for 20 years and made it a danger to the nations that live there and to the peace of the world as a whole," Becker said, adding:

"Peace, then, is the great challenge and it can be achieved only if we and the Arabs sit down at the table and negotiate directly."

Only in this way, he added, can there be direct commitments to establish a peace "based on mutual respect and recognition, peaceful coexistence and cooperation."

Both Israel and the masses of the people in Arab countries need a genuine and durable peace, Becker stressed in scoring the record of Arab aggression "backed and encouraged by the massive armaments and sinister policies of the Soviet Union."

Histadrut, a labor federation founded in 1920 which played a key role in building the economic and social structure of Israel, now represents about 90 percent of all wage-earners, Becker said.

Israel was aided by others in the course of its development and feels an obligation to help the developing nations, he added. He thanked the AFL-CIO for its assistance to Israel's Afro-Asian Institute, which trains technicians and union leaders, and added:

"We in the international free labor movement must find the way to the hearts and minds of the workers in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. We must continue to explain by word and by deed . . . that the only forces working sincerely for social peace and workers progress are the free labor movements."

Federation Affirms Policy On Affiliation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its long-standing policy instructing the Executive Council to give consideration to all applications for affiliation or reaffiliation by unions not in the federation in light of the AFL-CIO's constitution, rules, laws, standards and policies.

The convention adopted unanimously the recommendation of the resolutions committee on four resolutions dealing with the reaffiliation of the Teamster and the affiliation of other unions not now in the AFL-CIO. The policy was first set out in a resolution adopted at the 1963 convention.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted that the reaffiliation resolutions "have been coming in for several years and we have disposed of them in this way." He pointed out that there have been no such applications from the Teamsters and that the other unions mentioned in the resolutions have not applied for affiliation.

Responding to a comment from the floor from George Hardy of the Building Service Employes pointing out the raiding activities of the Teamsters in some West Coast areas, Meany said that the question at the moment was reaffiliation, adding "if these people raid our unions, I agree . . . that we should fight back, that everybody should get into the act."

JOB CORPS Gold Award is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Shriver, who addressed the convention, told Meany that the plaque "was made by Job Corps kids themselves who wanted you to have it."

Labor Asks Expansion Of Drive to Aid Poor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has called on Pres. Johnson and Congress to expand the war on poverty and urged all local central labor bodies to take an active part in local community action programs.

In a related action, the delegates also approved a resolution endorsing the broad outlines of the $100 billion Freedom Budget for All Americans. The 10-year program of the Freedom Budget, prepared by the A. Philip Randolph Institute, would attack the problems of the poor along a wide front, from employment to housing, health and welfare services.

In the war on poverty resolution, the convention commended Congress for extending the Office of Economic Opportunity for two years with an authorization of $4.1 billion. The resolution urged both houses of Congress to appropriate the full amount authorized.

Concerning the local anti-poverty programs and the administrative changes which accompanied the extension, the resolution had this to say:

"The AFL-CIO is aware of the indispensable role that local community action agencies have played in the war on poverty. We feel that every effort should be made to retain a balance in the local community action agency that will permit the poor and other concerned segments of the community to continue their important role in developing new and innovative programs that meet the needs of the poor."

But, the convention added, "to win the war on poverty, much more needs to be done."

The convention called for these actions:

- Continued support of the war on poverty by organized labor at all levels.
- Expansion of the war on poverty by Pres. Johnson and Congress, with a "substantial" boost in the funding of OEO programs.
- Cooperation by local labor bodies with church, civil rights, school, social welfare and other community groups "in safeguarding the integrity of the local community action program to permit it freedom to develop, promote and carry forward meaningful anti-poverty programs."
- **Adequate representation on local CAP agencies for central labor bodies, "along with representatives of minority groups and of the poor themselves."**

Where possible, the convention said, state and local central bodies should initiate or sponsor programs through OEO.

Genocide Treaty Urged on Senate

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Ratification by the U.S. Senate of the genocide convention adopted by the United Nations in 1948 was urged by the AFL-CIO convention here.

The delegates adopted a resolution pointing out that the U.S. had played a leading role in securing its adoption by the UN and that 65 nations have signed the convention, making the U.S. "conspicuous" by its absence.

The UN document makes a crime of acts "committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such."

Under Federation Leadership:

Action Plan Pushed To Revitalize Cities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—If the nation's cities are not to move from crisis to catastrophe, the federal government must act immediately to provide the leadership and resources necessary for the long job of rebuilding urban areas, the AFL-CIO declared.

The revitalization can begin with the creation of one million public service jobs for the unemployed and underemployed, financed by a $4 billion program along the lines of the bill sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and 76 other congressmen, a convention resolution said.

In resolutions on the urban crisis and on housing and urban development, the AFL-CIO called for rapid expansion of housing programs to achieve and maintain a rate of 2½ million new units a year along with other programs for mass transit, public facilities, welfare modernization and relief of rural poverty.

The convention also endorsed the Urban Coalition, a new and fast-growing grouping of labor, business, church, civil rights and civic organizations. The AFL-CIO, already active in the national coalition, said it would aid efforts by state and urban area labor bodies to initiate and take part in coalitions which support passage of federal and state legislation aimed at solving the urban crisis.

The urban crisis resolution made these chief points:

- Congress must immediately adopt legislation along the lines of the O'Hara bill to create one million public service jobs for the unemployed.
- A level of 2½ million new housing units each year. These would include public housing through new and rehabilitated units for low-income families, with the present rate of 30,000 to 40,000 a year rising to 300,000 in each of the next two years and 300,000 a year thereafter; housing for lower middle-income families ineligible for public housing units; moderate-income housing through an easing of funds; open housing in suburb and city; urban renewal units; model cities and new town housing.
- Mass transit in all metropolitan areas.
- **A speed-up in construction of public facilities, with Congress urged to adopt a $2 billion a year grants-in-aid program to state and local governments.**
- A substantially expanded neighborhood youth corps.
- Quality education through increased aid to slum schools and fuller use of school facilities.
- Manpower training linked with placement and bolstered by increased allowances.
- A restructuring of public assistance, with aid based on need alone and according to federal minimum standards.
- Relief of rural poverty, primarily in the southern and southwestern states, with full extension of federal aid and protective legislation.

The AFL-CIO pointed out that labor standards are protected in the 1965 and 1966 housing acts and also urged each central labor body to create a housing committee to help carry out housing programs.

U.S. Urged to Spur UN Housing Effort

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has called on the U.S. representative to the United Nations to offer American leadership in the effort to provide better housing for people everywhere through UN agencies.

A convention resolution noted that the American labor movement has been making notable contributions in cooperation with the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the American-African Labor Council, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Foundation for Cooperative Housing.

"In order to intensify the international efforts to improve housing conditions throughout the world." it added, "the United Nations Center for Housing, Building & Planning should be expanded and a specialized agency in this vital field be established in the UN."

Shriver Reports War on Poverty Being Won With Active Labor Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The national war against poverty is being won, with the number of people classified as poor now down to the lowest ever at 15 percent, Sargent Shriver told the AFL-CIO convention.

"People are coming out of poverty two-and-a-half times faster right now than ever before in the recorded economic history of our country," reported Shriver, who has headed the Office of Economic Opportunity since its inception.

"We are able to say," he continued, "that minority people are coming out of poverty now at the same rate as white people and that has not happened before in the history of our country.

"We are able to say that after two-and-a-half or almost three years of war against poverty, the percentage of poor people in America is down to the lowest it has ever been—15 percent."

Shriver said the fact of a booming economy has helped tremendously, but the anti-poverty programs have been made to work by the valuable contributions of unions, religious groups, women's organizations and other volunteers.

He paid special tribute to a number of labor-backed projects.

Of the first group of 50 job corpsmen who were trained by the Operating Engineers at Jacobs Creek, Tenn., Shriver said, three went into the Army and the other 47 got jobs in construction. While the average pay for boys and girls after graduation from the Job Corps is $1.71 an hour, the youngsters trained by the Operating Engineers earn $3.55 an hour, he said.

He told the delegates about the case of Juan Fernandez of Snyder, Texas. He said Fernandez was one of 10 children, quit school in the sixth grade, spoke Spanish at home, could not read or write English, couldn't write Spanish. After going through the Operating Engineers' program, Shriver said, Fernandez was placed with a construction firm in New York's Westchester County. He is a member of Local 137 and is earning union wages.

"None of them could have served in the Army; none of them could have gotten a job two years ago. Today, over 700 of them are in Viet Nam; a half-dozen of them, I am sorry to say, have already been killed there. Two of them have been cited for bravery in Viet Nam.

"These kids can now serve their country. They can hold jobs, they can live lives as full-blooded participating Americans. That's the Job Corps, and you have helped to make it."

Shriver also singled out Building Trades programs in St. Louis, where the Urban League and unions turned 11 school drop-outs into full-fledged apprentices, and in Kansas City, where Building Trades unions opened up 500 training slots for youngsters from the Job Corps and Neighborhood Youth Corps. He cited the work of the 11-union Watts Labor Community Action Committee and the Charleston, W. Va., AFL-CIO as evidence of organized labor's grass roots involvement in the war on poverty.

Spells Out Program:

AFL-CIO Reaffirms Drive To Win Full Equality for All

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO strongly reaffirmed its determination to achieve full equality for all minority groups in all aspects of life in America, noting the accomplishments to date and the long distance still to be traveled.

In a far-ranging resolution covering all aspects of the civil rights battle, the convention asserted "there is no question as to the role we must play" in overcoming the "centuries of brutal slavery, discrimination and inequality."

The resolution spelled out specific measures and steps needed in equal administration of justice, voting, public accommodations, education, housing and employment, stressing the "complex and difficult problems" involved in achieving equal opportunity for minority groups in both the North and South.

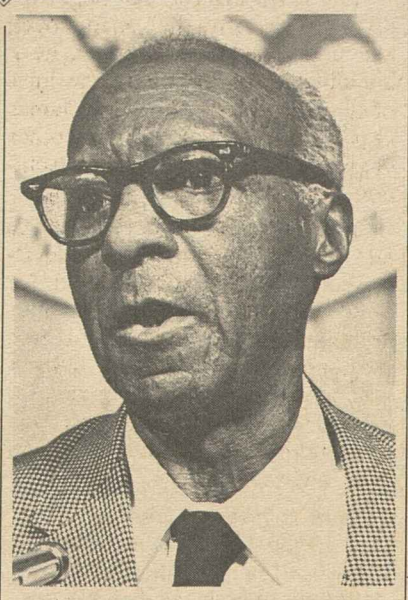
It pointed up also that while Negroes constitute the largest minority group, discrimination is still rife with respect to Spanish-speaking Americans, Indians, Japanese and Chinese Americans.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph hailed the resolution as "comprehensive in scope" and a "vigorous and compelling" reaffirmation of labor's commitment to equal rights.

Noting that many white liberals have withdrawn their active support from the civil rights struggle and that alienated Negro youth have retreated, disguising their actions "in the language of false militancy," Randolph declared that he would continue to oppose any group that "would substitute escape and withdrawal for democratic struggle."

The "black power" advocates, Randolph warned, are moving down a road that leads to "black impotence and defeat."

Hailing AFL-CIO support of the Freedom Budget—a 10-year program for the elimination of poverty and slums formulated by the A. Philip Randolph Institute—the civil rights leader called for a strengthening of the alliance between the Negro and labor movements in 1968.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Vice Pres. Max Greenberg, urging strong support and backing for the resolution, told the delegates that the "enemies of progress shall not be permitted to use the war in Viet Nam as an excuse to conduct a war against the poor people of our country . . . to cut back or eliminate measures to redress the wrongs that have been done to Negroes and other minority groups for literally hundreds of years."

The convention-adopted resolution noted that the reduction of discrimination in the past few years had raised expectations that minority groups "would move up the economic ladder into the mainstream of American life at a faster pace than before. For many this has happened, but many others have fallen further behind."

The resulting frustration has increased the crisis in America's cities and "has contributed to both riots and backlash which interact on each other and in turn make more difficult the solution of the problems," the resolution declared.

Dealing with each of the key areas separately, the resolution called for:

- New legislation to guarantee the elimination of discrimination in the jury system and the protection of those working for implementation of laws already enacted.
- A greater effort in the voter registration campaign to increase the election of liberals of all races in the South and across the country.
- The elimination of the last visible traces of denial of public accommodations because of race, etc., an area where the best results have been achieved.
- **A special multi-billion dollar school fund authorized by the federal government to aid the cities in attaining equality in education. The problem of separate school systems is a major one and must be eliminated, but the existence of defacto school segregation—a complex moral and economic problem—will require even greater efforts to eliminate. The latter poses questions that have no simple solutions.**
- Passage of a federal fair housing law, an area in which the nation has made less progress in achieving equal opportunity than in any other. Housing is at the heart of America's urban crisis and the lack of fair housing is particularly acute.
- Intensified programs of employment opportunities for minority groups "without tearing the fabric of union security for all workers. Simplistic racial quota approaches are not an answer to fair and full employment."
- The extension to additional cities and areas of the programs created to recruit, tutor and counsel apprentices in meeting standards for apprenticeship.
- **Continuing efforts to eliminate the few segregated locals that remain in existence and adoption of contract clauses to eliminate barriers to equal opportunity in promotion for all workers.**
- Negotiating non-discrimination clauses in all collective bargaining contracts, use of bargaining machinery for handling problems of discrimination, and cooperation in retraining information and recruiting programs which will expand opportunities for those previously deprived.

COMEDIAN JERRY LEWIS was serious when he presented a plaque from the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America "to the men and women of the AFL-CIO." He announced that the muscular dystrophy organization, which he heads, is establishing the George Meany Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship to be given annually to an outstanding young scientist in the field of muscle research. Lewis, who holds cards in 10 unions, earlier quipped that he came to the convention "to talk to you people about getting a break in the dues."

Wilkins Bids Labor Step Up Job Bias Fight

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The rate of progress in eliminating discriminatory practices in organized labor has been "far too slow," Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the AFL-CIO convention.

He told the delegates that the NAACP is "proud" of the partnership with labor in the fight for civil rights and noted the "invaluable service" of the federation in the leadership conference on civil rights.

Noting that the priority of the NAACP is "pro-Negro" and that this may give rise to misunderstandings in organized labor about activities on behalf of Negro workers, Wilkins listed some "specifics" to illustrate, he said, the slow progress.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the federation was "completely aware" of the problem posed by Wilkins, that he did not resent "in any way" his approach and that while the AFL-CIO believed it was making progress in eliminating discrimination it is "not satisfied" with the pace either. Meany said labor would meet the "challenge" presented by Wilkins.

Wilkin suggested that the present need is for new definitions or new standards. For the most part, he said, voluntary compliance does not work either for unions or corporations.

Citing some groups in the AFL-CIO who are not following the "proud policy" of the federation, Wilkins urged the AFL-CIO to rise to the challenge wth new thinking and a fresh formula embracing all Americans in the work force at all levels.

Labor Stresses Role In Community Services

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor strongly reaffirmed its commitment to a broad-ranging community services program and called for stepped-up participation of unions and union members in the voluntary health and welfare fields.

The AFL-CIO convention pledged continued support to the voluntary agencies which provide needed services for the entire community, including union members, and stressed the desirability of federated fund-raising.

It's "the most effective and least wasteful method of community-wide planning and financing," the convention said.

A similar approach should be adopted for the voluntary health agencies, a convention resolution declared.

It paid tribute to the accomplishments of these agencies in research, public education and, in some cases, direct services.

But it noted also that "many voluntary health agencies, with their single disease approach and their competition for the contributor's dollar, have not realigned their program goals in relation to the increasingly important role of governmental agencies."

The resolution urged the voluntary agencies to set up a national health fund to coordinate their programs, allocate funds on the basis on need, and join in a single once-a-year fund drive.

It pledged labor's support for experimental single health funds in selected communities as a first step towards national federation.

Other convention resolutions:

- Praised the Vista program—Volunteers in Service to America who work in a broad range of anti-poverty programs—and urged unions to negotiate contract clauses guaranteeing reemployment rights to Vista volunteers and to encourage qualified members, particularly retired workers, to serve in Vista. Vista programs should avoid duplication of efforts or displacement of currently-employed workers.
- Urged the AFL-CIO, through its Community Services Activities and local central labor councils, to continue to press for "broad-based community representation" on the policy-making boards of united funds. It said United Fund boards should establish "priorities of service for the poor" and eliminate fee schedules based upon means tests.
- Stressed the importance of labor's community services program and urged that affiliates establish community services departments and central bodies set up committees, both with full-time staffs wherever possible, and that local unions also establish such committees.
- Asked all affiliates to work with local groups on preretirement planning, centers for retired workers, and opportunities for retired workers to volunteer their skills and talents in community services.
- Endorsed programs designed to train union members as community services leaders.
- **Asked expanded programs for the "constructive use" of leisure time resulting from labor's success in collective bargaining.**
- Said labor will support "only truly voluntary, wholly nonprofit and fully representative blood bank facilities."
- Urged expanded first-aid training for union members and its inclusion in all apprenticeship programs.
- Praised and endorsed the American Red Cross.

Federal Standards Declared Answer To Poor State Compensation Laws

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The federal government must set minimum standards for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation because most state laws are woefully weak, the AFL-CIO said.

Convention resolutions praised the "valiant efforts" of AFL-CIO state central bodies to improve existing laws but said "the results have been all too meager."

The "bitter experience," confirmed in the two years since the last convention, demonstrates that a "piecemeal" approach to improvements in state laws "has not done the job in the past and cannot do it in the future."

The convention reiterated labor's support for federal unemployment compensation standards which would include:

- A major expansion of coverage to most of the workers now left out of state laws.
- Benefit ceilings moved up to two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage.
- An extended benefit program for long-term unemployed workers with a steady work history, and at least 26 weeks of state benefits for all eligible workers.
- Safeguards preventing a state from imposing overly restrictive qualifications for benefits.

On workmen's compensation, the convention reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's support for a federal law or at least federal minimum standards which the state must meet.

It also called on state labor councils to seek to write into state compensation laws a 21-point program to remedy the most common deficiencies of existing laws.

The resolution noted that the workmen's compensation system is nearly 60 years old and that some of the weaknesses in state laws "were recognized right from the start" but have never been corrected.

Benefits generally have never kept up with rising wage scales, coverage for farm workers has been "shamefully ignored," one-third of the states fail to cover all occupational diseases, many fail to provide full medical benefits. The resolution said also that only about half the states provide rehabilitation programs and "many of these are not fully satisfactory."

A good example was set by Congress in 1966 when it modernized the Federal Employes Compensation Act which provides high standards of benefits for federal workers, regardless of the state in which they work.

"Despite the persistent efforts of the AFL-CIO state labor bodies," the convention noted, "few state legislatures have demonstrated a similar concern for injured workmen."

PoliticalAction Role Stressed By Auxiliaries

Bal. Harbour, Fla.—Full participation in labor's political action program was pledged by the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, who called on all members to give one day a week of their time from now until the November 1968 elections.

Delegates to a three-day convention, held while the AFL-CIO convention was in session, voted also to emphasize organizing and union label activities in their home communities while continuing other auxiliary programs — legislation, education, community services, civil rights and civil defense.

Officers Installed

Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director, obligated and installed the following officers for a new two-year term: Mrs. Beatrice Warwood, president; Mrs. Novella Porter, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Hazel Utter, first vice president; Mrs. Lillian Ehrlich, Mrs. Maggie Reimann, Mrs. Viola Moss, Mrs. Loretta Craft and Rosine T. McLemore—the two latter vice presidents chosen to fill vacancies.

Mrs. Beatty reported that the steady growth of AFL-CIO unions presents the auxiliaries with a ready-made potential of 3 million new members. The potential is not being realized, she said, for lack of organizing womanpower and an effective communications program — one that "builds interest and enthusiasm and keeps them high."

The auxiliaries, she declared, must "help every trade union mother, wife, sister and daughter realize that the benefits of strong and effective unions flow directly into their homes and their communities."

All-Year Effort

Women in union families "ought to be involved in political work throughout the year" and their traditional role as mothers and homemakers "should put them right alongside their unions and the AFL-CIO in the battles to safeguard and expand the rights of American consumers," she said.

Convention speakers included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher; Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke and Mrs. Margaret Thornburg of COPE; Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Pres. Harry Spedick of the Jewelry Workers; Pres.-Emeritus A. J. Hayes, Machinists; Pres. Herrick S. Roth of the Colorado AFL-CIO; Mrs. Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor; and Ena Blood of the Teachers Union, Trinidad.

INSTALLATION CEREMONIES for newly elected officers of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries were addressed by President-emeritus A. J. Hayes of the Machinists (right). Seated are Mrs. Marcella Beatty (left), executive director, and Mrs. Novella Porter, secretary-treasurer.

Resources Policy Puts Stress on Conservation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America's natural resources should be developed, managed and conserved for the long-range good of all citizens, the AFL-CIO has resolved.

The convention approved a resolution on natural resources which made these points:

● Water development: There should be planning and development for the conservation, use and improvement of water quality through regional programs.

● Soil conservation: Programs to conserve the soil on private and public lands should be strengthened, particularly in strip mining areas, farm land and suburban land.

● Electric power: The AFL-CIO endorses the general goals of the proposed Electric Power Reliability Act now before Congress and urges that it be strengthened to achieve the aim of lower consumer bills.

Federal Power Commission controls over interstate wholesale power transactions must be expanded. Federal and non-federal public power yardsticks are indispensable.

State and local labor bodies are urged to work with other consumer groups and with state legislatures to modernize and strengthen utility commissions with the aim of securing fair rates for consumers.

State legislation should be sought to assure bargaining rights for all utility workers regardless of type of utility ownership. Federal power contracts should contain provisions protecting employe bargaining rights.

● Recreation and land use: More adequate appropriations and planning at every governmental level are necessary to acquire land for recreation, especially around urban areas and to block speculation. The national park system also should be expanded.

● **Natural gas: Labor continues its support of effective regulation of interstate natural gas pipelines by the FPC. The pipeline safety bill passed by the Senate is a workable bill. But the House should strengthen the bill with criminal penalties.**

● Shale oil: The AFL-CIO endorses an oil shale development policy which will include a multiple-use program, competitive methods and anti-monopoly safeguards.

● Federal public domain: Outdated land laws have led to resources deterioration on the 180 million acres of the public domain in Western states and 270 million acres in Alaska and should be modernized.

● **Protection against monopoly: Historical federal safeguards against monopoly in natural resources should be strengthened.**

● Minerals: Labor continues its support of a national minerals, raw materials and energy policy which would be stimulated by a needed updating of the President's Materials Policy Commission report of 1952.

Stronger Pollution Curbs Pushed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—New air and water pollution control programs should be beefed up quickly to correct the weaknesses in funds and enforcement, the AFL-CIO declared.

"Foot dragging by states, localities and private industry can no longer be tolerated," declared a resolution adoptel by the AFL-CIO convention here.

The 1966 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control program and the Clean Air Act of 1967 are blueprints for systematic efforts on a national scale to bring pollution problems under control, the resolution said.

However, control activities will remain weak unless funds are provided in adequate amounts and there is strong enforcement of meaningful standards, it added.

On water pollution control, the resolution urged Congress to restore the full $450 million authorized for fiscal 1968 for grants-in-aid to localities for water waste treatment plants. It also asked that the secretary of the interior be given authority to impose water quality standards on navigable as well as interstate waters and power to intervene to clean up situations where states are remiss.

The resolution also called for a speed-up in the processing of local applications for grants and for an amendment to control oil pollution from shore facilities as well as from vessels.

On air pollution control, the resolution asked Congress to amend the Clean Air Act and set national emission standards on the release of pollutants from stationary sources. Federal enforcement procedures should be strengthened and the timetable on state standards shortened, it added.

The resolution said the federal government should expand assistance in developing efficient electric-powered vehicles to aid in reducing the largest source of air pollution — emissions from gasoline-powered vehicles.

All unions were urged to participate in local and state programs to help win strong pollution control programs.

The resolution also said labor should be represented on the presidential air quality advisory board created by the 1967 laws. Labor continues to oppose any special tax benefits to industry for pollution control costs in its own operations, the statement concluded.

Pure Meat Law Hailed:

Consumer Action Blueprint Drafted

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Delegates representing 14 million union members and their families—the largest organized group of consumers in the nation—gave Congress a blueprint for action to protect the health, safety and buying power of the American public.

The AFL-CIO convention hailed the enactment of the new meat inspection bill, and expressed the hope that it would be followed with similar legislation to assure more effective inspection of poultry and fish.

It welcomed the start of congressional action on "truth in lending," ending a seven-year stalemate. But it stressed the importance of having a strong law covering all forms of consumer credit.

It reminded Congress of the need to tighten the pioneering truth-in-packaging law by substituting mandatory standards for voluntary procedures for setting weight and quality standards for packaged goods.

Formation of the new Consumer Federation of America was welcomed and labor also reaffirmed its support for the cooperative movement.

Delegates adopted a resolution calling for two measures to deal with the high cost of drugs.

For the elderly, it called for including coverage of drug costs under the medicare program.

For everyone, it asked that the Food & Drug Administration establish a National Formulary to give physicians an objective source of information on all prescription drugs. Thereafter, the resolution said, physicians should be required to prescribe by the generic rather than brand name of the drug in all cases where there is no superiority of one brand over another.

The convention also urged Congress to investigate "the insurance industry in all its aspects" and consider legislation to bring the entire industry under federal regulation.

It asked that a separate government agency be set up to give effective representation to the consumer viewpoint within the executive branch of government.

Labor's own consumer counseling program, through AFL-CIO Community Services, was praised and affiliates were urged to cooperate in bringing its benefits to union members and their families.

The convention backed proposals to prohibit distribution of unsolicited credit cards by banks and other financial institutions. It asked legislation to give buyers from door-to-door salesmen a reasonable period in which to cancel their contracts.

Overall, the convention said, "consumers need and should have adequate protection against fraudulent practices, assurance that products are safe to use, and product and price information that is adequate and accurate."

Federal Law Asked To Ban Garnishees

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A federal anti-garnishment law was urged by the AFL-CIO convention.

In approving the convention's wide ranging consumer protection resolution, the delegates called the seizure of personal earnings through wage garnishments an "unjust hardship" on workers.

The resolution also called for a congressional investigation of all "unfair and harsh debt-collection procedures."

Consumer Gains Keyed To Grass-Roots Efforts

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Betty Furness appealed to the American labor movement to generate the grass-roots action that is needed to move effective consumer protection legislation through Congress.

Miss Furness, the President's special assistant for consumer affairs, warned that "we cannot get strong consumer legislation without strong public support . . . things do not happen simply because they should happen. Things are made to happen."

The battle over truth-in-lending legislation will be fought on the House floor early in 1968, she noted and the bill reported by the House Banking & Currency Committee is "still not strong enough."

Unless more people let Congress know they want an effective bill, "you're not going to get it," she warned.

She read the list of other consumer legislation Pres. Johnson has sought and warned that on almost every consumer bill "there is a well-financed lobby working against it."

Labor's effectiveness at the bargaining table has meant bigger paychecks, but "the paycheck could go further" by eliminating "consumer gyps," she stressed.

Miss Furness praised the AFL-CIO Community Services programs and urged that each local union designate and train a consumer specialist to whom members can turn for guidance and help.

She urged also that local unions in urban areas lend technical assistance and facilities to help the poor in the ghetto neighborhoods get the best value for their money.

"The poor pay more for the food they eat, the products they buy, for the credit they use to buy those products, for their rent," Miss Furness said.

"Isn't it crazy," she asked, "that in a time when we are trying to deal in an honest way with poverty in America, much of our efforts are siphoned off in the form of extra exploitation of the poor?"

BETTY FURNESS

'Clearly Warranted':

Further Hike Sought In Minimum Wage

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A further increase in the federal minimum wage is "clearly warranted," the AFL-CIO convention declared.

Delegates approved resolutions reiterating labor's support for a $2-an-hour pay floor, asking coverage for all workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and calling for a 35-hour workweek.

The convention also urged more funds for enforcement of the Wage-Hour Law, noting that "in the last five years, violations discovered by government investigators doubled and the amount due workers tripled."

It noted that the 1966 improvements in the law "expand the volume of potential chiselling and enormously enlarge the enforcement task."

It praised AFL-CIO central bodies for responding to federation Pres. George Meany's request to help uncover violations in their communities and assist workers in filing complaints.

This assistance to low-wage workers should be continued, the convention said.

The minimum wage resolution noted that experience with the latest increase "again demonstrated forcefully" that raising the minimum wage helps workers without any serious adverse effect, "contrary to the fear-mongers."

It said the $1.60 an hour, which most workers will be guaranteed in 1968 and newly-covered workers will reach in 1971, isn't enough for a family to live decently.

The $2 minimum sought by the AFL-CIO should be achieved "as soon as possible," the convention said.

It urged that farm workers be put on the same step-up scale as other newly-covered workers. Under the 1966 law, their minimum will go up only to $1.30, while other new groups advance in two additional steps to $1.60.

The resolution also asked that Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa be brought up to mainland minimum wage standards as rapidly as possible.

On reduction in hours, the convention noted that "America is still some distance from full employment." It found joblessness among teenagers, Negroes and the unskilled "appallingly high."

To open up more job opportunities, the AFL-CIO again urged Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to require double time for overtime.

It asked a start towards reducing the legal straight-time workweek to 35 hours without a reduction in pay. And it urged a major government study of the leisure-time needs of the American people in view of "the inevitable reduction in working time."

In a variety of ways, the resolution noted, unions have been using their bargaining strength to "share productivity gains in the form of increased leisure."

It urged that these efforts continue, declaring:

"By enabling unions and management to choose from a variety of measures — through vacations, holidays, sabbatical leaves, early retirement and three-day weekends, as well as shorter standard workweeks — collective bargaining provides a flexible and effective method of making progress towards reducing working time."

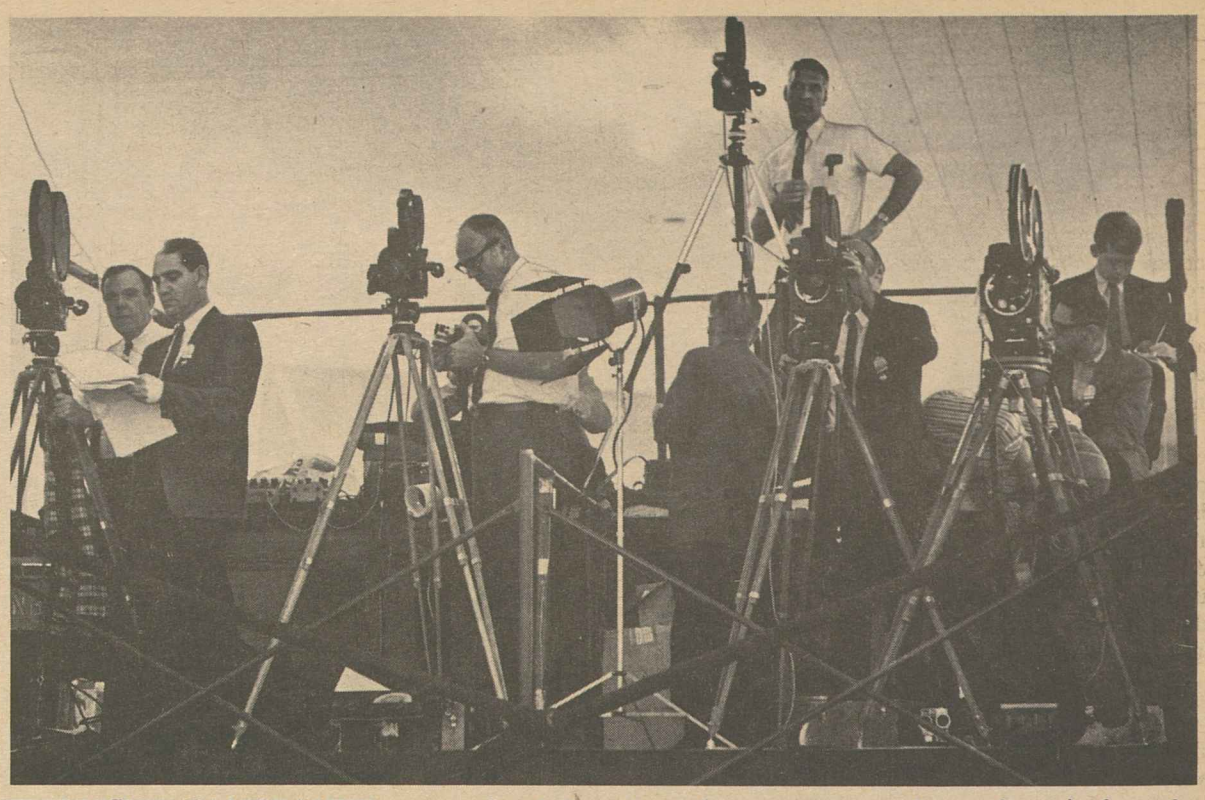
Dailies Opposed On Monopoly Bid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Strong opposition to a proposed bill—the so-called Failing Newspaper Act—to exempt certain publishers from provisions of the antitrust law was voiced here by the AFL-CIO convention.

A resolution urged the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust & Monopoly Legislation not to report the bill, on which the subcommittee has held hearings.

The proposed legislation was inspired, the resolution said, by an antitrust suit against the "scab-operated newspaper monopoly" in Tucson, Ariz., where 140 Typographical Union members have been on strike since Nov. 28, 1966.

Instead of preserving a free and independent press, as its sponsors claim, the bill "actually would legalize conspiracies to freeze out small businesses, destroy competing publications and close the door to new newspapers," the resolution declared.



TELEVISION CAMERAMEN were on hand throughout the convention and turned out in force for Pres. Johnson's speech, which was carried in full by the three major networks.

Convention Covered By 350 Newsmen

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Over 315,000 words were moved out over Western Union wires and countless thousands more were broadcast over radio and television in the four days of the AFL-CIO convention here.

The record coverage came from more than 350 members of the general and labor press, radio and television correspondents from all major news outlets both domestic and foreign.

Immediate transcriptions of major speeches and debates, cited by newsmen in a resolution of thanks to the AFL-CIO, aided the extensive reporting of the convention.

U.S. Crackdown Urged On Border Employers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Elimination of abuses by U.S. employers which strain the long-friendly relationship between the United States and Mexico was called for by the AFL-CIO.

Convention delegates passed a resolution pointing out the low wages paid by firms engaged in "labor-intensive" operations in Mexico in electronics, apparel, textiles, plastics, luggage, toys, furniture, radios, machinery, wigs and processed food.

A resolution cited rates of less than 25 cents an hour to 75 cents in the highly skilled trades for products that would be produced under U.S. minimum wage standards of $1.40 an hour or more.

The products are sold in the U.S. in competition with goods made under U.S. labor standards. These operations, the AFL-CIO said, "result in runaway shops" and undermine wage and other labor standards. It asked the U.S. government to take immediate action to assure that wages and working conditions of U.S. citizens and the operations of employers who abide by U.S. labor standards are not adversely affected by low-wage operations along the border of Mexico.

Corrections Sought

"The Administration and the Congress should explore tax, trade and other appropriate mechanisms to curtail the export of U.S. capital for such purposes," the delegates declared.

They pointed out that the Mexican government's border industrialization program and its NF program encourage U.S. investors to use low-wage Mexican labor in the border areas to produce goods exclusively for imports and that U.S. firms have been moving across the border at a "mushrooming" rate in the past year.

To eliminate another abuse they asked that the U.S. Dept. of Justice act immediately to "end the fiction of permanent residents who actually are not residents at all" but commute to work across the Mexican border. Permanent U.S. resident privileges should be available only to those who are in fact residents, while work opportunities for commuters should be so regulated as to insure that their employment will not undermine U.S. standards, the convention said. It noted that tens of thousands of workers actually living in Mexico now hold "green cards" certifying them as actual U.S. residents.

Several delegates took the floor to relate first-hand experiences with low-wage Mexican competition—Roy R. Evans of the Texas AFL-CIO, Mary Callahan of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Sigmund Arywitz of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

Evans said Texas labor has been fighting for years to relieve the "scandalous hours, wages and working conditions" along the Mexican border. Cutting down on visas and extending the minimum wage helped about half the 1.5 million Americans working under poverty-breeding conditions, but the others are harmed by competition with low-wage labor in Mexico hired by U.S. firms, he said.

Arywitz reported growing development of an industrial border strip where the Mexican government has "made it financially attractive" to U.S. employers to open factories and hire "the cheapest possible labor in this hemisphere." Miss Callahan said the IUE favors raising the standards of Mexican workers and working out problems "in fraternity with the Mexican Confederation of Labor."

Safety Needs Stressed for Atomic Plants

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention reiterated labor's support for developing the nation's atomic energy resources, but insisted on protective measures for workers and the public.

A resolution called on the Atomic Energy Commission to step up its development of economically feasible atomic energy technology. It also backed an expansion of atomic research for desalination of water.

New Guides Asked

The AFL-CIO statement endorsed legislation to establish guidelines on the issuance of licenses to construct and operate nuclear power plants. This policy would be designed to enable utilities to take part, to safeguard worker and public health and safety, to protect the air and water from radioactive wastes, and to meet the needs of power-short regions.

The convention also called for legislation to set up a standardized federal system of reporting and record keeping on occupational radiation exposure of workers and adequate workmen's compensation programs.

The resolution said a single federal agency should regulate all sources of radiation under a uniform code.

Continuation of the Labor-Management Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission also was supported.

San Francisco Chinatown Drive Backed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A drive by the San Francisco Labor Council to end sweatshop conditions in that city's Chinatown section won support from the U.S. labor movement.

The AFL-CIO convention voted to back a local labor campaign to improve Chinatown wages and working conditions. It called on "enlightened employers and other influential residents" of the old Chinese-American quarter to cooperate with labor in seeking improvements. State and federal agencies were urged to insure compliance of Chinatown employers with wage and hour laws and similar statutes.

The convention resolution said workers, many of them recent immigrants, are being forced by their need for jobs to "work under pitifully substandard wages and conditions, often in violation" of state and federal laws.

The situation is particularly applicable, the resolution said, to retail stores, restaurants, bars and garment stores where workers are exploited directly by employers and indirectly by large manufacturers who contract for their work.

Youth Resolution Asks Full Employment Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—If the growing and explosive problem of youth unemployment is to be solved, it will require increased efforts to achieve full employment as well as training and education for young people, the AFL-CIO declared.

Despite the economic improvement between 1963 and 1966, the jobless rate remained high for young workers. And it swung upward from 12.7 percent in October 1966 to 15 percent in October 1967, the resolution noted, while the overall national jobless rate stood at 4.3 percent.

High as these youth jobless rates are, they still hide the true severity of much of the problem, the resolution said. For nonwhite youngsters in the ghettos, the jobless rate is about twice as high as for white youths. Surveys in some slum neighborhoods revealed that as many as 50 percent of the youths are neither in school nor at work.

Because young people have fewer skills and less experience, they wind up at the end of the hiring line. For this reason, the resolution said, a full employment policy is required along with education, training and counseling.

The convention appealed for expansion of the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Youth Opportunity Centers. Federal aid to education, including vocational education, should be increased for those in low-income areas. And, it added, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity should be fully backed.

In a related resolution on summer opportunities for youth, the AFL-CIO said it would prepare a program to enable affiliated unions and state and local central bodies to take part in widening summer job openings for young people across the nation.

The convention called on all central bodies to cooperate with the mayor's councils on youth opportunity.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES from the British Trades Union Congress and the Canadian Labor Congress addressed the convention, carrying on a long tradition. From left: H. R. Nicholas, assistant general secretary of Britain's Transport & General Workers' Union; Lord Cooper, general secretary of the National Union of General & Municipal Workers, and the CLC delegate, Vice Pres. William Ladyman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ICFTU Policy Backed On Totalitarian Visits

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has reiterated its endorsement of the free world labor body's ban on exchange visits by free trade unions "with the so-called unions operating under the control of any totalitarian regime."

The convention called on all AFL-CIO affiliated unions "to respect and observe fully this policy" of the 63-million-member Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The convention said in a resolution that it is harmful to maintain such a ban while in actual practice some ICFTU affiliates carry on relationships with organizations which "are actually state company unions."

The AFL-CIO said it hoped the special committee appointed by the last ICFTU executive board meeting would bring in proposals to reinforce the capacity of the ICFTU to follow its founding objectives of strengthening free world labor movements and fostering strong free unions in developing nations.

The resolution adopted by the delegates dealt with safeguarding and strengthening the ICFTU, the associated international trade secretariats and the tripartite Intl. Labor Organization.

The resolution said constructive ICFTU efforts are the best guarantee for defeating "recently stepped-up" moves by the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions to penetrate and "subvert" the trade secretariats and win control of the ILO.

The AFL-CIO also urged ICFTU action to unify the democratic forces in the ILO and safeguard that body's work in the developing nations. Finally, it appealed to all AFL-CIO unions to join their appropriate trade secretariats and to the ICFTU to devise tactics to defeat attempted Communist subversion.

Labor Condemns Despots of World

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO convention called for the restoration of democracy in Haiti, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

It said Haiti is led "by one of the most brutal and utterly inhuman tyrants in the history of Latin America."

The resolution condemned the military junta in Greece and asked restoration of democratic rights. It termed the continued suppression of human and union rights in Portugal and Spain "outrageous."

Fund Slashes Seen Periling Aid Programs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"The foreign aid program is in trouble," declared AID Director William S. Gaud in appealing to organized labor to help win wider support to prevent damaging slashes in aid programs.

Gaud, administrator of the Agency for Intl. Development, told the AFL-CIO convention that "it looks as though the program the President has proposed will be slashed by some 25 percent." He said this means:

"We will have to reduce sharply our programs in India, in Pakistan and in Africa.

"We will not be able to carry out our part of the plans made last spring at the Punta del Este conference to increase efforts in agriculture, education and health in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress.

Areas 'Shortchanged'

"We will have to shortchange our security-oriented and military aid programs in East Asia and elsewhere.

". . . Today, the foreign aid program is in trouble. It is in trouble because too few people understand what it is all about."

In asking for labor's continued backing for aid programs, Gaud stressed the mutual interests of the U.S. and the developing nations in achieving progress and stability. Time is now the critical factor, he said, adding:

"It really comes down to this: more than a billion and a half people—over half the population of the world—no longer accept hunger. They no longer take low wages for granted, or disease, or lack of opportunity. They want change and they want it fast."

New Nations' Progress Tied to Free World Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The future of the developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America is threatened by "a steadily greater shrinkage of development aid" from advanced countries, a free world labor leader told the AFL-CIO convention.

"Soon we will no longer be able to call them developing countries unless we can reverse a dangerous trend," declared Gen.-Sec. Harm G. Buiter of the 63-million member Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Buiter, elected this year to succeed recently-retired Omer Becu, made a special appeal to American labor to fight protectionist moves in the U.S. aimed at raising tariff barriers.

He urged that free labor movements help the developing nations diversify their economies and build strong unions to ensure that large numbers of people benefit from economic development.

Buiter, who is from the Netherlands, also called for a "full and frank" discussion on the subject of contacts with trade unions in Communist nations when the ICFTU holds its 9th World Congress in New York City next July.

ICFTU Position

He said the lessening of international tension is welcome, along with steps between governments to safeguard world peace.

"But," he declared, "that does not mean that we have anything in common with those who deny free trade unions, who oppose democracy, who ban free elections, free speech, the right to free assembly, and with organizations where we may find, as in Soviet Russia, that the newly-appointed—not elected—'trade union' chairman was formerly the chief of the state security police.

". . . I do not share the optimism of some of my fellow trade unionists who believe that cracks in the Communist bloc and the possibilities of promoting what, with naive optimism, is often wrongly called the 'detente' justify certain forms of contacts with Communist-led organizations."

Free Labor Goals

Buiter listed a number of tasks for free labor movements: to organize the unorganized, both among the newer white collar and technical groups and among the underprivileged outside the mainstream of labor; to win for unions a greater voice in national economic decisions.

But his stress was on labor in the developing countries, observing "the needs are immense" and "the means are scanty."

The need, he said, is to help these young unions gain strength through the creation of cooperatives, low-cost housing schemes, clinics, adult education and community projects.

From Canada, Britain:

Fraternal Visitors Salute U.S. Labor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Multi-national unions will evolve to follow the spread of international corporate empires, the Canadian fraternal delegate predicted in an address to the AFL-CIO convention.

"If this is the pattern for the future, our Canadian-American experience will be a valuable and shining example," declared William Ladyman, vice president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and fraternal delegate from the Canadian Labor Congress.

Two fraternal delegates from Great Britain's 9-million member Trades Union Congress also addressed the convention.

Lord Cooper, general secretary of the General & Municipal Workers Union, said that "Britain is showing an unprecedented awareness of the need for reorientation, reorganization and modernization."

H. R. Nicholas, assistant general secretary of the Transport & General Workers Union, described a series of actions in which the TUC is supporting technological advances while winning safeguards for workers.

Ladyman reported to the delegates that the CLC affiliation with the AFL-CIO is under steady attack from subversive leftwing elements, from nationalistic groups, from economic nationalists and from international corporations.

"The attack has been mounted and is increasing," Ladyman declared in asking U.S. labor to help contain it. Then he turned to the positive aspect, adding:

Global Alliances

"The experience of our Canadian-American trade union relationship will eventually set the pattern for a new and exciting prospect, a worldwide development, and there are already signs that some international unions are beginning to think in terms of much wider global alliances.

"It seems inevitable that, as international corporate empires spread throughout the world, multi-national unions will follow. If this is the pattern for the future, our Canadian-American experience will be a valuable and shining example."

Lord Cooper explained to the delegates the relationship between the TUC and the Labor government in a period which required changes in attitudes and practices.

He said the unions have been trying to work out with the government and the Central Employers' Confederation a new and sensible approach to the role of an incomes and prices policy in a context of planned expansion. Unions, he noted, want to improve real incomes, win a better distribution of incomes and also consider the effect of bargaining on costs and, thereby, on exports and balance of payments.

Voluntarism Favored

The TUC has stressed the need for a voluntary approach to an incomes policy, he said, rather than through laws. Unions are now required to justify their wage claims before the TUC General Council—the equivalent of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Lord Cooper said the unions are then expected to take account of the council's advice or recommendations.

"Make no mistake about it," he said. "Britain has a great future in the things that really count — in raising the living standards of working people, at home and abroad, and in equipping herself to take an active and progressive part, not only in the European Economic Community but also in the community of nations for the advancement of world peace and prosperity."

Nicholas described how British unions have supported industrial change while building safeguards for workers. He said the TUC won a national plan for severance pay and a system of training programs for displaced workers which is compulsory for employers. Some 20 economic development committees now cover two-thirds of manufacturing, he added, with unions directly involved. The latest initiative is a union-management effort to increase efficiency and raise productivity at all levels.

Latin America's Future Linked to Wage Gains

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The peaceful social revolution which is improving the conditions of life for field workers in Latin America must be speeded up "or all can be lost," warned a leader of the Western Hemisphere's free labor body in a speech to the convention.

Arturo Jauregui, general secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), regional arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said "ORIT is not pessimistic about the outcome, but more must and will be done."

Jauregui also expressed alarm over the rise of protectionist sentiment in the U.S. Congress and the danger of tariff hikes.

"We live from the exportation of basic minerals, semifinished goods as well as agricultural products," Jauregui said, adding:

"I understand the reasons for these debates, but please remember that if these same Latin nations do not have the revenue from their exports, they cannot purchase your manufactured goods — and Latin America is your biggest market for exports."

ORIT has necessarily focused its efforts in the industrial area, Jauregui said, but has not forgotten that 60 percent of all Latin workers are campesinos or farm workers. The annual earnings of campesinos average under $250, he said, and their conditions are "perfect breeding grounds" for Castro and Moscow and now Peking-oriented propaganda.

The Communist-led guerrilla movements have failed, he said, but these criminal and terrorist efforts will grow again unless conditions are improved radically and quickly.

ORIT programs and alliance for progress work in rural areas are part of a general effort "that must be increased or all can be lost," Jauregui warned. He urged increased U.S. aid in dollars and technical experts.

Compulsory Arbitration Scored:

Labor Reaffirms Insistence On Workers' Right to Strike

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the seventh convention of the AFL-CIO voted to reaffirm organized labor's full support for the right to strike as a "fundamental principle of free collective bargaining;" restated their opposition to compulsory arbitration, and adopted a series of resolutions backing the legislative objectives of rail labor unions.

The convention reiterated labor's pledge of all-out support for the "gallant strikers" of Florida East Coast Railway, and called on Pres. Johnson to promote a fair settlement of the strike, which started Jan. 23, 1963, and still continues. Also it urged the President to initiate an Internal Revenue Service audit of the Alfred I. Du Pont estate, which controls the FEC, and its allied businesses.

A resolution on the right to bargain collectively called attention to "increasing attacks on this fundamental principle" in Congress and in the press. Free collective bargaining cannot work, the convention said, when workers are deprived of the right to strike, "their only peaceful economic weapon for winning fair wages and working conditions."

Compulsory arbitration of wages and working conditions under a no-strike law enacted by Congress is "especially unfair and one-sided" when imposed on the employes of profit-making companies, the resolution observed, "since it usually forces these employes to work for worse terms than they themselves could win, for the benefit of their private employers." Congress enacted a forced arbitration law in 1967 against the shopcrafts, it noted, "despite the united opposition of organized labor."

The convention saluted "those true friends of labor" in Congress who "fought to the end against passage" of the forced arbitration law. It vowed "unalterable opposition" to laws that would "thrust a dagger in the heart of free collective bargaining . . . whether in the guise of labor courts, mediation to finality or any other sugar-coated phrases."

The resolution also reaffirmed labor's willingness to consider a voluntary no-strike pledge "if and when the President declares a state of national emergency exists," such pledge to be contingent on the principle of equality of sacrifice including "equally strict controls on prices, profits, dividends and corporate salaries" as well as wages.

The delegates also approved resolutions calling for congressional action to:

- Mandate a one-year delay in railroad mergers, passenger train abandonments and discontinuance of railway mail service pending submission of a master ground transportation plan for the nation by the secretary of transportation; and to provide safeguards for the public when passenger runs are abandoned.
- Give the Dept. of Transportation broader authority over railroad safety programs, with adequate appropriations for enforcement, and double existing penalties for railroads which violate safety regulations.
- Provide needed improvements for beneficiaries under the railroad retirement system "equitably related to any improvements in social security," and enhance changes in the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act set forth in House Resolution 8777.

Another resolution urged Congress to make a "thorough and complete investigation" of railroad finances to dispel the mystery" surrounding the subject.

It asked that "independent outside accountants" be retained jointly by the IRS and the Interstate Commerce Commission for studies of railroad accounting procedures to insure effective tax regulation.

The convention also urged Congress to restore "drastic cuts" in "funds appropriated for the high speed ground transportation program and the national transportation safety board for accident prevention research." It asked a supplemental appropriation for these programs, and called for a "reasonable and forward-looking attitude" by Congress toward the funding of future programs dealing with railroad research and development, safety and service.

SEAFARERS Frank and Paul Drozak added a touch of twinsfusion to the AFL-CIO convention. Frank is an SIU vice president from the West Coast; Paul is port agent in Houston, Tex. One is left, the other is right. We're not sure which.

Hate-Peddlers Blasted As Threat to America

Bal Harbour, Fla. —"Extremist forces remain a continuing threat to American life," the AFL-CIO declared.

A convention resolution hit at extremists of both the right and the left.

The radical right, it warned, attacks the United Nations, the Supreme Court, civil rights generally, "the whole range" of federal programs for the public welfare "and as much or more than any of these, the labor movement itself."

Its tools are "hate and fear, fomented by simplistic slogans and wild accusations, disseminated by leaflets, newspaper advertisements, periodicals, billboards and more than 10,000 radio broadcasts a week."

By substituting hysteria for reason, the resolution said, the extreme right disrupts "the free marketplace of ideas upon which the survival of democracy depends."

The convention warned that "equally dangerous are the extremists of the left."

"They infiltrate well-meaning peace organizations," it charged, "converting debate into disorder and mindless defiance of law."

The left extremists seek in the ghettos and segments of the civil rights movement to transform "the rightful quest for the redress of ancient grievances into violent civil disorders. They have distorted 'black power' into a symbol not of ballots but of bullets."

It warned of the effort "to destroy the liberal consensus in America by falsely aspersing both the policies and the performance of the labor movement."

The convention urged union members and all Americans to reject both groups of extremists and their tactics.

It called for "an expanded educational effort by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates . . . to alert union members to the evils of extremism and to broaden their understanding of public issues."

Maritime Policy Review Authorized

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council was empowered by the convention "to make any changes it deems necessary in present policy" dealing with maritime issues after reviewing 16 resolutions submitted to the convention.

The Resolutions Committee recommendation adopted by the convention noted that there was disagreement on the issues raised by the various resolutions and that the 1965 convention had adopted a comprehensive maritime policy.

Therefore, it recommended that the council review the 1965 policies in connection with the resolutions submitted at the 1967 convention and be authorized to make necessary changes.

174 Visitors Represent Free Unions of World

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Some 174 foreign trade union representatives and visitors from 42 countries were fraternal delegates or guests at the AFL-CIO convention here.

Many were introduced by name by Federation Pres. George Meany. Pres. Johnson specifically greeted them when he spoke at the closing session.

Representing the diverse character of the visitors were three among the many who addressed the convention—Jorge Baeza, member of the executive council of the Mexican Federation of Labor; General Sec. Clement Lubembe of Kenya's Central Organization of Trade Unions, speaking on behalf of 12 colleagues from African countries on visits here; and General Sec. Augus Sodono of the Indonesian Confederation of Labor, speaking for all the Asian visitors.

Baeza said that, in the years that the AFL-CIO and Mexico's CTM have worked together, "all our important actions represent a common interest," and are closely linked with the programs of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Baeza praised the work of the late Serafino Romualdi in coordinating AFL-CIO and Latin American trade unionism, and expressed the hope that the "firm bond of democratic trade unionism will serve to better the living and working conditions of the worker" in all lands.

Lubembe said he brought the "warmest greetings" of the working people of Africa—a continent that is "now growing at a speed equal perhaps to that of a space explorer."

The major problem, he said, is that "we are not able to utilize our natural resources," due partly to a shortage of skilled native manpower.

"Now that most of our African fellow workers are free from colonial rule, thanks in large measure to the support the AFL-CIO gave us in the struggle for independence, we are faced with the most difficult and important fight of all — against poverty, disease and ignorance" and continued assistance will be needed, Lubembe reported.

Sodono said "workers throughout the world know, and history has proved, that the AFL-CIO has played . . . an important role in building up this strong, prosperous and democratic U.S.A. In addition, the AFL-CIO is an important constructive force in the history of the international trade union movement and therefore in the history of mankind."

Asian workers realize, he said, that their countries "still need more capital, technical know-how, skill and experience. But with your cooperation, combined with our will, courage and hard work, we are sure we will meet these challenges and overcome the difficulties" of building strong unions and raising the living standards of Asian workers and others.

Boyd Declares Labor Aid Essential In Solving Transportation Problems

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The federal government will seek the advice of labor in shaping a balanced transportation system on land, sea and air, Sec. of Transportation Alan S. Boyd assured the AFL-CIO convention.

"Quite frankly," Boyd said, "this is a job we cannot accomplish without labor's participation.

The head of the newest department in Pres. Johnson's cabinet asserted that "much of the transportation system seems to be in a conspiracy against the traveler."

In seeking solutions to problems caused by snarled highways, clogged freight movements and stacked planes, Boyd said he will call on all elements of the transportation industry and "let me assure you that this will, in large measure, include the American labor movement." He said "I know of no group more interested in solving social problems than the American labor movement."

The well-being and "even the jobs of your members depends on our being able to avoid the chaos into which our transportation network could easily slip unless we make a determined effort to be sure this will not happen," Boyd told convention delegates.

The aim of the Transportation Dept., he said, is "nothing more revolutionary" than carrying out Pres. Johnson's proposals for "safer, more efficient and better coordinated means of traveling and shipping goods." He cited these opinions:

"We believe that an efficient, coordinated transportation system can be a provider of jobs, and not a destroyer.

"The time has not yet come to sound the death knell over existing local transit systems in favor of such future fantasies" as monorail trains, air-jet capsules "flung into space" or electric automobiles.

"We believe that a total transportation system, wisely conceived and intelligently fitted together, can help revitalize our central cities."

The nation has a "staggering investment" in the present transportation system — many men and more than $400 billion in money —and "we are not at present getting the proper return from it," Boyd said.

He noted that, for the first time in the 1960's, fewer persons were killed in highway accidents during the first three quarters of 1967 than during the same period of the year before. But he said "we do not believe that it is necessary or even tolerable to kill 50,000 persons a year on our highways."

On the possibility of free transit rides in major cities, Boyd said, "we think enough of the idea to have awarded a research contract for a six-month study" of the subject.

On cooperation with labor, Boyd declared, "We are not always going to see eye to eye" but "we have to communicate—we want to hear your views." He added: "We look for you to play an important role in the task we have before us."

Full Holiday Backed For Columbus Day

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The convention "sounded the reveille" to U.S. lawmakers to make Columbus Day—Oct. 12—a national holiday.

With AFL-CIO backing, the Senate in the 88th Congress voted for such a bill but the House failed to act. More bills are pending in the 90th Congress and delegates approved a resolution urging action before adjournment.

Labor Mobilizes for Vital '68 Elections

Anti-Union Attacks Spur COPE Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

coalition and spearheaded by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

These groups, the resolution declared, "are counting on conservative political gains in 1968 to pave the way for restrictive labor legislation in 1969."

The stakes in the election, the resolution stressed, make it clear that what is involved is "not just the welfare of the trade union movement but indeed its survival as an effective force."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, speaking on the resolution declared that "this is as important as any issue that ever confronted us in the trade union movement," that political action is "the most important single job we have to do from now until November 1968."

He pointed out that after the defeat of liberal congressional members in the 1946 elections the 88th Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act and that a similar threat looms in 1969 if liberal candidates are defeated.

The resolution enumerated the types of anti-labor legislation being prepared by the conservative coalition including a ban on industry-wide bargaining, replacing the National Labor Relations Board with a "labor court," outlawing joint bargaining, compulsory arbitration, bans on COPE contribution drives and prohibiting the use of card checks in determining representation by unions.

Added to these, said the resolution, is the distinct possibility of a national "right-to-work" law that would outlaw the union shop. Summing up, the resolution asserted:

"This threat to the well-being of the trade union movement is entirely political in nature. If conservatives make political gains in 1968, their program inevitably will be on the front burners in Congress in 1969.

"A political threat demands a political response. An unprecedented threat to the labor movement demands an unprecedented response from the labor movement."

To mount the needed political offensive, the convention called on all unions to generate maximum activity behind register-and-vote drives and on behalf of COPE-endorsed candidates; to assign as many full-time staff members to full-time political education work as early as possible in 1968; to meet and exceed the COPE voluntary dollar quotas; to mobilize every member in the 1968 elections.

Tributes Paid To Fogarty, McNamara

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Two lifelong trade unionists who served with distinction in Congress were memorialized in resolutions adopted by the AFL-CIO convention.

Delegates paid tribute to the late Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), an active member of the Bricklayers, who pioneered legislation setting up the National Institutes of Health.

They honored the late Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.), a member and business agent of the Plumbers before coming to the Senate to lead battles for progressive social legislation.

In another tribute to the Michigan senator, Pres. Johnson brought to the AFL-CIO convention legislation providing for the construction of a new federal office building in Detroit, to be named in memory of McNamara. He signed it into law in the presence of the delegates.

Labor Voices Its Thanks For Progress Under LBJ

Bal Harbour, Fla. — American labor said a heartfelt "thanks" to Pres. Johnson—for the accomplishments of his Administration and for his continued striving for a better America.

The convention expressed its appreciation in a formal resolution, unanimously adopted.

And AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spoke for the delegates in a brief response to Johnson's speech.

Meany told the President directly that the labor movement knows and appreciates what has been done under his leadership.

It is fully aware of the "tremendously difficult task" Johnson faces "in defending human freedom throughout the world and fighting for a better life for all Americans here at home," he said.

"In a word, Mr. President, we support you and we urge you to carry on."

More formally, the convention resolution summed up the legislative record of recent years, declaring:

"We are proud to have had a part in all these accomplishments. But we are also aware that they were made possible by the humane understanding and vigorous leadership of the Administration itself."

The convention expressed labor's "warmest appreciation for the consistent and unflagging devotion" of Pres. Johnson and his Administration "to the cause of progress in America."

The resolution concluded:

"This convention calls upon every affiliated union and every AFL-CIO member to work for the election in 1968 of candidates who will unequivocally support the purposes, the principles and the ideals of the labor movement."

AS MILLIONS LISTENED over nationwide television and radio, Pres. Johnson told the AFL-CIO convention that the United States will hold the line against aggression in Viet Nam until Hanoi is ready to negotiate peace.

Convention Backs Home Rule for D. C.

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Support for home rule and national representation for the District of Columbia was voted by the AFL-CIO convention.

The resolution called on the labor movement to back the efforts being made by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council to achieve self-government and representation in Congress for the people of the Nation's Capital.

General Board Puts Stress on '68 Campaign

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A strong determination to elect a liberal Administration and Congress in 1968 was voiced at the meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board here.

Representatives of the federation's affiliates, its constitutional departments and members of the Executive Council received a detailed briefing on the political situation from COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan and the legislative record of the first session of the 90th Congress and prospects for the second session from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summed up the situation declaring that the federation is "neither pessimistic nor optimistic" about 1968 but determined that it result in a victory for labor and liberal forces.

The "hard look" taken by the General Board included a review of the various anti-labor proposals introduced in the 90th Congress and the campaigns by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers for new, repressive, anti-labor legislation.

The theme clearly emerged that if the liberal forces did not work hard and win in 1968 the 91st Congress would be conservative and anti-labor in direction and legislation.

The AFL-CIO will concentrate its campaign for a liberal Congress in about 90 districts where the seats were last won by narrow margins and which could swing control of the direction of the next Congress.

Johnson Scores GOP For 'Deadweight' Role

(Continued from Page 1)

the President said, were triumphs for all America.

Johnson reminded the delegates that on most of these issues the vast majority of Republicans in Congress, "lined up like wooden soldiers of the status quo," voted to kill these bills.

The replacement of liberal Democrats who helped write the "historic" legislative record of the 89th Congress by "Republican nay-sayers" has added "deadweight" to the House this year, Johnson said. The result has been that "America's advance has been temporarily slowed."

"We still have to meet the great tests of our time—improving our educational and our medical systems, rebuilding our cities, providing jobs for all who can work, ending lawlessness in our streets, controlling our crime, uniting our people in common and progressive purpose.

"This is our national agenda. It can only succeed if there are men in Congress and the Administration who will make it their personal agenda.

"We must work harder than ever to elect these men. It can be done; it will be done because a nation depends on us not to fail."

The President spoke to labor as he had to business a week earlier of his concern lest inflation be fed by "a wage-price spiral."

For the first time, Johnson said, the nation is engaged in a fighting war without wage and price controls. "Voluntary restraint," he said, "has made involuntary curbs unnecessary. Your government wants to keep it that way."

The President spoke solemnly of "the tragic but vital struggle in Viet Nam," the "torture" of having to send American youth to "risk their lives for liberty and freedom," the "regret" at spending dollars for war "that we want to spend on the works of peace here at home."

He appealed to those who dissent from America's policy to "bring me just one workable solution to end the war," adding:

"It must be a solution that does not call for surrender or for cutting and running. . . .

"It must be a solution that does not call for stepping up our military efforts to a flash point, where we risk a much larger war."

The delegates rose to their feet in a standing ovation as the President told the nation, "I am going to continue down the center of the road doing my duty as I see it for the best of all my country, regardless of the polls or regardless of the election."

The President said he was returning to Washington "strengthened by the powerful testimony for freedom" that American labor gave at the AFL-CIO convention.

"May all the world hear you," he said. "And may God bless you for what you have said and what you have done."

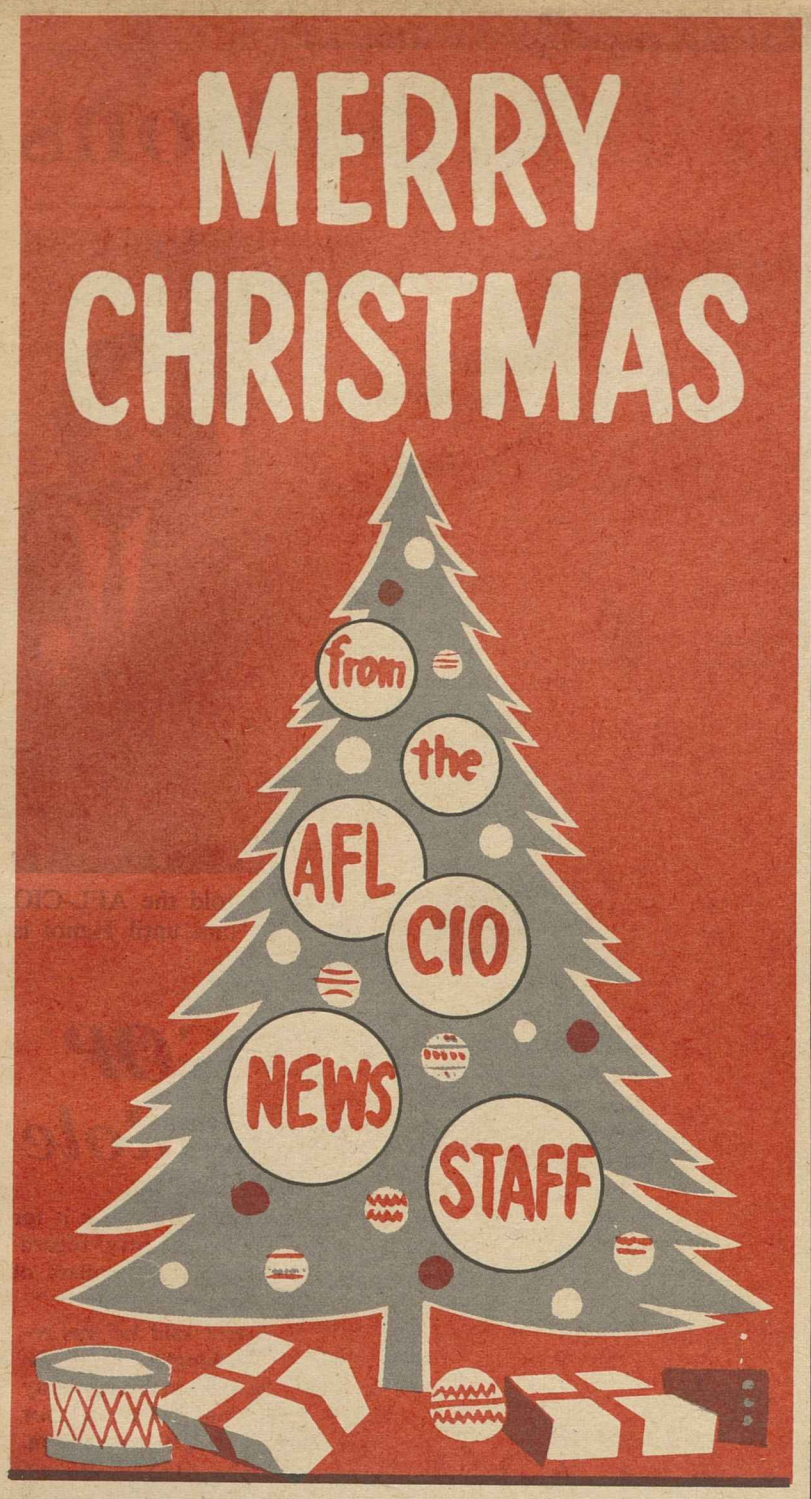
12-16-67

Ban Sought On Tax Lure Plant Piracy

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Organized labor called on the Administration and Congress for legislation to close a federal tax loophole permitting the issuance of state and local bonds to build plants for private businesses, many of them "runaways" from fair wages and conditions.

Plant enticement by industrial bond financing is possible, the AFL-CIO convention said, "by deliberately perverting the privilege granted all states and localities to issue bonds on which interest payments" are freed from federal taxes.

It declared "this federal subsidy was intended" to help governments provide schools and other public facilities. Instead, more than 40 states now sanction an industry-luring scheme which "saddles all taxpayers with the cost of an unjustifiable private subsidy." The convention urged legislation to "end the misuse of tax free bonds" to help an employer avoid building costs and even taxes.



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Coalition Grip Key To 90th Congress

Few Gains Posted in First Half

By David L. Perlman

The first session of the 90th Congress ground to a halt on its 340th day—with a meager record of accomplishments in terms of labor's goals.

There was meaningful progress in a few areas, and the nation's meat will be safer to eat and its air purer to breathe as a result.

But the gains were largely overshadowed by an ugly mood of retrenchment set by the Republican-led conservative coalition which took over control of the House.

In large part, labor's legislative battles in the first session were defensive—to keep the coalition from plowing under the achievements of the liberal 89th Congress.

Coalition's Effect

The success story of the House conservative coalition can be read in the tally compiled by Congressional Quarterly, a non-partisan, authoritative publication.

The voting alliance of Republicans and Southern Democrats against Northern Democrats won on 37 of 51 rollcalls, by far its biggest victory total since CQ began keeping tabs on the coalition 10 years ago.

The chief battleground was the President's budget, particularly those parts of it dealing with the hard core problems of slums and poverty.

As AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed it, "The conservatives chant 'economy' each time they vote to mutilate a program."

Most of the budget battles will be renewed in the second session, starting Jan. 15. Also on the agenda in the election-year session will be some of the tough, controversial issues that Congress bypassed this year.

(Continued on Page 8)

'Immediate Need Is Money':

Copper Strike Aid Spurred by Meany

Every segment of the AFL-CIO has been called upon by Federation Pres. George Meany to join in the fund-raising campaign to support the strikers in the nonferrous metals industry.

Meany's appeal for contributions to aid the 60,000 members of 26 unions, on strike since July 15, was made in a letter to all international unions, state and city central bodies and directly affiliated local unions.

Meanwhile, the Steelworkers, who represent the largest group of strikers, rejected as "completely unrealistic" a settlement offer from Phelps Dodge Corp. It was the first new proposal advanced by any of the struck mining and smelting companies in more than five months.

At the same time, USWA advanced a settlement offer of its own. The rejection and the union's proposal were submitted to federal mediators at Tucson, Ariz., who pressed a bargaining session between the company and the union.

Meany's letter said "the immediate need is for money to aid strikers and their families because "it is clear that the employers who provoked this strike believe they can starve workers into submission."

He noted that the AFL-CIO convention had pledged full support of the strike, the federation had made an initial contribution of $50,000 to the fund, and spontaneous pledges at the convention had brought the fund total to more than $550,000.

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne have been named as a special subcommittee of the Executive Council to conduct the drive for the Nonferrous Metals Strike Fund.

Meany termed the strike "a showdown fight—an open challenge to the ability of organized labor to persevere and win out over powerful, intransigent corporations."

"It is the obligation of the labor movement as a whole," he continued, "to insure that those who man the picket-lines, and their families are protected from economic catastrophe. This is an obligation we will meet."

Phelps-Dodge broke a stalemate in bargaining by offering its 4,200 striking workers in Arizona a settlement it claimed would provide wage and fringe benefit increases totaling 63.7 cents an hour over three years.

But a Steelworkers' spokesman said a study of the proposal revealed that the figure "was completely exaggerated as was the company's pre-strike proposal."

'Falls Short'

Orville Larson, USWA representative in Arizona, said, "We had hoped that after five months the company would have been more realistic. The offer falls far short of the pattern of settlements made in major companies this year."

USWA countered the Phelps-Dodge move by placing its own revised settlement proposal on the table. The offer was still under discussion in sessions with federal mediators as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Unions involved in the strike, besides the Steelworkers, are: Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Iron Workers, Laborers, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Machinists, Molders, Office Employes, Office & Professional Employes, Operating Engineers, Painters, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Railroad Trainmen, Railway Carmen, Conductors, Teamsters, Sheet Metal Workers and Switchmen.

Supreme Court Decision:

Strikers' Job Rights Upheld in Key Case

By Duane Emme

The U.S. Supreme Court has strengthened the reinstatement rights of economic strikers by reversing a lower court decision that denied them to workers at Fleetwood Trailer Co., Riverside, Calif.

The AFL-CIO in a "friend-of-the-court" brief, had urged the reversal, warning that the issue at stake was "plainly of the most substantial importance to the labor movement."

In another significant labor case, the court reversed a 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling denying vacation and holiday pay to employes of Magma Copper Co. who returned from military service.

The Fleetwood case grew out of a two-week Carpenters strike at the mobile home manufacturer in 1964.

Some workers got their jobs back when the strike ended, but others had job applications passed over during a period in which the firm hired new employes.

Six strikers, so aggrieved, appealed to the National Labor Relations Board. In 1965, the board ruled that Fleetwood had engaged in illegal discrimination and had interferred with its employes' right to strike.

The six employes had subsequently been rehired by the firm, but the NLRB said they must also be reimbursed in pay and given seniority rights for the period in which they were passed over.

Fleetwood appealed the board's ruling and in 1966 the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the board. In its appeal to the Supreme Court, the NLRB said the opinion would have a "devastating" impact on labor relations if left to stand.

Precedent Cited

The AFL-CIO pointed out that in a case involving Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. the Supreme Court had previously decided that an employer violates the law when he refuses reinstatement to economic strikers who apply for jobs that are available.

The federation maintained that an employer also violates the law "when it refuses to honor continuing applications for reinstatement as jobs open up and at the first available opportunity."

"Congress specifically provided

(Continued on Page 3)

Auto Workers Vote on GM Settlement

Ratification votes are under way on a new national contract covering 375,000 members of the Auto Workers at General Motors, the giant of the auto industry.

The settlement, reached after a final bargaining session lasting nearly 30 hours, parallels the economic pattern won earlier in contracts at Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. It was sent to the membership with approval of the union's GM council and its executive board.

Meanwhile, some 17,000 local issues and grievances at the UAW's 166 local GM bargaining units remained to be settled.

Negotiations were proceeding at the local level and the union said it would receive a report on the status of these talks on Jan. 9. At that time a special committee of

(Continued on Page 2)

Appeals Court Hits NLRB Timidity In Remedies for Employer Misdeeds

A federal appellate court chided the National Labor Relations Board for being too timid in fashioning remedies to overcome an employer's refusal to bargain in good faith.

In a landmark 2-1 decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia said the NLRB has the power to order an employer to grant a dues checkoff to the union representing his workers.

While such an action may be "a minor intrusion on freedom of contract," the court said, in some cases it may also be "the only way to guarantee the workers' right to bargain collectively."

In reaching this conclusion, the court said, it was taking into account the fact that the NLRB's remedial measures in unfair labor cases "have not proved adequate in coping with the recalcitrant employer determined to defeat the effective unionization of his plant by illegally opposing organizational and bargaining efforts every step of the way."

The case involved the Steelworkers and the H. K. Porter Co. at Danville, Va.

The union won a representation election in October 1961—and is still trying to negotiate a contract. Twice trial examiners found the company had failed to bargain in good faith, the labor board affirmed the findings and courts ordered enforcement.

It was a familiar pattern of delay and the appellate court in the spring of 1966 specifically noted that the evidence at the hearing before the trial examiner showed that the "real and only reason" the company refused the checkoff was to "frustrate

(Continued on Page 2)

PROTEST AGAINST Reader's Digest article which gave a false picture of the social security system as in dire financial condition was dramatized by members of the National Council of Senior Citizens who picketed the magazine's offices and editors in 11 cities. This group, from the Washington, D.C., Area Council, came by bus to the suburban home of the author of the article to express their indignation in person.

Senior Citizens Pickets Protest Digest Article

Thousands of elderly men and women marched in rain and snow to protest a Reader's Digest article on social security which has been denounced as a "misleading" collection of half-truths by government and congressional experts.

The 11-city demonstration, including a march by 1,500 elderly men and women in front of the magazine's New York Office, was sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizen. The protesters called for an opportunity to refute in print the article, "How Secure Is Your Social Security," which appeared in the October Digest.

It was advertised at the time with an illustration of a torn—and, by implication, useless—social security card.

John W. Edelman, president of the 2 million-member senior citizens' council, said his organization does not object to the magazine publishing its opinions. "But we strongly object to the Reader's Digest policy of refusing to correct errors and misstatements."

Among the social security authorities who have denounced the article as misleading are Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee.

Union Wins First Vote in Nursing Home

Wheaton, Md. — Employes of the University Nursing Home here set a precedent when they voted 35-9 to be represented by the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The election was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board —the first since the NLRB's decision last month to assert jurisdiction over large private hospitals and nursing homes.

The unit set up at the Wheaton home, in a suburb of Washington, D.C., is made up of custodial and dietary employes. AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf hailed the vote as "a major victory for employes in an industry that has been characterized by its notoriously low pay and degrading working conditions."

Appeals Court Raps NLRB for Timidity

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement with the union."

The record showed the company admitted it would not be inconvenienced by a checkoff and that it does in fact check off union dues at some of its other plants.

The issue, the court noted, was a particularly important one at the Danville operation where employes were scattered over a wide area and "collection of dues without a checkoff would have presented the union with a substantial problem of communication and transportation."

Company 'Alternative'

After the 1966 ruling, the company finally presented an "alternative" to the union's checkoff proposal. It said it was willing to discuss the possibility of making available to the union a table in its payroll office.

The Steelworkers contended this did not comply with the court order on good faith bargaining. The NLRB said it did, and the union asked the appellate court to clarify its order.

In doing so, the court made a distinction between bargaining to an impasse in good faith—which meets the requirement of the law—and the need to remedy a pattern of illegal union-busting efforts.

It said the NLRB has authority to order a company which has "repeatedly flouted" the law "to make meaningful and reasonable counteroffers, or indeed even to make a concession," where this "would be the only way for the company to purge the stain of bad faith."

It said the NLRB could have ordered the company to grant a checkoff, either with or without a return concession by the union on another issue.

The checkoff, the court majority said, may be "of life or death import to the fledgling union, while it is of no consequence whatever to the employer."

Chiding the NLRB for its timidity, the court added: "If the board can do no more than repeatedly order the company to bargain in good faith, the workers' rights to bargain collectively may be nullified. The board is empowered to see that this does not happen."

Air Line Unions Reach Aid Pact

Chicago—The Air Line Employes have entered into a cooperative program with the Canadian Air Line Employes in which the two unions will assist each other in organizing, bargaining and improving services for their respective members.

ALEA Pres. Victor Herbert said here that the new joint venture results from meetings between officers of the two organizations over the past year.

In addition to pooling information on organizing and bargaining, ALEA and CALEA will aid each other in the areas of research, public relations and development of special policies, Herbert said.

At ILO Parley:

White Collar Union Rights Reasserted

Geneva—The right of white collar workers to join unions and bargain collectively was strongly affirmed by a 24-nation conference of the Intl. Labor Organization.

The respect of these basic rights is "fundamental to good labor-management relations," the ILO committee on salaried employes and professional workers said.

In their conclusions on the retail sales and other distributive trades, the 144 labor, government and employer delegates stressed the importance in this field of the ILO-sponsored international pact on collective bargaining.

The pact, it was recalled, established the rule that workers must be adequately protected against "acts of anti-union discrimination."

Such discrimination is defined to include the denial of a job to a worker unless he renounces union membership and the dismissal or other penalty against a worker for union activities.

The affirmation of the rights of white collar workers was warmly praised by the U.S. labor delegation headed by J. Oscar Bloodworth, vice president and regional director of the Office & Professional Employes.

This action and the measures the committee recommended for easing the impact of automation on the white collar worker "showed that some areas of the world are more progressive than the U.S." Bloodworth commented.

Dignity Stressed

Wendell Young III, secretary-treasurer of Retail Clerks Local 5933, Philadelphia, said that "all the conculusions reflected the emphasis placed on the dignity of man throughout the session."

The two American worker delegates said it was a deep disappointment when an American employer, Webb Neely of Sears, Roebuck & Co., refused to join in the committee's endorsement of the conclusions on union-management relations.

One of the worker-inspired resolutions adopted by the committee called on the ILO to study the impact of the growing use of recorded music and entertainment on the lives of musicians and other performers.

David Winstein of the American Federation of Musicians, had called the committee's attention to the need for an international study.

Speaking as a technical adviser to the American worker delegation. Winstein stressed the danger for the future of music in the dwindling employment opportunities for musicians because of the growing use of "canned" performances.

The workers won satisfaction on their demand for more frequent meetings of the committee with the adoption of a resolution asking the ILO, a United Nations agency, to schedule them at intervals not more than three years.

Bloodworth, who served as vice chairman of the workers' group, said the decision marked a recognition of the growing proportion of white collar workers in the overall labor force everywhere.

Recalling that the last session was in 1969, Bloodworth stressed that more frequent meetings would "help the committee to keep abreast with the rapid changes being wrought by automation."

In connection with the need to help workers adapt to changing conditions, the committee said that "organized training should be available to all non-manual workers." Special attention should be paid to methods "combining practical training on the job with related theoretical instruction," it recommended.

Auto Workers Vote on GM Contract, Press Bargaining on Local Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

the board will determine any need for strike deadlines, the union said.

At the same time, UAW continued bargaining for a national settlement at American Motors Corp. and agreements at the Canadian subsidiaries of GM, Chrysler and Ford. Some local contracts remained to be resolved at Chrysler.

The union was still on strike at eight plants of Deere & Co., struck Nov. 17 when management refused to match the pattern won by UAW at Caterpillar Tractor Co. Contracts with other farm equipment makers also remain unsettled.

A UAW local representing 5,500 workers was in its sixth week of a strike against 5 tool and die shops, represented by the Detroit Tooling Association.

The national settlement at GM was reached without the union setting a strike deadline. Instead, it had set a Dec. 14 "target date" for the conclusion of a national agreement, and the accord was reached a day later.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, head of the union's GM negotiating committee, called the agreement, like those at Ford and Chrysler, "non-inflationary" since "it represents the equity of GM workers as measured against the profitability and rapidly rising productivity of General Motors."

A major new feature of the contract authorizes company-paid union representatives to do union work full time with the number of such representatives to be determined by the number of workers in the plant.

In plants with over 500 workers, GM will provide "work centers" where the in-plant representatives can work on the union's business. Centers will be furnished and located near the work area of the represented workers.

The agreement provides first-year wage increases of 20 cents an hour for production workers and 30 cents extra for the skilled trades, both retroactive to Oct. 16, with additional 3 percent increases in each of the next two years.

As in the Ford and Chrysler pacts, there is a cost-of-living escalator clause, a guaranteed income plan, higher pension benefits, strengthened grievance procedures, additional relief time and stronger safeguards against subcontracting. Additional paid holidays are provided and health care benefits are improved.

The contract also establishes a joint union-management committee to deal with disputes involving the impact of automation.

華埠車衣工業事實報導

LEAFLETS like this, telling what a union can do for workers, are part of a Ladies' Garment Workers campaign to organize some 2,000 women who toil in about 100 non-union garment shops in San Francisco's Chinatown. "It's a war against sub-standard wages and working conditions," an ILGWU official said.

Trail-Blazing Agreement:

Atomic Safety Pact Ends Hanford Strike

Richland, Wash.—A 100-day strike by the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council ended with ratification of a trail-blazing agreement on radiation safety.

It is the first collective bargaining agreement with an Atomic Energy Commission contractor that spells out a standard of radiation exposure more stringent than the maximum allowed by the AEC.

The strike began as a spontaneous walkout by more than 200 workers at a recently opened nuclear reactor operated by Douglas United Nuclear, Inc., under contract from the Atomic Energy Commission.

The general rule at the Hanford operation, although never incorporated into a written contract, was that employes would not be exposed to more than 300 millirems of radiation a week.

Management had ordered eight workers who had already reached the exposure limit to work at a job which would subject them to additional radiation. When they refused, they were sent home, in effect suspended without pay.

The other workers at the reactor walked out in protest and the Metal Trades Council formally voted to strike.

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. contended that the strike was prolonged by the unwillingness of the Atomic Energy Commission to allow a greater margin of radiation safety to be written into a contract than its own regulations provided.

An added complication in the dispute was a disagreement as to whether the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council's contract covering other Douglas United Nuclear employes extended to the new reactor. The 10 affiliated unions contended that it didn't and they had been seeking to negotiate a separate agreement.

Management claimed it did, and at the AEC's direction filed a multi-million dollar damage suit against the union council, charging violation of a contract no-strike clause.

Under the settlement agreement, the claim for damages was dropped and the company will only seek a court determination as to whether the existing contract covers both the old and new operations.

The radiation safety standards, applicable to all employes of the contractor, commits the company to plan its work so that no employe will be subjected to more than 300 millirems of gamma radiation a week, or more than 3 rems annually—as compared with 5 rems permitted under AEC standards.

Deviations are permitted in exceptional circumstances, after consultation with the union and subject to regular grievance procedure.

The agreement was overwhelmingly ratified and the strikers have returned to work.

Miami Labor Dedicates New Housing

Miami — Groundbreaking ceremonies—and a gala banquet to celebrate the occasion—were held for Unity Hall, a non-profit housing enterprise sponsored by the Dade County AFL-CIO and Local 349 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The 10-acre development, on the banks of the Miami River about five minutes from the downtown area, will have 346 apartments in seven garden-type buildings.

The project will provide housing for low and middle income families and retirees.

Groundbreaking was held during the AFL-CIO convention and some 1,200 persons attended the banquet, which was addressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.). Four of the area's mayors, all union members themselves, presented Meany with symbolic keys to their cities. E. T. Stephenson, president of the Dade County AFL-CIO, presided at the dinner.

Completion of the project is expected by next December and applications will be accepted after Mar. 1, 1968.

After construction of the apartments, a recreation hall is planned with facilities for crafts and hobbies.

Svenson Joins Staff Of Textile Labor

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has announced the appointment of Charles Svenson as managing editor of Textile Labor. Svenson has been a labor editor for 17 years, most recently on the staff of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Give Him a Lift!

SEAFARER'S STORY is the basis for a new movie, "Cool Hand Luke." It was filmed from a novel written by former SIU member Don Pearce about his own two years at hard labor on a Florida chain gang. During filming, Pearce (left) confers with actors including star Paul Newman (right).

Supreme Court Backs Strikers' Job Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

that strikers do not lose their status as employes unless they forfeit it," the AFL-CIO brief declared, adding that the law also has "a firm, clear" guarantee against an employer destroying that status.

Writing for the court in its 8-to-0 decision, Justice Abe Fortas agreed. He stressed that the status of a striker as an employe continues until he has obtained other regular and substantially equivalent employment.

"This basic right to jobs," he added, "cannot depend upon job availability as of the moment when the (reinstatement) applications are filed."

Other Views

Justices John M. Harlan and Potter Stewart concurred but only on grounds that the firm erred in claiming that the workers jobs had been permanently abolished "for business reasons" and thus it rehired the strikers as "new employes."

In the Magma case, a 5-to-3 court majority ruled without comment that the firm had violated the Universal Military Training & Service Act in denying returning veterans vacation and holiday benefits covered by a union contract.

The workers had fulfilled all the requirements for vacation and holidays in the pact with the former Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers except those concerning their "availability" prior to receiving benefits.

In effect, the Supreme Court's decision means that reinstated veterans do not have to fulfill such requirements to be eligible for the benefits where military service alone prevents them from doing so.

Justices William O. Douglas, Harlan and Stewart dissented, claiming that the lower court had properly decided that the employes should have been considered on leave of absence and not qualified for the benefits.

Broad Effects

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz hailed the Supreme Court's decision, pointing out that it "will have far-reaching effects on the entire range of benefits" under the act.

He said the ruling upholds the Labor Dept.'s position "that a man's time in military service is looked upon, when he returns to his employment, as if the employment had continued without interruption for such service."

Meanwhile, in other actions, the court:

● Affirmed a ruling by a special three judge federal court requiring New York State to reapportion its congressional districts by March 1, in time for the 1968 elections.

● Threw out a rape conviction and death sentence of a Georgia Negro because the jury was selected from names obtained from tax rolls that were kept on a racially segregated basis.

● Cracked down on police eavesdropping in a 7-to-1 decision reversing the gambling conviction of a California man because federal agents used a microphone to listen in on his conversations from a public phone booth.

The court ruled that the Constitution forbids electronic eavesdropping by police and federal agents unless a judicial warrant is obtained from a federal magistrate.

Rail Pension Raise Backed By Both Sides

Railroad unions have won a promise from the nation's railroads to support legislation in Congress for a substantial increase in railroad retirement and jobless benefits.

The announcement of agreement was made by Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association and C. L. Dennis, chairman of RLEA's railroad retirement committee.

They said the agreed-upon measure would increase retirement benefits by about $122 million a year and jobless-sick pay benefits by $21 million annually.

The improvements, if approved by Congress," will mean more money in the pockets of 1.5 million railroad people—those now retired, future retirees and those who become unemployed or sick," Leighty and Dennis observed.

The bill would increase railroad retirement benefits to levels about 10 percent higher than comparable benefits under the social security legislation recently passed by Congress.

Railroad retirement benefits are higher than those paid under social security, but the tax paid by rail workers also is higher. In both cases, the employer pays an amount equal to that paid by the worker.

The railroad bill would boost unemployment-sick pay benefits from the current $10.20 a day to $12.70, the RLEA announced.

Since the railroads have agreed to support the legislation, Leighty and Dennis voiced hope Congress would act on it early in January. Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee which handles rail retirement measures, pledged "every effort to expedite this legislation."

Apprentice Guidance Brought to 3 New Areas

Building trades unions, the Labor Dept. and civil rights organizations have established cooperative programs in three more areas to give minority group youngsters a helping hand towards apprenticeship.

Goals are to provide additional training and guidance for young men who meet the basic educational requirements for apprenticeship, so that they will have a better chance of qualifying for openings as they become available.

The programs, helping Latin-Americans and Indians as well as Negroes, are financed by the Labor Dept. The projects normally have co-directors, one from the area Building & Construction Trades Council, the other from either the Urban League or the NAACP.

New programs involve:

● The North Colorado Building Trades Council and the Denver Urban League, with Leonard Allen of the building trades and Herbert Jones of the Urban League as co-directors.

● **The Northeastern Oklahoma Building & Construction Trades Councils and the Urban League, with project directors still to be named. Previously announced was a 55-county apprenticeship project sponsored by the Southwestern Oklahoma BCT Council, in cooperation with the NAACP.**

● The Dayton Building & Construction Trades Council, the Urban League and the Associated General Contractors, all working together on the apprenticeship opportunity program.

All of the programs were negotiated by local building trades councils with aid from Robert McGlotten, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, and national and regional officials of the Labor Dept. and the major civil rights groups.

Toys, Turkeys Help To Brighten Yule

Chicago, Ill. — Organized labor across the country is pitching in to make sure that the nonferrous metals strikers and their families receive some of the good things that go with Christmas.

Besides contributing to the special AFL-CIO fund to aid the strikers, unions in many locations are providing toys and refreshments for Christmas parties for the strikers' children. In Salt Lake City, the affair is being sponsored by the Utah State AFL-CIO.

And in Butte, Mont., the families of 1,000 strikers will receive turkeys for the holiday dinner, with the best wishes of the Meat Cutters.

Los Angeles Labor Helps Delano Families

Los Angeles — Union members in Los Angeles sent some $10,000 in food, toys and clothing to the Christmas party of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in Delano, the County AFL-CIO reported.

Unions throughout the state also joined in shipments of needed food and clothing.

A Greater Share

WE REDEDICATE ourselves to preserve and extend the right of working men and women to organize and freely negotiate agreements with their employers, concerning the conditions of employment. We will continue to utilize the institution of collective bargaining to develop solutions to the great problems of technological change, although we recognize that collective bargaining, alone, cannot fully resolve these nationwide social problems.

We will work for the continued extension of collective bargaining to all wage and salary workers.

We will continue to press for wage and salary increases to offset rising living costs and to advance buying power. We reiterate our conviction that wage and salary earners deserve to share equitably in the rising productive potential of the nation and to achieve a greater share in the distribution of income. The nation's rapidly rising output per manhour and business profitability make such improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits possible within the context of a relatively stable price level.

We will continue our drive to achieve a reduction of working hours, through collective bargaining, as well as through legislation. We will continue to seek improved vacations, holidays, and other increases in paid leisure time.

We will seek to advance the security and well-being of workers, through improved health and welfare plans, better pensions, new programs for guaranteeing employment, training and transfer programs, and more adequate supplemental unemployment benefits.

We have consistently opposed and we will continue to oppose the wage guideline of the President's Council of Economic Advisers as an unfair and unworkable imposition of government interference with collective bargaining. Wages and salaries are not the only cost to business. There are a multitude of other factors. But wages and salaries are the sole source of income for most Americans. In addition, there are built-in restraints in the determination of wages, such as employer resistance, that are not present in other economic factors. Rigid application of a single-factor guideline, that adversely affects the incomes of the vast majority of American families while profiits, dividends and other incomes have free scope, is as unfair as it is unworkable.

However, if the President determines that there is a national emergency that warrants extraordinary stabilization measures—with even-handed restraints on all costs, prices, profits, dividends, corporate executive compensation (salaries, bonuses and stock options), as well as employes' wages and salaries—he will have the support of the AFL-CIO. But rigid application of a single "magic number," based on one economic factor alone, cannot be a workable or fair means of wage determination in a country of continental size, with thousands of different markets, industries and occupations.

We are prepared to sacrifice—as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else—so long as there is equality of sacrifice. But we will never sacrifice nor compromise our right as free Americans to bargain collectively with our employers on the conditions that affect our livelihood.

—Excerpted from the resolution on collective bargaining adopted by the seventh AFL-CIO convention.

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The Hand on the Plow

Civil Rights Resolution:

Jobs, Training Are Basic Needs In Drive for Equal Opportunity

The following is excerpted from the resolution on civil rights adopted by the seventh constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO.

GOOD JOBS are foundation stones in the edifice of equal opportunity. Great strides have been made in changing the employment practices in many industries in all parts of the country.

The establishment of a national Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has helped to accelerate this process. Although there is still a significant amount of overt discrimination in the employment field, other factors are part of the reasons why tens of thousands of minority group workers, young and old, still suffer unemployment and under-employment.

In the present labor market, changing rapidly under the impact of the technological revolution, achievement of non-discrimination is not the sole goal. Essential strands in the fabric of equal opportunity include information about jobs, training and education to qualify for jobs, and transportation to the employment site.

The question of minority group participation in skilled trades apprenticeship is an example. Although the number of apprenticeship openings is too small to have a major impact on the national rate of minority group youth unemployment, it is an important area.

Prof. F. Ray Marshall and Vernon M. Briggs in a study prepared for the Dept. of Labor entitled "Negro Participation in Apprenticeship Programs" concluded: "Although national discrimination continues to be an important problem, we are convinced that its relative importance has declined in recent years and that measures to recruit, train and counsel qualified apprentices currently are much more important."

The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept., with the cooperation of the Dept. of Labor, Building & Construction Trades Dept. and building trades councils throughout the country, have concentrated their efforts in working with the Joint Apprenticeship Committee (Workers Defense League—A. Philip Randolph Education Foundation), the Urban League's Labor Education Advancement Program (LEAP) the Trade Union Leadership Council, the Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) and other groups. All of these have developed programs for recruiting, tutoring and counseling apprentices who qualify in meeting existing standards for apprenticeship programs. The U.S. Labor Dept. has already made grants to programs of these kinds in 16 cities. The AFL-CIO endorses this program and recommends that it be studied and emulated in other cities.

Special manpower and education programs can serve similarly on a wider range of jobs in a much larger segment of the labor force.

While the efforts of government and government-sponsored programs in the area of non-discrimination and affirmative action programs should be vigorous in their implementation, they should also be intelligent. Employment opportunities for minority groups must be intensified without tearing the fabric of union security for all workers. Simplistic racial quota approaches are not an answer to "fair and full employment."

ALL NATIONAL OFFICERS assigned by their international unions to the area of equal opportunity are again urged to give prompt attention to the processing of complaints with government agencies and to call upon the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. for aid and assistance and to cooperate with sound affirmative programs.

All government agencies involved are also asked in turn to intensify their efforts to resolve these problems as far as possible in the process of conciliation. The sanctions of the law have to be used where all conciliation fails.

We reiterate our call upon those affiliates with the few segregated locals that remain in existence to continue work on merging such separate locals and to adopt contractual clauses that will eliminate barriers to equal opportunity in promotion for all workers.

We also reiterate our call on all affiliates to develop and accelerate programs to eliminate discriminatory practices within their industries and unions, utilizing and strengthening established machinery of collective bargaining by:

1.—Negotiating non-discrimination clauses in all collective bargaining contracts and utilizing these clauses in all stages of the collective bargaining procedure;

2.—Sensitizing the collective bargaining machinery to the problems of eliminating discrimination and providing equal employment; and

3.—Cooperating in sound affirmative action programs in the areas of retraining information and recruiting which will expand opportunities for those previously deprived.

Rusk Stresses 'Heart of the Matter':

Viet Nam Aggression Today Recalls Parallels from the '30s

The following is excerpted from an address by Sec. of State Dean Rusk to the 7th Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO.

ONE CAN SPIN gossamer threads day and night to conceal the verities, the utter realities, but when great nations are talking about issues which determine the life and death of nations, we better brush those gossamer threads aside and look at the heart of the matter.

The heart of the matter is that South Viet Nam is being subjected to an armed attack from North Viet Nam for the purpose of imposing upon the people of South Viet Nam a political decision by force.

And we need not argue whether this is civil war. There is an element of civil war in South Viet Nam to the extent that there are authentic southerners that have been dissidents there and have been trying to change the regime by force. But what is our business is the attack from the North, with more than 20 regiments of their regular forces operating in South Viet Nam, and with the continued movement of men and arms from the North into the South for that purpose.

Now that is aggression, that is the precise situation which was contemplated by the SEATO Treaty when the SEATO Treaty was formed in 1954 and 1955. That is a matter which is of direct concern to the security of the United States.

There is an armed attack on South Viet Nam. We have determined that among the steps that we must take to meet the common danger is to meet that armed attack by force until that armed attack is no longer there.

We have offered to put a schedule of withdrawal of American forces on the table if they would put on the table a schedule of withdrawal of their forces from South Viet Nam. It has been brutally rejected.

Our war aim is peace in Southeast Asia. It is not to obtain a surrender by North Viet Nam of anything that belongs to North Viet Nam; it is not to impose an American colonialism upon the people of South Viet Nam.

It is not easy to act both with firmness and restraint. One can understand, after all that has happened since 1945, that our own people should feel a sense of outrage that it should once again be necessary to have our young men lay their lives on the line in order that a course of aggression not gather its momentum. But that combination of firmness and restraint is still required, the same combination we used in the face of the Greek guerrillas 20 years ago, the Berlin blockade, Korea, the Cuban missile crisis, and these other great crises of the postwar period.

Firmness because we know that a course of aggression which develops momentum by one success after another leads to a great catastrophe. Restraint because we know that there is no point in driving the human race into that catastrophe if an honorable alternative can be found.

I would hope that the members of this great organization would help our people remember some of the things we are in danger of forgetting.

For example, when I see efforts being made by dissident groups not merely to express their dissidence under the normal processes of free speech, but to deprive other people of the public platform, it is rude of me to remember that when I was a student in Germany I saw the original storm troopers take the platforms away from the democratic forces including from the free trade unions of Germany, and that some of us think that that must never happen again, and must never happen here?

Can we help to remember that generation of young people represented heavily in this audience who were told in that earlier decade, "Manchuria is too far away. Ethiopia is none of our business. Give Hitler another bite and maybe he will be satisfied. Don't believe Mein Kampf. He doesn't really believe what he says."

It is rude for us to be skeptical when those same ideas are put forward as new ideas of the '60's when we know they were the ideas that led us all into the catastrophe of World War II? And can we remember that when the tens of millions came out of uniform after World War II, we did so with hope and with a certain gladness in our hearts because we saw there in Article I of the United Nations charter a solemn agreement as to what is required to organize peace:

"The suppression of acts of aggression and breaches of the peace, the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, basic support for the essential human rights, cooperation across national frontiers in the great humanitarian interests of all mankind.

We better hang onto those lessons that are in Article I of the United Nations Charter not just because a frightful price was paid for them, literally tens of millions of lives, but because we shall not have the chance to draw the lessons from World War III. There won't be enough left.

SO PERHAPS we can all agree, young and old, the true liberals and those who call themselves liberals, the true liberals being those who remember that the word liberal has something to do with freedom, that all of us could agree that the central question for mankind is organizing that reliable peace.

And then let us have your differences about how you set about doing it. I would suspect that in that debate there is a great burden of proof that falls upon those who think you can get to peace by letting one treaty after another go down the drain, and one small country after another gobbled up by some stronger neighbor. At least there is a burden of proof on those who have any such notion in view of the experience of the last four decades.

Employers Make Adjustments:

Workers Show Steady Gains In Vacation and Holidays

PAID VACATIONS and holidays are steadily improving for U.S. workers, but they still lag behind those of workers in other industrialized nations, an AFL-CIO economist reported in a network radio interview.

Rudolph Oswald, of the AFL-CIO's Department of Research, said that the United States is "unique in not providing paid vacations and paid holidays by law," as most other countries do. He said that unions in many countries have also negotiated time off beyond that prescribed by statute. Oswald was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview aired Tuesday at 7:35 p.m. EST on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The labor economist said that "nearly half of the union contracts" renegotiated in the United States today improve vacations and holidays. He said that 20 years ago, two-week vacations were the maximum in union contracts. Many now provide four weeks or more for long-service employes, and shorter-service employes get longer vacations at an earlier time. Workers have been gaining an average of about one week of vacation every ten years, he said.

"Most employers have been able to adjust to the longer periods workers have away from their jobs, so there is no disruption of the work force," Oswald said. He noted that some industries close down during slack periods and all workers take their vacations then.

Oswald said that increased leisure time has not only boosted worker-productivity, but has helped build and expand travel and recreation industries, and those that manufacture for them.

HE POINTED OUT that today's schools give children "many more opportunities for expression in fields other than work" and new generations will have "plenty of opportunity to use their leisure time to expand their personalities and their total lives."

Reporters questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO produced program, were Alan Adams of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE FESTERING injustices that prevails today is that some of the most notorious anti-union companies in the United States, repeatedly found guilty of unfair labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board, are still getting fat government contracts.

An obvious example of what is going on is that of the powerful J. P. Stevens chain of textile manufacturing plants which has been found guilty of anti-union practices in no less than four cases, has been fighting adverse decision by the NLRB in and out of court and has now reached the end of the line with the refusal of the U.S. Supreme Court even to hear its appeal against a lower court decision against it.

As the AFL-CIO convention statement on the situation summed it up, the Stevens chain has been found guilty of illegal threats, coercion and discharge of its employes who want a union, yet is getting millions of dollars worth of government contracts.

Nor is Stevens the only offender.

● Since 1950 the Rutter-Rex manufacturing company of New Orleans has continuously been found guilty of using unfair labor tactics in fighting organization by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. For more than 10 years the union has been trying vainly to get back pay for illegally discharged workers. Yet, the company goes on merrily getting government contracts.

● The M & B Headwear company of Richmond, Va., is the largest military hat maker in the country with 95 percent of its business coming from the U.S. government. For the past four years its workers have wanted to join the United Hatters. They actually won an election, but they can't get a contract. A 22-month strike failed to produce one. The NLRB found the company guilty of illegal labor practices. Yet this company, too, has been rewarded with profitable government contracts.

● For the past seven years, the Machinists have been trying to win decent union working conditions from the United Aircraft Corp. Four years ago the NLRB issued a complaint charging the corporation with illegally provoking a strike and with illegally refusing to reinstate fired workers. This year, again, the NLRB issued complaints against United Aircraft for violations of the law. Yet here, too, substantial military contracts have gone to the company.

Invariably, government procurement agencies declare that they can't get involved in labor disputes. Yet the brutal fact is that by their very act in granting such companies military or other types of contracts they are involved—up to their ears.

By the very terms of the Wagner Act—and specifically repeated in Taft-Hartley—it is the national policy of the United States to encourage the organization of workers and free collective bargaining. By giving contracts to companies which are notorious for thwarting this national purpose, government procurement officers are aiding the thwarting of that purpose.

THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE to the government alibi that it cannot take sides in a labor dispute. Irrespective of union organization, can the government, in all conscience, shut its eyes to the conditions under which contracts are being carried out?

Only recent accounts of what has been happening in Selma, Ala., have thrown a sharp light on sweatshop, speed-up and humiliating labor relations conditions at the local plant of Laura Industries where the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers has sought recognition.

Workers complained bitterly of a speed-up that has driven them to tears, of being treated "like animals," of getting no holidays and being stood on platforms and publicly humiliated and fired if they took a day off.

Laura management, the workers said, constantly raised the cry that it would lose its government contracts if production were not kept up to a higher and higher level. It apparently had no fears that it would lose its contracts if it opposed organization of its workers and subjected them to 1890 working conditions.

PAID VACATIONS and holidays of U.S. workers lag behind those in other industrial nations, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, told Harry Conn., left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public service program is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

More Price Hikes Due in '68 —Not All of Them Necessary

By Sidney Margolius

FOR 1968 you can expect higher living costs again. A year ago this column forecast for 1967 a hike of 2 to 3 percent. Costs went up exactly 2.6 percent. Over the past two years, the prices you pay have gone up about 6.5 per cent on the average.

This has caused the average working family to run hard just to stand still. Despite pay increases, by late fall a worker with three dependents actually had lost 14 cents in purchasing power from a year ago.

This coming year the indications are that you face an even sharper rise in living costs — close to 3 percent.

Frankly, many of the recent price increases are not necessary at all and are due to businessmen taking advantage of the war and "tight money" situation.

The problem your family must deal with is that the sharpest increases currently are in the most basic necessities; food, housing, medical care, transportation and clothing. These increases hit the younger families hardest, especially those looking for houses.

You still have to fight these price rises to protect your family's living standard and there are some ways left to do it.

One way is to time your buying to take advantage of seasonal price fluctuations. Another is to compare values closely, especially in buying food, and to avoid the costlier TV-advertised processed foods, soaps and toiletries. The manufacturers and retailers like to say that consumers vote with their dollars. So study the candidates in the stores and vote for the best buys. Every time you save a buck you help your own family and everybody else.

Another important policy for 1968 is to avoid any borrowing or installment buying that is not truly essential. Lending money will be even tighter this year, and interest rates and finance charges higher.

This January itself will provide some unusual buying opportunities. Not only is this a big month for sales anyway, but this year merchants and manufacturers are stuck with unsold Christmas goods.

Now, with farm prices expected to rise this year, the prices you pay at the supermarket will jump sharply. Your relatively better values this year will be poultry and eggs, although eggs will not be quite the standout bargain they have been in recent months.

Pork too is relatively good value this winter but prices will increase later in the year. In general, meat will cost you more in 1968.

Clothing prices recently made their largest jump in the past 17 years. Retailers have taken noticeable advantage of the delayed price increases on clothes, and have marked up their tags almost 5 percent over the past year, twice the actual increase at wholesale, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

Shoe prices have become the toughest problem. On top of last year's general price increase of 5 percent, you can expect to pay another increase of about 4 percent this year.

OUR ADVICE: Shop the January shoe sales for immediate needs; also the January and February coat, suit, shirt and other clearances. Don't wait until March to buy shoes and other clothing items you will need soon. Prices will be higher.

One bright spot is the lower prices and improvements in durable-press shirts, blouses, slacks and dresses made of polyester-cotton blends. More of these garments now are improved by the addition of soil-release finishes which help solve the tendency of polyester to retain soil.

If you have been hoping to buy a house in 1968 you will pay doubly extra. Prices of houses have reached historic peaks, with the average now costing close to $20,000. Resale prices of existing homes jumped sharply this year, now averaging $19,538 compared to $18,265 a year ago, the National Association of Real Estate Boards reports.

On top of that, mortgage interest rates are going up again.

If you must buy a house this year, you may do better buying it in the winter before the spring rush starts. Price tags on houses sometimes are $1,000 less in midwinter than in spring and early summer.

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SANTA CLAUS may be helping the unloading at an air base near Saigon, but the 600,000 gift bags for American servicemen come from the American Red Cross—and volunteers throughout the United States who helped fill them. With best wishes from a grateful nation.

Vaccine Miracle:

Shots Can Ward Off Dangerous Diseases

THE SEASONAL Public Health Service announcements urging flu vaccination for adults and children in certain vulnerable groups are a reminder of the miracle of immunization. But there are other dangerous diseases, too, against which continued protection is possible—if children are properly immunized and if they and adults get the periodic booster shots that are recommended.

A brief story of how the human body resists infection and an outline of the immunizations currently available are provided in Immunization For All, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet by Jules Saltman. It is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

The human body has a number of defenses against disease. "An unbroken skin is one," Saltman explains. "White blood cells and other elements that can engulf and destroy invaders are another. A third are the harmless bacteria and viruses . . . that interfere with harmful ones. . . . But all this natural resistance may be of no avail when it has been weakened by illness or when invading germs are too virulent or too numerous for it."

It is then that specific immunity must take over—sometimes from the disease itself, against which the body then builds up antibodies that protect against a later onslaught of the same disease; or, more safely, immunity can be achieved from a vaccine.

SALTMAN GIVES major attention to seven of the infectious diseases than can now be prevented by immunization: smallpox, tetanus, polio, measles, influenza, whooping cough, diphtheria. He also reports on protection against typhoid, tuberculosis, and mumps and German measles, and on the search for other vaccines—partcularly against respiratory diseases and hepatitis. A two-page chart on immunizations tells when to begin, the dosage given, the booster schedule for both young people and adults.

Additional immunizations are necessary for foreign travel. "Yellow fever and cholera," Saltman writes, "disappeared from the United States many years ago, smallpox more recently. But in several areas of the world these diseases still exist and can cause severe epidemics if introduced elsewhere." Jet travel increases the danger, for it is now possible for someone without outward symptoms to arrive in a country "while incubating a disease contracted in another part of the world."

To protect ourselves and others, the immunizations recommended for various areas of the world are extremely vital. From the point of view of travel, Saltman covers smallpox, yellow fever, cholera; also, among others, typhus, plague, malaria. He concludes with information about where to get immunizations and a plea for everyone to keep good, up-to-date records of his immunization.

Immunization For All is the latest in the Public Affairs Pamphlet series, now in its 32nd year. The series includes many other titles covering health and science, family relation, social and economic problems, intergroup relations.

Soup to Nonsense:

Packing for a Trip Boils Down To What You Shouldn't Pack

By Jane Goodsell

A COMPLEX MYTHOLOGY has grown up around the art of packing for a trip, and part of the myth is that packing is an art. In truth, packing is no more esoteric than washing dishes. It is simply a matter of stuffing as much of what you'll need as you can get into as much luggage as you can take. Well, maybe it isn't quite that simple, but it isn't nearly as complicated as most travel experts would have you think.

I have been giving this subject some thought lately because I am about to take my second trip to Europe. While I can't pretend that my one trip qualifies me as an authority, I have learned a thing or two which may benefit other travelers:

There is nothing in the customs regulations which requires all lady travelers to uniform themselves in knit suits and stout walking shoes. Some females aren't comfortable in shoes that are all that comfortable.

A travel wardrobe is not so different from a stay-at-home wardrobe that you must outfit yourself from scratch, as though you were buying a layette for a new baby. On the contrary, there's a lot to be said for taking old clothes because (a) knowing their faults beforehand, you can be more philosophic about skirts that hike up and blouses that won't stay tucked in; and (b) after a nine-hour plane trip, anything looks like you bought it at a rummage sale.

One wash-and-wear outfit probably makes sense in case all your clothes get dirty all at once, which can happen if your makeup leaks all over your suitcase (next time put it in a leakproof cosmetic bag) but an entire wardrobe of drip-dries is pure folly. For one thing, if you can wash it yourself, you'll feel compelled to do so.

SATIN CASES for hosiery and lingerie, and leather kits containing six wee clothespins and a portable clothesline (or ten spools of thread and a jeweled thimble) make lovely and thoughtful gifts to give to travelers, who should leave them safely at home, wrapped in tissue paper. At some future date, they will make lovely and thoughtful going-away presents to give to other travelers.

If you don't use it at home, don't take it with you. This ought to go without saying, but it doesn't because many travelers tend to expect a sea-change to transform them into somebody else. Hence, the sale of diaries, movie cameras, shoeshine kits, body lotions, ice bags and hot water bottles to people who have never used such things in their lives.

Abuses Scored:

Soaring Car Insurance Rates Underscore Need for Reform

The soaring cost of auto insurance has hit working people especially hard in an age when a car often is a worker's "lifeline to his job," declares consumer expert Sidney Margolius in urging reform of the industry.

In an article titled "Auto Insurance: The Need for Reform," running in the December issue of the AFL-CIO Federationist, Margolius blasts the worst abuses of auto insurance companies and lists reforms now gaining support as congressional committees open their investigations.

"One of the most worrisome and costly problems for wage earners is the soaring price of auto insurance and the arbitrary risk selections and cancellations that often create as severe a dilemma as the cost," writes Margolius, adding:

"In various metropolitan areas, auto insurance bills have jumped anywhere from 30 percent to as much as 200 percent in the past decade. In six cities across the country, taken as a sample, rates have been rising about 5 to 6 percent a year or two to three times as fast as the cost of living in general."

Margolius says "working people have been hit especially hard" in an era of widely dispersed factories and obsolete public transportation when "a worker's car often is his lifeline to his job."

It is not unusual today for a working family to pay premiums of $200 to $300 and sometimes even $400 a year to insure a car worth perhaps $200, he observes.

Workers also are discriminated against, he adds, noting:

"Because many auto insurors have become ultra selective, they have tended to avoid selling insurance to blue collar workers in some industries, especially unskilled workers but also some skilled crafts."

The discrimination also extends, says Margolius, to the practice of higher rates for those living on the edge of low-income or deteriorated neighborhoods, for those who may have moved frequently or who may have been involved in a minor scrape or accident.

The problems are further compounded for Negroes, for those under 25 and for the elderly, he writes.

Margolius reports that three congressional committees are investigating the problem.

Abuses Cited

He says the counsel for a Senate anti-trust subcommittee lists the major complaints, in addition to high rates, as follows: cancellation, non-renewal and rejection practices of many companies; rate hikes without public hearings; profit formulas based on sales and excluding investment income earnings; company accounting methods; use of private credit firms to investigate policyholders; tight claim settlement practices; tie-in sales of auto insurance with home and other policies.

Margolius feels that by now some companies really may not be making money, given the inefficient practices followed over the years.

"All parties have contributed their share to the problem: the cars, the drivers, the roads, the oil companies who promote the idea of increased power and speed and the insurors with their expensive operating methods," he writes, concluding:

"The time has arrived for thorough reforms before the public comes to feel that auto insurance in an auto age needs to be treated as a public utility, with the rates, profits and number of sellers all regulated."

He notes in the article that a successful auto insurance plan has been run for years by the government in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan.

Margolius describes a number of proposed reforms. He explains the advantages and drawbacks of a major proposal, the Keeton-O'Connell plan drafted by two law professors, that would offer a system of automatic payments as in workmen's compensation. These would be payable no matter who was at fault and would aim at eliminating lawsuits that clog the courts and try to cut needlessly high costs.

Another major improvement would be through group purchasing of auto insurance, an area already pioneered by unions seeking to bring down the high administrative and sales expense of auto insurance firms. However, Margolius writes, rigid regulations of state insurance departments have so far blocked this remedy.

Other reforms that Margolius sees as desirable include counting of investment income in considering a company's request for rate hikes, more uniformity in payments to reduce costly awards, greater competition to boost efficiency, more control by public agencies over the present abuse of arbitrary cancellations, federal guarantees against company bankruptcies, and required deductibles to cut costs.

A WORKER'S CAR IS HIS LIFELINE to his job and other needs and it is threatened by the soaring cost of auto insurance, discrimination in coverage and arbitrary cancellations, writes consumer expert Sidney Margolius in calling for reforms. Margolius's article appears in the current American Federationist.

Labor Helps Launch State Consumers Unit

Chicago—The Illinois Federation of Consumers was launched at a two-day founding convention and education conference here with labor playing a prominent role.

Some 150 delegates representing more than 50 organizations adopted a constitution and budget, elected 36 directors and alternate directors and initiated a membership drive. They also attended workshops on consumer problems.

Illinois AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson was elected secretary of the board of directors. Other labor representatives on the board are Thomas Kelley, Auto Workers regional organization director, Pres. George Smith of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Illinois Council and Stanley Rosen of Teachers Local 89.

Alternate directors from labor include Paul A. Iaccino, assistant to the president of the Chicago AFL-CIO, Pres. Cecil Qualls of Quad City AFL-CIO, Sec. Charles Midden of the Springfield AFL-CIO, Mrs. Helga Nisbet, Communications Workers Illinois director and Sec.-Treas. James Coli of Teamsters Local 727.

Voorhis Elected

Board officers, in addition to Kelley, are Jerry Voorhis, former executive director of the U.S. Cooperative League, president; Thomas Moore, general manager, Association of Illinois Electric Companies, vice president; and James Erickson, Illinois Farmers Union director of organization, treasurer.

Main convention speakers included Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Charles Cavagnaro of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

Clayman also is president of the Consumer Federation of America with which the new Illinois federation is affiliated.

He called interest charges on credit the "silent thief" in the marketplace and asked Illinois consumers to write congressmen for passage of pending truth-in-lending legislation. Clayman also urged letters for other consumer bills.

Cavagnaro told the convention that Pres. Johnson is dedicated to securing four rights for consumers —the right to be honestly informed, the right to choose, the right to safety and the right to be heard.

Bargaining Rights Won For 60,000 in Quarter

AFL-CIO unions won 709 of 1,214 representation elections during the July through September period, the National Labor Relations Board said in its quarterly report.

The election victories gave affiliated unions bargaining rights for 60,576 workers.

Overall, the NLRB said, it conducted 1,846 secret ballot representation elections during the quarter, with unions—both AFL-CIO and unaffiliated—winning 61 percent.

There were 82,718 workers in units which voted for union representation and 59,468 in units in which no bargaining representative was chosen.

In 57 decertification elections held during the period, 35 resulted in decertification of the union but the 22 in which the union was retained included the larger units. Of the 3,328 ballots cast in decertification elections, 2,311 were to retain the union.

At the close of the quarter, the NLRB had 10,225 cases pending—slightly under the level of the previous quarter, but slightly above the previous year.

The prinicpal groups were 7,192 unfair labor practice charges and 2,939 petitions for representation elections.

During the quarter—the first of the 1968 fiscal year—NLRB trial examiners conducted 228 hearings.

The five-member board issued formal decisions on 110 unfair labor practice cases during this period.

There were 2,825 unfair labor practice charges filed against employers during the quarter and 1,495 against unions—of which 404 alleged secondary boycott violations.

Most of the charges filed on both sides were dismissed, withdrawn or settled voluntarily, the NLRB said. A total of 563 formal complaints were issued by the general counsel.

Auto Insurance Group Adopts Voluntary 'Code'

A major segment of the auto insurance industry, reacting to mounting consumer criticism and the possibility of federal regulation, has adopted a voluntary code of principles aimed at some abuses in policy coverage.

The code has no teeth, however, and industry officials admitted the new principles involved "very little change as a matter of fact" in current practices.

The National Association of Independent Insurers, a Chicago-based group of 350 companies which write about $4.5 billion or more than half of all private auto liability insurance in the nation, announced the code at a press conference in Washington, D. C.

A key principle in the new code was summed up as stating a person is to be accepted for coverage "regardless of race, color, creed, occupation, whether previously rejected or cancelled, whether divorced, whether a senior citizen."

Three congressional committees have been investigating a floodtide of complaints about auto insurance abuses. These include rapidly-rising costs of coverage; high rates or obstacles to coverage for Negroes, servicemen, divorced persons, those living in or near slum areas; arbitrary and mass cancellations.

Reacted to Criticism

The NAII, while denying that these practices exist, said it acted "in response to congressional and public critcism in recent months and . . . to eliminate sources of irritation and misunderstanding."

NAII Pres. Vestal Lemmon told reporters the industry recognized it had to do something "positive and affirmative." Lemmon said no company will be expelled for violating the code, adding:

"We don't have a police stick."

Lemmon said NAII surveys indicated companies are not guilty of the abuses charged, though there may be isolated cases of unfair practices.

Under questioning, Lemmon said the new code will mean "very little change as a matter of fact."

Rail Merger Job Protection Won by BRC

The Railway & Airline Clerks has negotiated an agreement to protect 16,000 members who could be affected by a merger of five western railroads next year.

The pact is with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Companies. The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved their merger but has not issued its final order.

The agreement, according to BRC Pres. L. C. Dennis, provides that an employe of the railroads in the union's jurisdiction will be listed as "protected" if he has seniority to Jan. 2, 1966, and has paid service between then and the merger.

Such a "protected" worker must be continued in employment until retirement, resignation, death or a "proper" discharge or dismissal, he pointed out.

The agreement also provides guaranteed minimum earnings for "protected" employes, according to the union. Also under the agreement employes generally do not have to move. However, if they do choose to transfer upon request, they receive transfer allowances and protection against loss from selling their houses.

Meager Gains Mark Congress Session

Cuts in Basic Programs Forced By House Conservative Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

Here is what Congress did and didn't do in some of the major areas of AFL-CIO concern:

CITIES—Voted only $312 million for the mammoth task of helping cities rehabilitate entire slum neighborhoods. This is less than half the amount Pres. Johnson had asked for the model cities program.

RENT SUPPLEMENTS—Grudgingly voted $10 million of the $40 million the President had asked to provide better housing for low-income families. At one stage, the House had voted to kill the program entirely.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Pared down the higher cash benefits proposed by Pres. Johnson and imposed a series of punitive restrictions on public welfare—including a ceiling on the number of children who could be helped. Refused to extend medicare to disabled persons under 65.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION—Barred rail shopcraft workers from striking and rejected a labor-backed proposal to balance this by freezing part of rail management's profits until a voluntary agreement was reached.

ON-SITE PICKETING—Put off House action on bill to allow building trades unions to picket multi-employer construction sites until after the Senate acts. House leadership claimed congressmen were gun-shy about voting for a labor bill before the Senate acts in view of filibuster which blocked 14(b) repeal in the 89th Congress.

RAT CONTROL — Approved $40 million for rat control as part of an omnibus health bill in a rare setback for House conservatives. The House had originally refused to take up a rat control bill in a debate marked by callous jokes. But outraged public opinion brought about a change of heart.

CIVIL RIGHTS—Enacted only a routine extension of the Civil Rights Commission—coupled with a strict budget ceiling. The remainder of the President's broad-ranging legislative package awaits second session action.

In the Senate, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield made the pending order of business at the start of the second session a bill setting stiff penalties for interference with anyone exercising his civil rights. The need for further civil rights legislation, Mansfield said, is "a question we can't avoid, one we shouldn't avoid."

POVERTY—Approved after a long, bitter fight continuation of the anti-poverty programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity—but with less funds than the Administration had sought. Some concessions had to be made, but the major attempts to dismember the program were defeated. However, some projects ran out of funds and had to close down before Congress finally acted.

MEAT INSPECTION—Enacted a strong, labor-backed bill after an aroused public protested a weak, voluntary measure passed by the House. The result will be to require states to match federal meat inspection standards for plants that are now exempt because their products are not sold across state lines. A major victory for the consumer.

SCHOOL AID—Voted a two-year extension of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools and authorized Congress to appropriate funds a year in advance to ease budget-making for schools. However, control over allocation of funds for supplementary education centers will be gradually shifted from the federal government to the states.

FEDERAL PAY—Enacted a three-step pay raise for salaried federal and postal employes, starting with a retroactive 6 percent boost for postal workers and 4.5 percent for classified employes. Additional fringe benefits were also in the bill.

TEACHERS CORPS—Approved continuation of the Teacher Corps for an additional two years and authorized new teacher training programs to start next year. However, the actual appropriation for this year for the Teacher Corps was only $13.5 million of the $33 million requested by Pres. Johnson.

TAXES—Restored the 7 percent investment tax credit and ended up giving a bigger windfall to corporations than the Administration had proposed. Took no action, beyond House hearings, on the President's request for an emergency surtax on incomes to help pay the cost of the Viet Nam war.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS — Repealed, in effect, the law it had passed just the year before to provide up to $30 million to each major party for presidential campaign through voluntary taxpayer checkoffs of $1 on income tax returns. The fight over campaign financing tied up the Senate for more than five weeks.

FOREIGN AID — Slashed to its lowest level America's foreign aid program. Pres. Johnson said $3.46 billion was needed; Congress appropriated $2.3 billion. Deep cuts were made in development loans and the Alliance for Progress. On the plus side, Congress did authorize increased U.S. contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank's special operations fund.

TRUTH-IN-LENDING — The Senate passed a compromise "truth-in-lending," bill, something labor and former Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) had campaigned for over the years. Efforts to strengthen the bill will be made when it reaches the House floor early in 1968.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING—An important first step towards strengthening non-commercial television and radio was taken with the establishment of a Public Broadcasting Corp., to channel federal funds into better programs and facilities, without federal censorship or control.

FOOD STAMPS—Extended the food stamp program enabling needy families to expand their purchasing power for another two years and voted most of the money sought by the Administration. In a related area, it approved emergency food and medical aid for starving persons.

CONSUMER SAFETY—Established a National Commission on Product Safety to identify hazardous household products, expanded protection against flammable fabrics, and enacted a Gas Pipeline Safety Act.

PUBLIC POWER — Refused funds to complete planning of the Dickey-Lincoln public power project in Maine to bring low-cost electricity to a New England area where power rates are among the highest in the nation. The Senate voted funds, but the House repeatedly rejected the appropriation.

FARM WORKERS — Held hearings on extension of collective bargaining rights to farm workers, and a House Labor subcommittee approved a bill shortly before adjournment. No floor action has been taken.

AIR POLLUTION—Enacted an Air Quality Act which substantially increased federal controls over air pollution and increased funds for pollution control programs. However, it did not authorize the federal government to set national emission control standards as the President had requested.

HEALTH — Approved the Administration's major Partnership for Health program of grants to states and extended other health programs.

UPTON SINCLAIR aroused the nation to the need for federal meat inspection in his 1906 novel, "The Jungle," an expose of the meatpacking industry. The 85-year-old crusader was a guest of honor when Pres. Johnson signed the legislation which expands federal meat inspection standards to plants previously exempt. The dog who jumped into the picture is Yuki, a White House pet.

LBJ Says Government Must Offer Jobs for All

America must find jobs for its unemployed, Pres. Johnson said in a television interview, and if private industry can't or won't the federal government has an obligation to "offer every one of them a job."

Here's what the President said when questioned by newsmen from the three major networks on Dec. 9:

"There are some half-million unemployed—hard-core unemployed—in our principal cities. We just have to go and find jobs for them.

"I am going to call in the businessmen of America and say one of two things have to happen: You have to help me go out here and find jobs for these people, or we are going to have to find jobs in the government for them and offer every one of them a job. . . . I think that will have to be done, as expensive at it is."

The AFL-CIO has urged that the federal government must become "the employer of last resort and the landlord of last resort" to overcome the crisis of the cities.

Musicians Merge Louisville Locals

Louisville—The Musicians' continuing campaign to end racial segregation should result in all locals being totally integrated by the middle of 1969, AFM Pres.-Emeritus James C. Petrillo predicted here.

On hand for a meeting of Local 11-637, formed by a merger of the city's former Negro and white locals, Petrillo also voiced confidence that merged locals will be stronger and more successful than were previously segregated units.

Petrillo emerged from retirement in 1963 to take on the role of heading up the union's civil rights department and the merger program.

Survey Tallies Jobless In 15 Big City Areas

More than 30 percent of the nation's unemployed—and nearly 40 percent of jobless Negroes—live in the 15 largest metropolitan areas, a new Labor Dept. survey revealed.

The two largest areas surveyed—New York and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area—accounted for 12 percent of total U.S. unemployment, each with about 180,000 jobless. But for New York, this amounted to an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent for whites and 5 percent for non-whites, while the Los Angeles jobless rate was 6 percent for whites and 9.1 percent for non-whites.

Overall, in the 15 areas, Negroes made up only 14 percent of the labor force but about 27 percent of the unemployed.

For the 15 big city areas, unemployment averaged 3.5 percent for whites and 7.7 percent for Negroes.

In nine central cities studied separately, Washington, D.C., had the lowest nonwhite unemployment rate —2.5 percent—while San Francisco-Oakland had the highest, with 9.8 percent. Among metropolitan areas the highest Negro unemployment rate was 12.7 percent in St. Louis, followed by 10.7 percent in Detroit and 10.5 percent in Newark. In all three areas, white unemployment was under 4 percent.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz termed the Bureau of Labor Statistics study "the first intensive, reliable survey" of unemployment in the big metropolitan areas.

He said it will be repeated periodically—perhaps every six months—and will be expanded later to cover data from inner-city ghettos where joblessness is higher than the city as a whole.

Data uncovered by the surveys, Wirtz said, will help the government and private groups "focus on the remaining pockets of hard-core unemployment."

Canada Jobless Rate Shows Sharp Jump

Ottawa—Unemployment in Canada rose to 289,000 in mid-November, the Canadian government reported. That's 35,000 more than in October and 51,000 more jobless than a year ago.

On a percentage basis, the unemployment rate is 3.8 percent, compared with 3.2 percent in October and 3.1 percent a year ago.

12-23-67

Labor Press Postage Hike Is Modified

Union newspapers and publications of other non-profit organizations will have to pay a 60 percent postage increase—but it will be spread over three years.

As finally enacted, the minimum per-copy postage rate for non-profit publications with less than 10 percent advertising will be .13 of a cent in 1968, up only slightly from the present one-eighth of a cent.

It would move up to .15 in 1969 and jump to one-fifth of a cent in 1970.

All categories of postage rates were increased by Congress. As of Jan. 1, the 5-cent rate for first-class letters goes to 6 cents; post card stamps will cost a nickel instead of 4 cents, and the airmail rate moves up from 8 cents to 10 cents.

The 6-cent stamp will show the profile of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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Meany Pledges '68 Drive To Assure Liberal Victory

LBJ Urged To Battle Welfare Cut

Pres. Johnson was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to make clear his determination to "remedy the evils" in the recently-passed social security bill if he feels "impelled" to sign the legislation.

In a letter to the President, Meany noted that Johnson might "feel impelled to sign this bill, because of the great need of social security recipients for a prompt increase," even an inadequate one.

"But we most earnestly suggest," Meany wrote, "that if you decide to sign the bill, you simultaneously inform the Congress of your determination to seek, in the next session, swift and decisive action to remedy the evils that have been done to the principle and practice of public assistance in America . . .

"We assure you of our fullest support in any endeavor to restore humanity and compassion to the nation's welfare laws."

In his letter, Meany pointed out that the measure "falls far short of the improvements you recommended to Congress," and worse than that, "contains a series of new and indefensible restrictions on public assistance."

In effect, Meany added, these restrictions "penalize the poorest of the poor for their poverty."

Noting that the final bill is "very similar" to a measure first passed by the House, the AFL-CIO president recalled that the federation had appealed to the Senate to correct inadequacies and remove "attacks on public assistance."

The initial response of the Senate was "pleasing" to labor in that it enacted a measure that was "in line with our concept of a 'down payment' toward the ultimate objectives of the social security system," Meany said.

"Unfortunately," he added, "the bill that emerged from the Senate-House conference was little better than the House version."

The basic benefit increases in social security, "the least obnoxious phase of the bill," Meany said, are

(Continued on Page 8)

J.P. Stevens Bows, Acts To Rehire

Greenville, S. C.—The law, in the person of the U.S. Supreme Court, finally caught up with J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., long-defiant textile giant.

Management of the world's second largest textile chain sent notices to 69 workers it fired as long as four years ago that they can come back to work now, even if they are union members.

Stevens fired the workers, the National Labor Relations Board found, to smash an organizing drive begun in 1963 by the Textile Workers Union of America. Then it staged a legal fight to prevent their reinstatement despite orders from the NLRB and U.S. courts.

Just before Christmas the Supreme Court refused to review a lower court finding that Stevens interfered with the rights of 71 workers "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully." That spelled victory for the workers—except one who died and one who left for parts unknown.

TWUA offices in Charlotte, N.C., said the word of top management's decision to throw in the towel spread like a brush fire from

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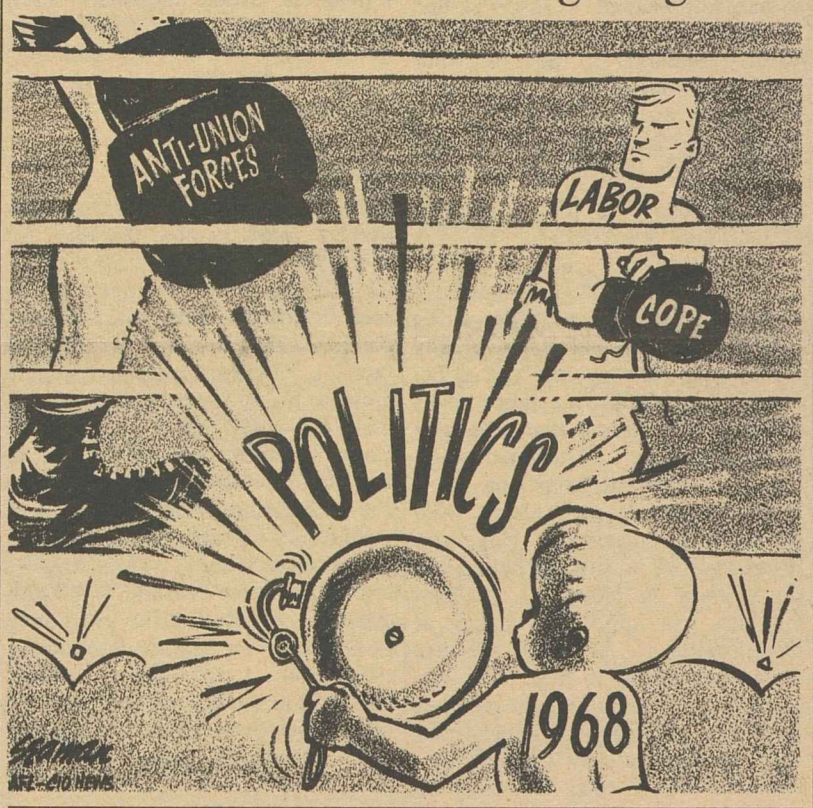
'. . . And Come Out Fighting!'



Sees Vital Labor Role In Election

A choice between "liberalism and reaction" confronts the nation in the year ahead and labor must assume a major role if liberalism is to win out, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a New Year's statement.

The choice, Meany stressed, will be not only at the presidential level, but in every congressional district.

There "is no question," he said, that the AFL-CIO must take the lead if the nation is to sustain "the unmatched gains of 1961-1966" and renew "a surge of progress toward the perfection of American life."

"This means," he declared, "the election, next November, of candidates who share with us the dream of America as it can and should be, and who share our confidence that the dream can be realized." (Excerpts from statement on Page 4.)

Noting that "pivotal" years of decision come with growing frequency in this age of ceaseless change, Meany said that a factor far more significant than change is "that old victories do not stay won."

Liberalism—"the cause of social justice"—must fight for its survival in the 1968 election just as it has had to do in the past, the AFL-

(Continued on Page 8)

CPI Continues Rise, Buying Power Holds

The purchasing power of the average worker in November remained unchanged in October but was slightly above November 1966, the Labor Dept. reported. It was only the second time in 14 months that buying power exceeded year-earlier levels.

The department's report on earnings was released along with its monthly report on consumer prices showing that the cost of living continued a steady rise, climbing by three-tenths of 1 percent in November.

The advance, caused by higher prices for apparel, gasoline and a wide range of other items and services, sent the Consumer Price Index to a record 117.8 percent of the 1957-59 average, 2.8 percent above a year ago.

That means it cost the average city family $11.78 in November to buy goods and services that would have cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

The earnings report showed that take-home pay—gross earnings less social security and federal income tax deductions—averaged $84.95 a week for the single production worker and $92.50 for the worker with a wife and two children.

These after-tax earnings for the worker with three dependents were

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Cash, Pledges Mount:

Copper Strike Fund Exceeds $600,000

The AFL-CIO's copper strike support fund passed the $600,000 mark in response to Federation Pres. George Meany's request for all-out labor support for the 60,000 workers on strike for a fair contract since July 15.

The fund includes more than $400,000 in cash or checks and in excess of an additional $200,000 in pledges, with new pledges arriving daily, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said.

The Steelworkers and 25 other affected unions reported that, while little meaningful bargaining has taken place, one of the struck firms — Phelps Dodge Corp.—agreed to resume talks Dec. 27 at Douglas, Ariz., and another — Kennecott Copper Corp.—said it would meet on the same date at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The strike originally involved the big four of the nonferrous metals industry, four smaller firms, and unions that coordinated their bargaining in a joint committee at each property. Since then it has grown to involve 26 unions and 11 companies—four large producers of copper, zinc and lead, and seven smaller smelting and refining companies.

Besides Phelps Dodge and Kennecott, the big four firms include the Anaconda Co. and American Smelting & Refining Co. Allied with the major producers are American Metal Climax, Inc., Cerro Corp., Hecla Mining Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Magma Copper Co., Miami Copper Co. and White Pine Copper Co.

The 11 firms own 61 mines, mills and smelters in 23 states. All the properties have been closed, and orders have been filled from stockpiles or from supplies imported from abroad and sold at premium prices.

At the recent AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., Meany told the delegates "it is

(Continued on Page 3)

New Court Ruling Hits Stevens Firings

New York—J. P. Stevens & Co. lost another round in its running court battle against Labor Board crackdowns on its illegal anti-union activities.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here upheld an NLRB ruling ordering the company to reinstate with backpay 17 workers fired for activities supporting the Textile Workers Union of America and one other for testifying at a board hearing.

Other details of the court decision were not available as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

1967 Produces Mixed Gains, Setbacks

Struggles Viewed as Build-Up To Ballot Box Showdown in '68

By Harry Conn

Some years hence when labor historians look back on 1967 they will probably categorize it as the year of the build-up for the great showdown in 1968.

There were significant victories and some defeats in collective bargaining, in organizing and on the legislative front, but whatever struggles took place this year the participants seem to be shoring up their positions for the year ahead.

The first session of the 90th Congress stood poor in comparison to the accomplishments of the 89th; still some victories were achieved and lines were held in other areas. But a liberal-labor defeat in the 1968 presidential elections would even rule out a holding action in the 91st Congress.

The following highlights of the year were taken from the files of Press Associates, Inc.

January

In a New Year's message, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany calls for "no retreat" in the war on poverty . . . anti-labor groups eye new 90th Congress for chance to hamstring unions . . . Rubber Workers' Buckmaster dies at 72 . . . 90th Congress opens with House denying Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) his seat . . . Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.) becomes head of House Labor Committee . . . Pres. Johnson calls for continued war on poverty . . . John Henning named ambassador to New Zealand; James Reynolds, Tom Donahue get posts in Labor Dept. . . . Liberal drive to curb filibuster in Senate fails . . . GOP plans showdown on Johnson budget . . . Administration "blurs" 3.2 percent wage guidelines.

February

Supreme Court says runaway firms can't run out on retirement fund programs . . . J. P. Stevens textile firm officials accused of lying by NLRB examiner . . . AFL-CIO sets up program to stop employer chiseling on wage floors . . . Reuther quits AFL-CIO Executive Council . . . Bureau of Labor Statistics reports wage boosts negotiated in 1966 averaged 3.7 percent . . . Pressure grows for auto insurance probe in Congress . . . Building trades set situs picketing as top labor goal in 90th Congress . . . AFL-CIO sets 16 rallies around the country to push for improvements in social security . . . AFL-CIO accepts Reuther resignation from council, states its own position, elects Pres. William Pollock of TWUA to vacancy . . . AFL-CIO council calls for barring U.S. contracts to firms guilty of unfair labor practices . . . Consumer protection given AFL-CIO legislative priorities . . . Vice Pres. Humphrey meets with AFL-CIO council, discusses Vietnam war.

March

NLRB festivities mark 25 millionth voter in labor board elections . . . Meat unions reach pacts with Armour six months before expiration of old contracts . . . Frank Fitzsimmons takes Teamsters' reins as James R. Hoffa starts to serve prison term . . . Meany applauds Johnson's social security proposals but calls them just a beginning . . . Betty Furness takes over Esther Peterson's post as consumer adviser to the President . . . J. P. Stevens again hit by NLRB . . . Maritime Trades Pres. Paul Hall says erosion of merchant marine hurting balance of payments . . . New AFL-CIO council, Scientific and Professional Employes, formed; Musicians' Kenin named president . . . UAW skilled trades workers formulate 1967 bargaining demands . . . Sec. of Labor Wirtz asks that apprentices get same breaks in draft as students . . . Rubber Workers push annual wage as talks with Big Four firms open . . . GOP "meat axe" approach threatens Great Society programs.

April

Big names join AFTRA strike against television networks; Meany blasts Chet Huntley for "act of betrayal" . . . California labor seeks banning of textbook that tells how to fight unions . . . Unarmed union organizer shot in Louisiana . . . Pulp-Paper, Papermakers take strides toward merger . . . Haggerty, Wirtz lead off as situs picketing bill starts anew in House . . . Farm Workers win important victory at Di Giorgio . . . AFL-CIO hits use of tax-free bonds to lure "runaway plants" . . . Unemployment declines slightly . . . Congress delays railroad strike as shops seek equity . . . Supreme Court rules it's okay to waive initiation fees in organizing drive . . . Dr. Albert Sabin, polio-fighter, wins Murray-Green award . . . New Jersey third state to give jobless pay to strikers . . . UAW convention airs discontent with auto industry . . . Shopcraft - rail dispute at impasse.

May

House subcommittee, under Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), plans investigation into employer anti-labor activities; sparked by Stevens case . . . Experts charge workers are being sacrificed by radiation hazards . . . House Labor Committee approves situs picketing bill . . . Teachers vote for Teachers Union in Washington . . . AFL-CIO calls Johnson proposal to head off railroad strike "compulsory arbitration" . . . News spotlight focuses on what U.S. unions did in the post-World War II period to build free unions in Europe . . . Humphrey, at Histadrut dinner, warns Great Society programs endangered by conservatives . . . World Journal Tribune folds in New York; 3,500 without jobs . . . Max Greenberg, president of Retail, Wholesale Union, named to AFL-CIO Executive Council . . . Edward P. Morgan moves from AFL-CIO radio sponsorship to new public TV program . . . Farm Workers win first recognition in Texas melon strike . . . Senate investigators shocked by 4,000 percent area differences in drug prices . . . "Right-to-work" bill killed in Illinois legislature . . . Goldwater country learns about unionism as Union Industries Show held in Phoenix . . . Drive to organize San Francisco Chinatown opens . . . ILGWU wraps up gains for 200,000 members.

June

NLRB sets new precedent; new owners must assume liability for past unfair labor practices . . . AFL-CIO unions rally to support of Israel in Middle East war; Meany pledges U.S. labor support for Israel . . . Dirksen defeated in late move to block Supreme Court "one-man, one-vote" ruling . . . Supreme Court upholds right of unions to fine members who cross picket lines . . . Building Trades Legislative Conference hears Pres. Johnson praise union record . . . Los Angeles organizing drive recruits 100,000th member . . . Rail strike postponed as House rebels against compulsory arbitration . . . 25 million medical bills paid in medicare's first year . . . Intl. Labor Press Association fights sharp postal rate boost.

July

AFL-CIO blasts Texas Rangers for union-busting role against Farm Workers . . . Rep. Resnick (D-N.Y.) labels Farm Bureau as vast profit-making operation . . . Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) asks probe of Texas Rangers . . . Unemployment rises to 4 percent first time since 1965 . . . UAW opens talks with Big Three of auto industry . . . Texas Rangers duck chance to refute strike violence charges . . . Railroad strike is broken by Congress; Meany named to arbitration panel headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) . . . Members back AFL-CIO positions on key issues, Kraft poll shows . . . Labor pushes for strong meat inspection law . . . Rubber Workers in agreement with major tire makers.

August

Maritime Trades Dept. asks for "full time" independent maritime administration to build merchant marine . . . Rail firemen win major court victory in fight to protect jobs . . . James B. Woods elected president of Newspaper Guild as Arthur Rosenstock declines to seek re-election . . . Labor pays tribute to Carl Sandburg . . . AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warns that no single pieces of legislation will solve problems that led to urban riots . . . Meany praises Negro leaders for condemning riots . . . House conservatives have joke-fest in denying Administration request for $40 million two-year program to control rats in slums . . . AFL-CIO supports Johnson's call for 10 percent surtax but asks closing of loopholes, different structure to remove burden from low incomes . . . Detroit labor takes lead in cleaning up after riots . . . Union-busting tactics of employers exposed before Senate subcommittee . . . Labor pushes for strong "truth in lending" bill . . . 100,000 returning Viet Nam vets have job woes . . . AFL-CIO asks Senate to correct defects in House social security bill . . . Labor urges Congress ban on age discrimination . . . Labor, business, mayors, clergy—new urban coalition asks urgent action to meet crisis of cities.

September

Johnson message heads long list of tributes to labor movement on Labor Day . . . UAW charges General Motors plot to thwart free bargaining . . . New maritime plan to keep ship construction in U.S. pushed . . . Union leaders hit Congress inaction in Labor Day speeches . . . AFL-CIO backs Communications Workers drive for 1 million signatures for massive drive for job build-up, slum clearance . . . 160,000 UAW members strike Ford . . . Building Service Employes Pres. David Sullivan named by Johnson to witness Viet Nam elections, praises role of unions . . . AFL-CIO council says skyrocketing medical charges are undercutting health gains . . . AFL-CIO members increase 1.7 million in five years . . . AFL-CIO council presses massive drive to meet urban ills . . . Iron Workers' Pres. John H. Lyons named to AFL-CIO council; Bates retires . . . Presidential panel makes report on rail shopcraft dispute . . . Transit Union marks 75th year at convention . . . Anti-labor pressure blocks situs picketing bill in House Rules Committee . . . At special hearing federal workers ask for strengthening of their collective bargaining structure . . . Eugene Debs, A. Philip Randolph honored at ceremony making Debs' home historic landmark.

October

U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers conduct workshops to push anti-labor programs . . . Supreme Court opens fall term with Thurgood Marshall as first Negro justice . . . Johnson, Congress battle over tax boost, Great Society budget . . . Women flood labor market and unemployment zooms . . . Poverty workers excluded by House in federal pay bill . . . Railroad shopcraft award boosting wages finally goes into effect . . . New AFL-CIO unit seeks to show professionals why they need unionism . . . UAW wins contract at Ford . . . Maritime unions warn against sabotage of South Viet Nam shipping . . . Labor Dept. sets $9,191 annual income as moderate living standard for city family of four . . . N.Y. Teachers' "stay-out" settled; major gains.

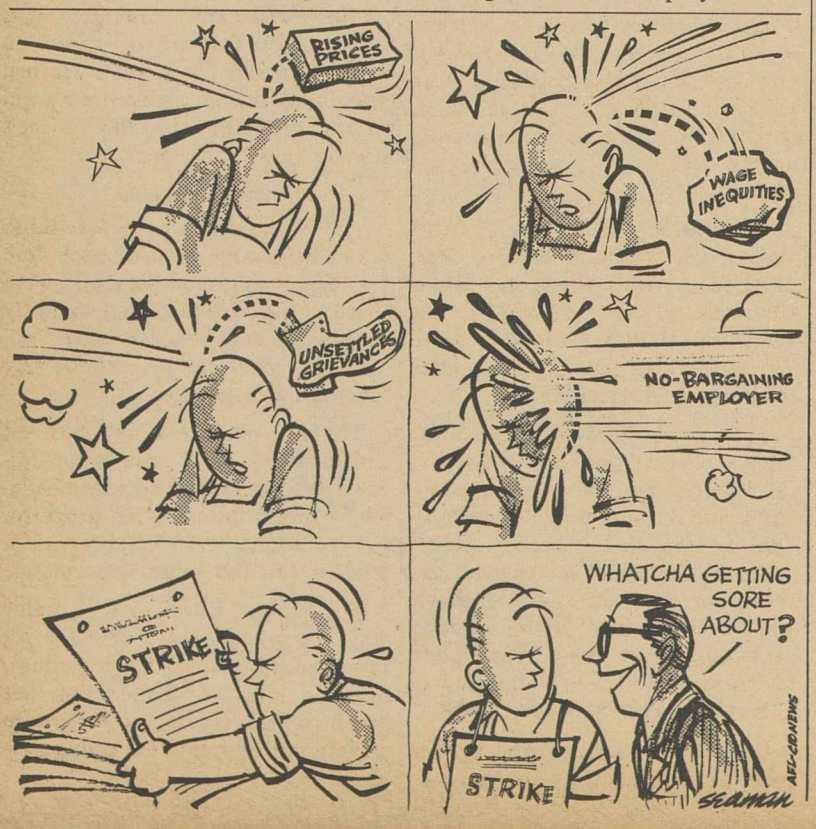
November

Senate schedules situs picketing hearings in January . . . UAW negotiates Chrysler agreement; Canadian wage parity won . . . AFL-CIO works to solve urban crisis at local levels . . . Vice Pres. Humphrey scores "coalition of retreat" at COPE meeting . . . Unions fight for stronger meat inspection bill in Senate hearing . . . Unions join in forming Consumer Federation of America; outgrowth of Consumer Assembly '67 . . . Johnson pushes for 20 bills before Congress adjournment . . . Senate votes 15 percent general social security boost; AFL-CIO supports it as "down payment" on needed improvements . . . Johnson, at Jewish Labor Committee tribute to Meany, hits "naysayers" . . . Three probes of auto insurance practices planned.

December

Johnson signs safety bill; wants more consumer legislation . . . Aharon Becker, Israeli union leader, asks direct talks for Mideast peace . . . NLRB takes over jurisdiction of hospitals, nursing homes . . . Corporate profits show gain for third quarter . . . Schnitzler, before Metal Trades, says labor disunity is a myth . . . Building Trades pledge full cooperation in Model Cities program . . . Buying power slips again as living costs rise . . . Supreme Court upholds union's right to set up legal service . . . Meany tells AFL-CIO convention federation is strong, growing . . . Labor press wins praise of Harvard Nieman fellows . . . Maritime Trades convention extends drive for U.S. merchant marine . . . Labor pressure helps win strong meat inspection bill . . . "Right-to-Work" again flops in Oklahoma . . . More than $550,000 pledged at AFL-CIO convention for 60,000 copper strikers . . . Convention backs LBJ Viet Nam policy . . . Five cabinet members speak to AFL-CIO convention . . . Meany, top AFL-CIO officers re-elected . . . Johnson blasts "wooden soldiers of the status quo" in nationwide television address before AFL-CIO convention . . . "Disappointing" social security bill passes Congress; new battle planned for 1968.

'Charge!'



Law Catches Up:

J.P. Stevens Bows, Acts to Rehire 69

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mill town to town. Union supporters smiled a little, and organizing prospects brightened.

With its biggest roadblock out of the way, the TWUA said it would launch a new organizing effort in the wake of the court action assuring Stevens workers of their right to form unions.

But the union warned that Stevens' capitulation in one case did not mean a total about-face by the company. It cited three other NLRB decisions against Stevens that await final court rulings. And, it noted, backpay for the wrongfully fired workers has to await months, perhaps years, of tedious backpay hearings.

A union spokesman said total backpay may reach $1 million. The NLRB will assign an examiner to hold public hearings and then recommend how much should be deducted from backpay for earnings while the fired workers were on layoff.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in the decision upheld by the Supreme Court, wrote that there was no room for doubt of the board's ultimate conclusion.

(The company) "through its plant superintendents acting in collaboration, initiated and pursued a pattern of conduct the purpose of which was to crush the union movement.

"With scant regard for the means employed other than their effectiveness, it interfered with, restrained and coerced its employes in the exercise of their rights under the act, flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully."

Pollock Hopeful

The high court's action was reported by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the recent federation convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. TWUA Pres. William Pollock told the delegates he hoped the decision would "bring an end to this company's vicious campaign of terror."

The convention urged Pres. Johnson to issue an executive order denying federal contracts to "willful and repeated violators" of federal labor laws, such as Stevens. The firm is headed by former Army Sec. Robert T. Stevens and is a major Defense Dept. supplier.

A convention resolution charged that thousands of workers in other industries have likewise been denied the right to organize by "venal employers who boldly and flagrantly violate the law, knowing full well that the procedures of the NLRB are so time-consuming and its remedies so ineffectual that a board order, endlessly delayed, amounts to no more than a slap on the wrist."

Copper Strike Fund Passes $600,000 Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

quite evident" that the giants of the copper industry provoked the strike because they "believe they can starve their workers into submission."

The convention pledged full support of the strikers.

After the convention adjourned, Phelps Dodge broke a stalemate that had existed for more than two months by offering 4,200 workers at its Arizona properties a settlement whose value it pegged at 63.7 cents an hour over three years.

The unions put the value at "significantly less than 50 cents" but made a counter-offer which management agreed to comment on after a Christmas recess in talks.

Kennecott returned to the conference table for the first time in two months but a management spokesman indicated the company had no new proposals in mind.

In addition to the USWA, the striking unions are the Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Chemical Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Iron Workers, Laborers, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Machinists, Molders, Office & Professional Employes, Office Employes Independent Union, Operating Engineers, Painters, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Railway Trainmen, Railway Carmen, Railway Conductors, Sheet Metal Workers, Switchmen and Teamsters.

All but four are AFL-CIO affiliates.

Prices Continue Climb, 'Real' Earnings Steady

(Continued from Page 1)

up by about $3.03 over the year, the Labor Dept. said.

But when measured in 1957-59 dollars, the report added, the take-home pay for the worker with three dependents averaged $78.52, about 45 cents over November 1966.

Aggregate purchasing power also increased in November because of rising job totals, the earnings report said. Some 750,000 production and nonsupervisory workers were added to payrolls over the year, raising their number to 45.9 million.

The report on the cost of living showed that retail prices of food and beverages rose in November by two-tenths of 1 percent in November but declined over the year by about one-tenth of 1 percent.

It was a different story on apparels, gasoline, motor oil, furniture and such consumer services as insurance, rent, public transportation, housekeeping and medical care costs. They were all up for the month and the year as well.

Medical care costs rose six-tenths of 1 percent in November and nearly 8 percent over the year. Doctors' and dentists' fees were up 6.4 percent from November 1966 and hospital costs rose by 16 percent over the year.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, predicted that the cost of living would rise again in December, based on preliminary data showing the wholesale price index increased by five-tenths of 1 percent this month.

The rise in November's Consumer Price Index means that more than 215,000 workers will receive pay increases through cost-of-living escalator clauses. For 110,000 aerospace workers it means a 2-cents-an-hour increase based on a quarterly adjustment. About 85,000 meat-packing workers will get a 6-cent increase based on the six-months change. Other workers will get raises ranging from 1 to 5 cents an hour.

NEW 2-YEAR CONTRACT has been negotiated by the Washington, D. C. AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council for 800 wage board employes at Naval Research Laboratory. Signing the pact are Council Pres. Raymond Searles and Capt. James C. Matheson, NRL director. Standing, left to right, are Council Sec. William Wiggins, John Mese, council chief negotiator and Capt. George Maragos, NRL negotiator.

Unionism Seen on Rise Among Professionals

New York—Professional and scientific workers seek a greater role in management policy-making along with improvements in inadequate salaries, it was generally agreed at a conference here.

Most of the participants also concluded that such employes will increasingly turn to trade unionism to achieve these and other goals in the work.

The one-day meeting was sponsored by Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Council for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, made up of 18 international unions.

The conference was attended by more than 75 representatives of unions in New York and New Jersey, educators and members of professional associations.

Panels and speakers discussed problems related to professional autonomy, professional standards and the role of professional employes' unions. Among topics taken up were the professional employes' utilization of grievance machinery, methods of insuring full use of union services by professional workers, and job standards.

Problems Ahead

Prof. Robert E. Doherty of Cornell told the meeting that professional unions must particularly concern themselves with improving the job standards.

"The problem of reconciling the traditional trade union objective of protecting and advancing the interests of these members . . . will be a difficult one to resolve," he said.

One discussion group agreed that professional employes want a greater voice in policy-making in their employment because—as one participant put it — "they want to feel they count, they want to get greater satisfaction out of their work."

Prof. James Kuhn of Columbia University emphasized the need for unions to attract younger workers. He said young employes often regard unions as unnecessary because they generally get regular pay increases in their first years on the job and also are susceptible to management's flattery.

Teachers Pres. Charles Cogen, who spoke at a luncheon meeting, said the conference proves that "professional unionism, coordinated by the council, is setting a good pace" in growth and in achieving objectives.

The movement of professional unionism, he predicted, "is destined to carry us all toward the new horizon of higher social and cultural values that are inherent in a progressive national character."

James D. Burke Dies, Postal Union Leader

New York — Sec.-Treas. James D. Burke of the Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes was buried here after services in St. Theresa's Church, Brooklyn. He died at 57 in Providence Hospital, Washington, D.C., after a long illness.

Burke was elected to his post in 1954 after 15 years of service as an electrician in the New York postal system, and as an officer of his own union, Local 190. He was president of the local for 10 years.

The national union's executive board will name a successor at a meeting in Washington Jan. 2, Pres. Edward M. Diekemper said.

Bus, Subway Workers Set N.Y. Deadline

New York—City bus and subway workers, jamming Manhattan Center, voted to enforce their union's "no contract, no work" policy at 5 a.m. Jan. 1 unless city and private employers make an acceptable contract offer by that time.

Management negotiators have made no offer at all in talks that began 10 weeks ago, Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers reported.

The agreements cover 34,500 city employes and 1,700 drivers and mechanics for five private bus lines—the latter represented by the Transit Union, which is coordinating its bargaining with the TWU.

"Not one of these employers has put so much as a fraction of a penny on the table," said TWU Local 100 Pres. Daniel Gilmartin.

After a roaring vote of approval, union negotiators left to resume talks at the Americana Hotel convened by a mediation panel named by Mayor John V. Lindsay (R). The mediators are Theodore W. Kheel, State Mediation Board Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell and former City Transit Authority Chairman Joseph E. O'Grady.

TWU's contract expires at midnight Jan. 1 but the expiration deadline was extended to 5 a.m. to accommodate New Year celebrators. ATU members also extended their pacts with the private lines — Jamaica Buses, Steinway Transit, Queens Transit, Triboro Coach Lines, Avenue B-East Broadway lines.

More than two months ago the unions submitted contract proposals asking wages comparable with those in other major cities and pension improvements.

In testimony before the mediators, Economist Leon H. Keyserling reported as a TWU witness that wages of transport workers in the five largest job groupings are from 16.5 to 31.6 percent below those for comparable city jobs.

TWU asserted that its contemplated action would not be a strike under the Taylor Act, which outlaws strikes by public employe unions.

30,000 IUE Members Vote on New GM Pact

Detroit—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers reached agreement with General Motors Corp. on a new three-year contract and sent it to a referendum vote among 30,000 IUE members.

The settlement was described by union negotiators as the "richest" and best ever made in IUE-GM bargaining. Members of five union locals have until Jan. 8 to vote—in New Brunswick, N.J., Rochester, N.Y., Warren, O., and at two Dayton, O., locations.

The members, who are employed at GM's Delco, Packard Electric and Frigidaire plants, had been working without a contract since Sept. 6, when the old pact expired and management refused to extend it.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings described the contract as the "best ever" in terms of wages and fringe benefits, and one "tailored" to the needs of IUE members at GM. The union's negotiating committee recommended acceptance.

The package closely resembles those won in the auto industry. It features general wage hikes of 20 cents an hour for all workers during the first contract year, plus an additional increase of 30 cents an hour for skilled tradesmen. Pay boosts in the second and third years range from 9 to 18 cents an hour effective Nov. 25, 1968, and Nov. 24, 1969.

Unlimited protection against cost-of-living increases continues in the new pact, according to IUE-GM Conference Board Chairman Homer Pierce.

The settlement provides that pension benefits will be raised to $5.25 a month per year of service, graduating during the contract term to $6, depending on the retiree's wage rate at retirement.

Other Benefits

Provision was made for those who lost service credits since Oct. 1, 1950. Survivor benefits were sharply improved. Supplementary unemployment benefits were bettered to cover 80 percent of pay for short workweeks.

The new pact has added hospital and medical care protection, improved sickness and accident benefits, a prescription drug program, two additional paid holidays for a total of 11, and other betterments.

The union listed seven major non-economic gains, including strengthened grievance procedure, specified lines of demarcation between skilled trades, and a more meaningful apprentice training system.

The Task for Labor

FOR THE LABOR MOVEMENT and for the American people as a whole, 1968 will be a pivotal year—another year of decision.

Such years come with growing frequency in this age of ceaseless change. But they do not arise from change alone; a far more significant factor is that old victories do not stay won. The same battles must be fought again and again.

The year ahead is a classic case in point. It will culminate in a national election that will unquestionably be a choice between liberalism and reaction—not only at the presidential level, but in every congressional district.

Obviously this choice has been made by American voters time after time, ever since the election of 1800.

Why is it that liberalism—the cause of social progress—must so often fight for survival? Three major factors are involved.

One is confusion. As old issues arise in new forms their outlines are often blurred. Civil rights was a clear-cut question in 1964; but now civil rights means open housing, too, and urban renewal, and jobs for the hard-core unemployed, and much else. This was inevitable as well as right; but there are many who, though free of bigotry, are nevertheless troubled by it.

This arises from the second factor, inadequate communications. American society is growing in complexity even faster than it is growing in size. The time has long since passed when there were simple answers to public questions. Too often, slogans are substituted for clear and logical thought.

The second factor also affects the third—apathy. Millions of Americans do not vote. A few are indifferent, and a few more are lazy. But most of the non-voters are confused, uninformed or discouraged.

Involved in all three factors is the essential, but unpopular war in Viet Nam—a war that is used by both "liberal" appeasers and reactionary jingos as a weapon against domestic progress.

The overriding task of the AFL-CIO in the months ahead is to overcome these three barriers—confusion, poor communications and apathy. There is no question that we must undertake the major role in defending the unmatched gains of 1961-1966 from destruction, and in renewing a surge of progress toward the perfection of American life.

This means the election, next November, of candidates who share with us the dream of America as it can and should be, and who share our confidence that the dream can be realized.

We must wage an unremitting attack on confusion, through our own publications, through union meetings and in every available public forum.

We must combat apathy more effectively than ever before, through our register-and-vote machinery. We of the AFL-CIO sincerely believe that a large voter turnout favors liberal causes. But aside from this, a great national decision in a democracy should properly be made by all the people, not just by half of them.

And throughout all this we must face up squarely to the issue of Viet Nam. The AFL-CIO convention left no doubt where union members stand, and we are sure the convention spoke for the vast, silent majority in the nation. The fight for freedom in Viet Nam must continue until the aggressors are willing to negotiate peace. But that fight must not be distorted into an excuse for the surrender of progress at home.

All this will not be easy; but for the well-being of America and the cause of freedom everywhere, it must be done.

—Excerpted from New Year's statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

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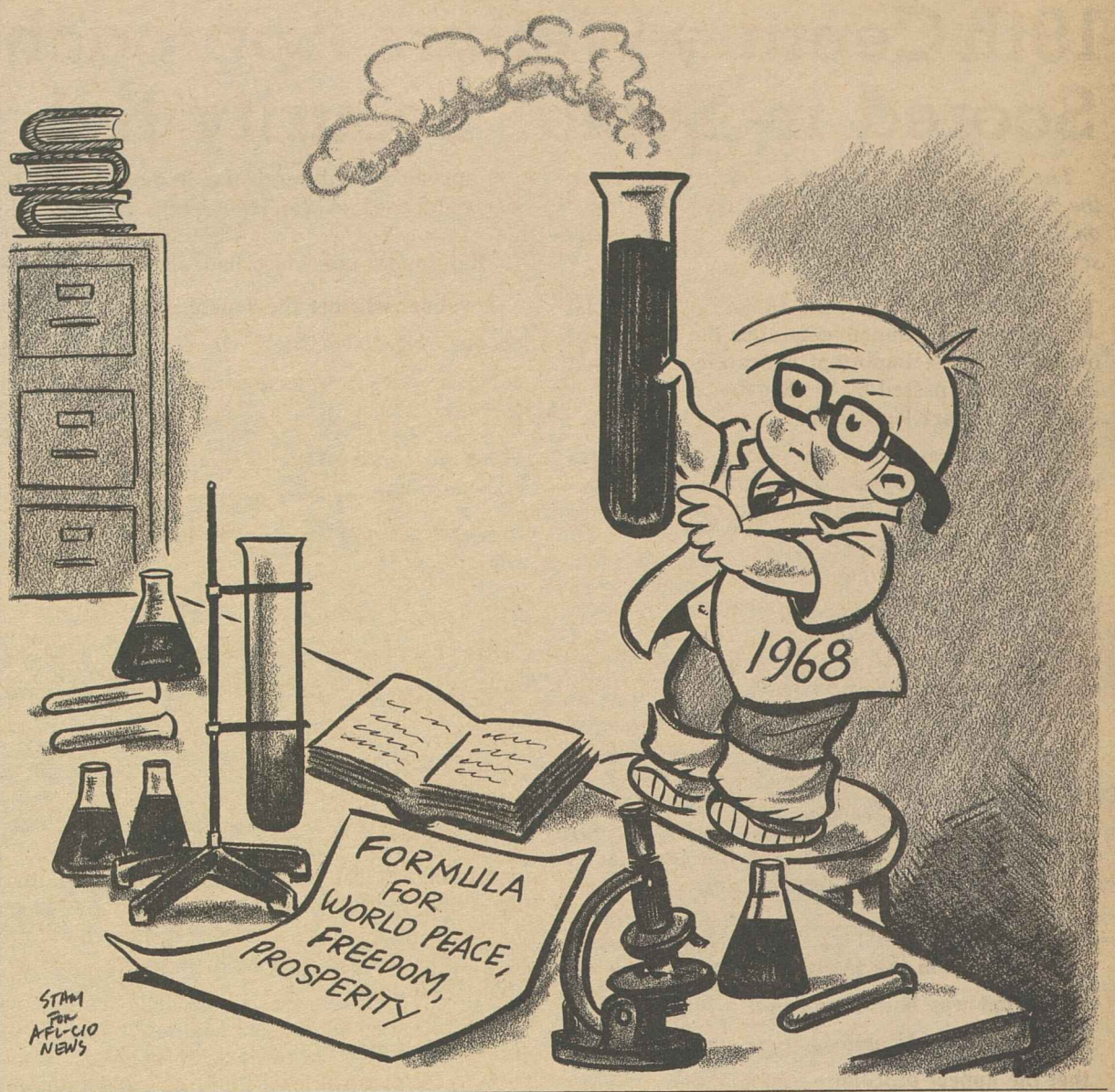
Year of Discovery?



Convention Resolution:

Labor's Program Spelled Out To Protect Consumer Interests

The following is excerpted from the resolution on consumer protection adopted by the 7th AFL-CIO Constitutional Convention.

WE WILL CONTINUE to seek fair standards and adequate consumer protection in the market place, to prevent exploitation of consumers.

We hail adoption by the Congress of the new meat inspection law, which will assure effective inspection of meat sold in the United States. It is our hope that enactment of this important measure is the harbinger of needed federal legislation to provide effective inspection of poultry and fish.

We call for enactment of an effective truth-in-lending bill, requiring complete disclosure of finance charges on all forms of consumer credit, both in dollar costs and in terms of true annual percentage rates.

We call for effective enforcement of the federal "truth-in-packaging" law, and amendment of the law to replace voluntary procedures for setting weight and quality standards for packaged products by mandatory provisions.

We urge the Congress to undertake or authorize a complete study of consumer credit laws and practices as well as unfair and harsh debt-collection procedures. We welcome federal action to abate abuses in this field. As an immediate measure, we urge federal legislation to give buyers from door-to-door salesmen a reasonable period in which to cancel their contracts.

We urge enactment of a federal anti-garnishment law.

We support proposals to prohibit distribution of unsolicited credit cards by banks and other financial institutions.

We oppose proposals to deny wage-earners a clear right to a discharge in bankruptcy under the Federal Bankruptcy Act by forced participation in debt-repayment arrangements under Chapter XIII of the Act.

Congress should undertake a general investigation of the insurance industry in all its aspects, with a view to enacting remedial legislation for abuses and bringing the entire industry under federal regulation. In the automobile-insurance field, proposals for revising the liability basis for insurance payments should be given definite consideration along with other possible remedies.

We support legislation to curb the excessive costs of prescription drugs to the buying public, through patent reform and through encouragement of drug prescriptions by generic name rather than brand name. Special legislation is needed to prohibit physicians from selling products they prescribe.

Congress should maintain a continuing review of the food-price situation, with special attention to the cost effects of advertising excesses, games, trading stamps and other promotional devices. Congress should investigate discriminatory pricing practices against the poor in ghetto areas.

WE SUPPORT legislation to provide consumers with unbiased product information and to end misleading, false or fraudulent information about consumer products, including the sale of land.

The Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act should be tightened to insure that all drugs sold for human use actually meet prescribed standards of safety, quality, and efficacy; that cosmetics are tested for safety before sale to the public; and that medical equipment and devices are safe and effective before use on patients. We support Food & Drug Administration efforts to curb industry's advertising and promotion excesses.

We commend the Congress for adopting amendments to the Flammable Fabrics Act, to increase its coverage and effectiveness.

We urge the establishment of formal governmental machinery to give effective representation to the consumer viewpoint, through a Dept. of Consumer Affairs, a statutory Office of Consumers, or other independent agency within the Executive Branch.

We welcome the growth of consumer associations to promote consumer education, information and legislation. We salute the formation of the new national consumer association, the Consumer Federation of America and we urge the Executive Council to work out satisfactory procedures for cooperating with this new group in the promotion of common legislative objectives.

The AFL-CIO reaffirms its support for the cooperative movement and commends its work in behalf of consumers.

We reaffirm our support for consumer education, favor increased governmental effort to make consumer information available, and pledge continuation of our own efforts in the consumer-education field conducted through the AFL-CIO Community Services Dept.

Metcalf Sees 'Step Backward':

19th Century Welfare Approach Scored in Social Security Bill

The following is excerpted from comments on the Senate floor by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) on the public welfare amendments to the social security bill.

I RISE TO TALK on the subject of the social security bill immediately after the passage of one of the most important educational bills that has ever been passed by the Senate . . . a bill that is truly landmark legislation.

But the education bill that we passed today will be of little avail if we adopt the philosophy incorporated in the social security conference report.

I have been in Congress for 15 years. As a member of the House of Representatives, I introduced legislation for education. If some of that legislation had passed in those days, some of the social security problems we have today would not be before us. However, if we adopt the philosophy that is inherent in the social security conference report, it will make no difference what kind of education bills we pass, and it will make no difference what we do in various aspects of our domestic legislation, because we will have taken a step backward into another century.

Everybody recognizes that a very bad bill came over from the House of Representatives, a bill that was bad in concept, a bill that destroyed our whole philosophy of welfare, a bill that the appeal procedure of the Senate should operate upon.

So, we held hearings. We had about 2,000 pages of hearings. We held hearings day after day, and the distinguished chairman of the committee did exactly the job that the Senate is supposed to do. He called people in to testify about the House bill, and they did testify about most of the provisions of the bill.

Largely, the amendments that were offered were offered as a result of those hearings on the special bill that originated in the House of Representatives.

We met for many days in executive session in the committee, and amendments were offered. Some of those amendments were adopted unanimously. Other amendments were voted upon on a party basis. Dozens of committee amendments, however, were adopted.

We then came to the floor of the Senate and discussed the social security legislation and the bill that the Senate had reported. Other amendments were adopted.

In a couple of days of conference, those hearing sessions, those thousands of pages of transcript, those debates in the committee, and the debates on the Senate floor, and the rollcall votes where we had adopted amendments by 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 were appealed. And the Senate abdicated and we went right back to the House bill, the bad bill that came over. We went right back to the bill that the appeal procedure had operated on.

I wonder whether the Senate is going to be a coequal legislative body or whether we are going to relegate ourselves to the position of the House of Lords, so that we register our objections and we tell the House of Representatives that we do not agree with the measures they send to the Senate, but when we go to conference, we go back to the same measures.

After weeks of hearings, weeks of debate, weeks of discussion, we are asked to adopt this bad, evil House bill.

IN ALL THE YEARS we have adopted a philosophy that there should be some dignity, even if people are poverty stricken; and we have adopted a philosophy that people should have an opportunity to eat and have a home; and that they should have a minimum of benefits. We have especially adopted a philosophy that children should grow up and have the care of their mother if it is at all possible.

This bill, after all these years—more than 30—and after all the Congresses which have voted upon social security legislation, has said that we will not permit the children to have the care of their mothers and that we can force the mothers to go out and work in the streets. We can force her to take any job that is offered to her. We can make her take training and put her children in daytime nurseries.

The Senator from New York on the floor of the Senate offered an amendment which was overwhelmingly adopted that would have taken care of mothers and would have provided that mothers who are taking care of children in their homes would not have to abide by the work provisions of the bill. That measure was eliminated in conference.

Mr. President, this is a bill that goes back to the pre-Revolutionary idea that if you do not work you do not eat. I can remember back in the days of the depression when you did not have jobs, you did not have training, and you did not have the background necessary to get even the kinds of jobs that were offered.

We said that people should have the opportunity to continue to live on a dignified basis. All through the years since then we have adopted that philosophy. To my mind it was a good philosophy then, it is a good basic tenet today.

'A Fair Share':

Labor's Age-Old Motives Spur Unionization of Professionals

THE SAME MOTIVES that spurred blue collar workers to form unions are drawing growing numbers of professionals in the arts and sciences toward the principles of collective bargaining, the executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes observed in a network radio interview.

Professionals have many of the same problems and concerns about hours, working conditions and pay that blue collar workers have, said Jack Golodner on Labor News Conference. "They feel," he said, "particularly with increasing innovations and the way technology is developing, that they are not getting a fair share" of the wealth they are producing.

"And they know that they are not getting their fair share, simply because they are not as well organized (as blue collar workers) on the economic front," he said.

Golodner suggested that changing work patterns and developing technology have lessened the professional's "individuality, sense of dignity and status" on his job. He said the professional is organizing "to lengthen his shadow" and to "combat the dehumanizing effects" of being the employes of large, impersonal organizations.

HE SAID the "prime concern" of the council, formed last spring by 17 AFL-CIO unions, "is to encourage professional employes to employ the benefits of collective bargaining." He added, "there are many benefits which the professional, in particular, gains from being a part of an organization which is of such national and international importance."

Reporters questioning Golodner on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO produced public affairs program aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network, were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN YOU FIND that your auto insurance premiums have been suddenly raised or you are bluntly denied insurance or your policy is arbitrarily cancelled, you know you've been clobbered.

All this is not so clearly seen in credit life insurance.

For one thing, credit life is almost "hidden insurance." It is usually required to obtain loans to buy automobiles and major household goods on the installment plan. The idea is that if the borrower dies or is otherwise unable to repay the loan he is covered by insurance.

Many people do not even realize that when they make loans they are taking out such insurance, yet credit life has become a big and fantastically profitable business.

Just how big the business is was explained recently by Kenneth C. Nichols, senior vice president for Prudential Insurance Co. He said that "at the end of 1966, the total credit life insurance in force in the United States amounted to $62.7 billion of protection. This represents 64 percent of the total life insurance in force in this country and approximately 84 percent of the total consumer installment debt."

Those who understand the complexities of the financial world have long complained that credit life firms are gouging the public. They demanded some searching investigations.

The Senate Anti-Trust & Monopoly Subcommittee has done exactly this at hearings just concluded under the chairmanship of Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.). Among the witnesses who testified were some of the top financial executives of the nation.

The Senate investigators found that only 40 cents out of every dollar collected by personal finance companies in long-term credit life was actually used to cover costs.

This left 60 cents to be shared by the finance firms and the insurance companies which underwrite the policies. Subcommittee staff members say that some is kicked back to the lending companies in the form of commissions from the insurers.

The rates for credit insurance range from 37.5 cents per $100 of outstanding debt per year to $1 or more per $100. What is a fair rate is in dispute. Prudential says that anything beyond 60 cents is extreme. The subcommittee staff points to the 37.5 cent rate as bringing high profits.

Hart noted that James Hunt, Vermont's insurance commissioner, has charged that 50 million Americans are being overcharged $175 million annually for credit insurance.

A PARTICULAR PROBLEM is that regulation of credit life, like that of auto insurance, is handled by the states, and state agencies too often are dominated by the industry.

"One question we must resolve," Hart said, "is whether state regulation is adequate."

The subcommittee staff also reported that some of the biggest banks in the country wind up keeping more than $1 out of every $4 they collect for life insurance they sell in connection with automobile loans.

Ten of the largest banks in New York City, including First National City Bank, the Chase Manhattan and Manufacturers Trust Co., the staff said, collected $4.7 million over a four-year period for short-term credit life insurance sold as automobile loans were made.

Some of the "hidden" aspects of credit life were brought out in an exchange between Jerry Cohen, subcommittee counsel, and Robert S. Olson, chairman of the board of directors of Financial & Industrial Subsidiaries of Ford Motor Co.

"After they get talking about how much the car is going to cost," Cohen asked, "from a practical standpoint do you really think a consumer goes out and shops for credit life to see whether it is 38 cents or 65 or 75 cents? Does he really know?"

Olson acknowledged that the consumer doesn't really know "a single item."

GROWING NUMBERS of arts and sciences professionals are being drawn to trade unionism by the same motives that spurred blue collar workers, Executive Sec. Jack Golodner (center) of the AFL-CIO Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes told Alex Uhl (left) of Press Associates, Inc. and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News on Labor News Conference.

How to Buy:

Foreign Car Buyers Warned Against 'Leftover' Old Models

By Sidney Margolius

CONSUMERS WHO BUY new foreign cars have no way of knowing whether they are actually getting this year's model or not. Unlike American-made cars, foreign-car distributors are permitted—apparently in all states—to designate leftover last year's cars as this year's model.

One wage-earner bought a foreign car in 1965 and later discovered that it was really manufactured in 1964. He has carried on a two-year campaign not only to secure some redress for himself but to call public attention to this fact.

As far as redress for himself is concerned, all he has gotten from various state and federal agencies is the bland brushoff that consumers with grievances often get.

The state and federal officials I talked to about this juggling of the model year, all are aware of the practice. But they tend to excuse it on the grounds that it has been going on many years, and that foreign cars do not undergo the noticeable annual model changes of American cars. So, the defenders of the practice say, the foreign cars do not suffer the same degree of loss in market value after the new model year that an American-made car does.

But there are enough holes in that argument to drive one of those foreign cars through:

For one, even if a new car has merely been sitting around and not used, age does deteriorate some of its components, such as the electrical wiring and body finish.

Too, there is no way of knowing how many miles the so-called new car actually has been driven. The distributors disconnect the odometer cable while the car is driven from the port of entry. There also is frequent exchange of different models between dealers.

In this case, the "1965" model the worker had bought in late October 1964, actually had arrived in the U. S. the previous April, and no one knows when it was really manufactured.

While the distributors claim the model year does not affect the value of a foreign car significantly, the dealer said his car had to be considered a 1964 model, when he explored the possibility of trading it in.

Finally, there may be significant model changes some years. If state motor vehicle departments continue to permit foreign cars made in previous years to be designated as the current model, buyers may not know whether they are getting the latest improvements.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that even though legal, this is a shoddy practice. It becomes a matter of increasing concern with the growing sale of foreign cars in this country. Over 8 percent of all cars sold here are now made abroad.

Curiously, most of the legal authorities I asked about this practice, believe it is permitted by state laws, and that the laws would have to be changed. But this may not be true at all in your own state.

In New York, for example, this is not a state statute, but the department's own regulation. This type of regulation can be changed by a state motor vehicles commissioner by his own decision.

The odometer problem is even more important because it affects American as well as foreign cars, and used as well as new. At least two states, Massachusetts and California, now have laws making it illegal to tamper with odometers, although in Massachusetts used-car dealers are trying to get the law repealed.

Now proposals have been made at the federal level to forbid any tampering with odometers, by requiring that they be sealed.

One of the most revealing sidelights of the effort to get redress is the way the bland brushoff has been developed into a real art. Often various officials tell a buyer this is a personal matter and he should sue the company . . .

The car in the case above was a Volvo, so the buyer even wrote to the King of Sweden. He might have done better to write the Chrysler Corporation, which really owns the Volvo company.

We have nothing against or for the Volvo. All the foreign car manufacturers are given the same leeway in designating the model year. Our criticism is directed against the state motor vehicle departments for permitting such changes in designation.

But you at least better make sure beforehand that any foreign car you are considering is not a little older than you may be told.

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TWIN CITIES join in testimonial dinner honoring Earl M. Almquist, who has retired after 10 years as editor of the St. Paul AFL-CIO's weekly newspaper, the Union Advocate. Minneapolis Mayor Arthur Naftalin presents Almquist with a Mill City "distinguished citizen" award (he lives there) while St. Paul Mayor Thomas Byrne (right) proclaimed "Earl M. Almquist Day."

New Margolius Book:

'Innocent Consumer' Loses $920 a Year

THE TYPICAL FAMILY wastes about $920 a year or about 12 percent of its income if it has such bad consumer habits as relying too much on credit, succumbing to TV advertising and buying on impulse. This is the shocking conclusion of consumer expert Sidney Margolius in his latest book.

While some in the field have referred to the consumer as an "idiot" or "boob," Margolius believes the fairer and more accurate phrase is "the innocent consumer." He describes advertising and merchandising practices which skillfully skirt the edge of honesty and truth and fool even experts.

" 'Exploitation' is not too strong a word to describe the consumer situation," Margolius writes. "Never in the 30 years I have been reporting on consumer problems has the public been as widely and steadily exploited as today, from the children manipulated by TV toy ads and the teenagers by disc jockeys to their parents manipulated into habitual installment buying at startling charges for the financing and often for the merchandise as well.

"This is serious business. It involves much more than mere irritations. It really involves a massive waste of family money and a diversion of family resources that are helping to frustrate vital personal and national goals such as advanced education, the rehabilitation of our cities, better housing and more adequate health care."

In Margolius' view, "consumer exploitation has to a large extent replaced labor exploitation as the real problem of our times." He describes the case of a woman who agreed to accept a set of stainless steel tableware for a trial period through a door-to-door salesman. When her $65 set was delivered, she signed what appeared to be a "receipt." She discovered the tableware did not seem to be the same quality as the set shown by the salesman. She tried to return it but learned the "receipt" was an installment contract. The seller then filed a garnishment against her wages for $120, including legal fees and finance charges. To keep her job, she had to settle by paying $75 for tableware which a retailer estimated to be worth $15.

Since this woman earned only $60 a week, Margolius reported, she in effect worked a full week without pay because of this incident.

If an employer had forced this woman to work a full week without pay, there would be justified protests against "labor peonage," he says. And yet this type of consumer exploitation occurs by the thousands each week, he charges.

MARGOLIUS MADE his calculations of waste on the basis of a family of four with a typical current income of $7,500 a year. He found the largest waste usually in food buying, with this family spending $40 per person per month when $32 could provide attractive nutritious meals "if they knew what they were buying and how to buy." This would bring a savings of $416 a year. Another large saving is possible in finance charges, which could amount to only $75 a year instead of the $250 usually spent by those with the credit habit.

Margolius does more than describe the abuses. He lists a number of consumer protection services and agencies available through trade union and private and government sources. He argues strongly for more alert and better-informed consumers as well as reforms through law and regulation.

——*"The Innocent Consumer vs. The Exploiters" by Sidney Margolius. Trident Press Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020. Published 1967. 230 pages. $4.95.*

Soup to Nonsense:

And Editors Must Also Squeeze To Write a Headline to Please

By Jane Goodsell

LIFE WOULD BE a lot less exasperating if things that are supposed to accommodate each other would really fit.

For example: have you ever managed to write your full name on a coupon or an application blank in the space allotted for it?

It's a moot point whether people's names are too long or those spaces are too short, but in either case . . .

Smack in the middle of your last name, you run out of space.

Trying to squeeze a telephone book into a telephone book cover is an infuriating job.

And trying to force a driver's license into the card compartment of a wallet is enough to make a saint break down and sob.

Likewise, trying to insert cameras into camera cases, toothbrushes into toothbrush holders.

And, say, have you ever attempted to fit the Tinker Toys back into the Tinker Toy box?

I don't expect miracles, and in my opinion anyone who undertakes to fit a square peg into a round hole has only himself to blame if frustration drives him beserk.

But, conversely, I think that a person who endeavors to fit a 7:50x14 tire chain on a 7:50x14 tire has every right to expect his attempt to work.

Venturing to fit two suits into a two-suiter piece of luggage is a task likely to lead to severe neurosis.

And trying to maneuver a too-big car into a too-small parking space is as good a way as any to have a thrombosis.

Is there some reason why hotdog manufacturers and bun makers can't get together and agree on the same length for the weiner and the bun?

And another thing: why must there always be two more hotdogs to a package than there are buns? Why can't they market their products in a corresponding amount?

IF THE CORK doesn't slip through the neck of the bottle to be irretrievably lost because it's too small . . .

The same principle applies to buttons and buttonholes, cigarettes and cigarette holders and sockets and screws . . .

There must be some malevolent force in the universe that operates to prevent one object that is supposed to correlate with another from ever fitting exactly right . . .

And I guess that explains why my last year's bathing suit is too tight.

12-Nation ILO Parley:

Labor Educators Spur Radio, TV Use

Geneva—A call for more use of radio and television in workers' education has been made by a working group of experts assembled here by the Intl. Labor Organization.

Trade unions must make an "adjustment of their educational efforts" to take full advantage of the new electronic age, said the final report of the working group.

"Labor educators increasingly recognize that their traditional methods are not enough" the report said. "Modern technology offers them unprecedented opportunities, particularly for teaching large numbers of workers more rapidly than heretofore."

Nineteen participants from 12 nations attended the meeting, the first to link radio and television with workers' education on an international scale.

John Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education represented U.S. labor at the meeting.

The group's report noted that use of radio and TV by trade unions and labor educators has generally been "occasional, infrequent and not always adapted to the nature and capabilities of the media."

"Labor educators need to know more about these mass media and how to use them," the group agreed.

This is true especially because trade unions are increasingly taking important roles in the social and economic development of their countries, it said.

The experts pointed out that radio and television can be particularly important in developing nations, where traditional methods are hampered by a low literacy rate.

It works both ways, too, said the experts; not only are the electronic media important to labor, but "labor education is important to mass media because workers and trade unions are important to modern societies."

Unions, they added, are entitled to "the support of radio and television to help promote the workers' educational interests."

The experts gave a prominent place in their report to an analysis and a warning:

"The power of mass communications media grips the developed and developing countries alike. It is transforming habits, attitudes and thinking among all sectors of society, not the least of which are the workers and their families. Its pervasive influence enters into every home where there is a receiver, it reaches even the masses of illiterates untouched by the written word. . . .

"But radio and television facilities are no more than sophisticated machines. They can be only as effective as the program content poured into them, and only as educational as the ideas transmitted through them.

"They can be used to inform, to educate and to entertain but, if improperly used, they can stifle truth, distort ideas and destroy initiative until no creative effort survives in a cultural wasteland."

The experts' report will be sent for consideration to the ILO's Governing Body, which will meet next February. It will also receive world-wide distribution.

NEW ENGLAND UNIONISTS attended a one-week seminar at Northampton, Mass., as part of a year-long leadership training program in anti-poverty techniques sponsored by the New England AFL-CIO Council and the University of Massachusetts with OEO financing. George Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education (at far end of table), meets with some of the trainees during a round-table discussion.

AFL-CIO Anti-Poverty Trainees Learn Much from Each Other

Northampton, Mass.—They came from 95 locals in 37 internationals, representing workers in 82 communities spanning the six New England States. Some came great distances like Papermaker Larry Boutot who drove 565 miles from Madawaska, Me. Others like Leo Bouchard of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers drove the 9 miles from Amherst daily.

They were among 110 trainees to attend the first one-week training seminar of the Office of Economic Opportunity's Trade Union Leadership Training Program for New England, sponsored by the Labor Relations & Research Center of the University of Massachusetts and the New England AFL-CIO Council.

The trainees came to learn. "And learn they did!" observed Program Dir. William Kemsley. "They learned as much living together as they did in the classrooms."

Those coming from villages in the north woods, the rocky coast of Maine and the mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont swapped viewpoints with trainees originating in the asphalt jungles of Roxbury and Bridgeport and Hartford. They learned to understand each other —those speaking in the musical twang of the Downeaster and those speaking the hard-bitten language of the black-ghetto.

They sat for many hours talking, discussing and arguing, trying to "dig them cats from the North," as Auto Worker Ben Little put it.

To plan after-hour activities, the trainees elected ACWA member Laurie Celuzza of the Clothing Workers as head of their Student Council. Aided by six-foot four Boilermaker Lloyd Middleton, Miss Celuzza planned and produced each evening "wing-ding."

'Through Black Eyes'

At week's end in a summary session, Kemsley pointed out that "you white people learned to look at yourselves through black eyes. You got inside the black skin and saw problems you never understood before. And before the year's program is over, you'll have a chance to get inside a poor man's skin and see through his eyes."

Supplementing classroom discussions, the trainees participated in a field trip to see various OEO and other projects set up to help economically deprived persons in Springfield and Holyoke. The evening's summary session of the trip was led by AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. George Guernsey, who aided Kemsley in planning and conducting the one-week seminar. Bill Lawler of the Commonwealth Service Corps arranged the tours.

Program Highlights

The week's major presentations dealing with regional problems were handled by Robert Gidez, director of the New England Regional Commission, and Keith Prouty, research director of the Communications Workers. A panel composed of Tom Kahn, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and David Harris, director of a similar OEO training program at Rutgers University, with Prof. Emil Starr of the University of Massachusetts as moderator discussed "The History and Culture of Poverty."

Julius Rothman, anti-poverty programs coordinator of the AFL-CIO, outlined techniques for working within the community. A presentation on the poor and the welfare system was made by Maurice F. X. Donahue, administrator of the Work Experience Training Center in Washington.

Future plans call for a round of two-day seminars (one for each area of New England) in January, another series in March, a one-week half-way seminar in May and a three-day wind-up session in July or August.

Study Finds Many School Textbooks Present Strong Bias Against Unions

Many social studies textbooks still in use in high shools are strongly slanted against unions, collective bargaining and social welfare programs, though the newer texts are improving, a California history teacher has charged.

Will Scoggins, a faculty member in the Dept. of History at El Camino College, discussed the problem in an article, "The Anti-Labor Bias in Schoolbooks," appearing in the December issue of The American Federationist.

Scoggins pointed out that 1.5 million new workers enter the labor force each year, most of them with at least a high school education. What, he asks, have these young people been taught in school about what it means to be an employe? He noted that local and state laws require courses in social studies.

Scoggins drew mainly from his own detailed study of the 46 high school districts in Los Angeles County. He said the diversity of these schools, plus the findings of other teachers who studied the problem, indicate that an abundance of anti-labor bias exists in books used across the nation.

There are excellent high school texts, he observed, but then there are others "of extreme innocence and simplicity."

Scoggins wrote that he found "an overwhelming emphasis" on the theme that labor has been responsible for many strikes "and violence and death."

Scoggins said one U.S. history text presented a picture "of threatening demonstrators" to illustrate the Republic Steel strike of 1937. The book said police advanced on 2,000 strike demonstrators at Republic's South Chicago plant, reported flatly that 10 people were killed and said the bloodshed "caused the public to turn against the CIO temporarily."

'The Truth'

"The truth," Scoggins wrote, "is that there were only about 300 pickets in the area and that, as every union man over 40 knows, the 10 dead men were all killed by police bullets."

He noted that Foster Rhea Dulles, a well-known historian, has pointed out that the "Memorial Day massacre" of 1937 at Republic Steel developed wide public sympathy for the strikers.

Scoggins found several popular history textbooks describing the strike weapon as wasteful and futile. The implications are, he said, that government must step in and protect "public interest."

Looking for a balance in the textbooks on collective bargaining since this process has been public policy for over 30 years, Scoggins found that over three-fourths of history texts and over half the government or American problems books "are either totally silent or inadequate on the subject."

Scoggins discovered the most popular textbook on U.S. government proclaiming "The economic gap between workers and owners has narrowed almost to the point of extinction."

The second most popular U.S. history text in Los Angeles reported that the "lower classes" in America have been "virtually" eliminated, conceding "there were still poor Americans in the 1950s, but sociologists had to look hard to find segments of impoverished people. . . ."

Related to such views, Scoggins said, was an absence of critical questioning on social welfare issues and seldom any description of the collective action of people.

Yet, he concluded, while textbooks are not what they should be, "they are definitely getting better."

On all the issues he analyzed, Scoggins added, the books published since 1960 are noticeably better than older books and those published since 1964 are "better still."

Scoggins attributed the improvements to the insistence of organized labor that it be given credit for its contributions to the growth of the nation, the extension of human rights and the winning of dignity through collective action.

Connecticut Teachers Vote to Retain Union

Ansonia, Conn.— Teachers here have voted 95 to 74 to keep the American Federation of Teachers as their bargaining agent, rejecting an attempted raid by a unit of the National Education Association.

This was the third election held between AFT and NEA in the Ansonia district. NEA won the first, in 1965, but the teachers switched to the union last year. NEA recently called for the new vote under Connecticut's teacher bargaining law.

Labor Mourns Cyrus Ching as 'Valued Friend'

Cyrus S. Ching, a one-time Boston trolleyman who became one of the nation's top labor-management mediators, died in Washington following a heart attack. Although 91, he had been active and alert.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a message of condolences to Ching's widow praising him as "a giant among men, who contributed as much to the cause of industrial peace and labor-management understanding as any man of his generation."

"He was admired, respected and trusted by all who knew him," Meany said. "He served his fellow man, his nation and the cause of individual freedom with complete devotion. We in the AFL-CIO have lost a valued friend."

Ching was appointed by Pres. Truman to head the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in 1947 when it was just being established as an independent agency. In that post, he had a major role in resolving post-World War II contract disputes.

Truman also chose Ching to head the Wage Stabilization Board during the Korean War. Later, Ching returned to the mediation service where he remained until 1952. In 1953, Pres. Eisenhower named him chairman of the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel, a post he held at the time of his death.

Ching went to work for the Boston Elevated Lines as a motorman in 1901, later becoming an assistant to the company's president. From 1919 to 1947 he was associated with U.S. Rubber Co.

Liberalism or Reaction?

Labor, Nation Seen Facing 'Pivotal' Year

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CIO president said, because three conditions prevail:

● Confusion. As old issues arrive in new forms their outlines are often blurred, Meany observed. He pointed to the example of civil rights. A clear-cut issue a few years back, it now involves housing, urban renewal and jobs.

● Inadequate communications. Society is growing so fast in size and complexity, Meany noted, that there is an increasing tendency to substitute slogans for thought.

● Apathy. Millions of Americans do not vote, some because they are lazy or indifferent, but most of them because they are confused, uninformed or discouraged, Meany said.

Involved in all three factors, he observed, is the "essential, but unpopular war in Viet Nam—a war that is used by both 'liberal' appeasers and reactionary jingos as a weapon against domestic progress."

"The overriding task of the AFL-CIO in the months ahead," Meany continued, "is to overcome these three barriers . . .

"We must wage an unremitting attack on confusion, through our publications, through union meetings and every available forum."

"We must combat apathy more effectively than ever before, through our register-and-vote machinery."

Large Turnout Needed

Aside from the AFL-CIO's belief that a large voter turnout favors liberal causes, Meany said, "a great national decision in a democracy should properly be made by all the people, not just half of them."

Throughout its efforts in the election, he added, labor must "face up squarely" to the Viet Nam issue. He recalled that the AFL-CIO convention "left no doubt where union members stand, and we are sure the convention spoke for the vast, silent majority of the nation."

The struggle for freedom in Viet Nam "must continue until the aggressors are willing to negotiate for peace," Meany said. "But that fight must not be distorted into an excuse for the surrender of progress at home."

Labor's task in the election "will not be easy," he concluded, "but for the well-being of America and the cause of freedom everywhere, it must be done."

GRADUATION EXERCISES for the first class at American University's Labor Studies Center in Washington, D. C. drew a big turnout to see 160 members of 28 unions receive their certificates. Unions in the nation's capital have joined in supporting the center. Dr. Harold H. Hutson, AU's provost (left foreground), and AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter C. Davis discuss the center's program of classes in labor history, collective bargaining and National Labor Relations Board procedures.

CLC Leader Warns Against 'Complacency'

Ottawa, Ont. — Strong growth made 1967 a "significant" year for Canadian labor but "it's no cause for complacency," Donald MacDonald, acting president of the Canadian Labor Congress, declared in a New Year's statement.

MacDonald referred to recently released government figures showing that union membership in Canada is at an all-time high and that CLC's membership has passed the 1.5 million mark, increasing 12 percent in a year.

However, MacDonald warned "there are still far too many" Canadian workers unorganized and "our movement is confronted with challenges which call for the greatest strength we can muster."

He cited mounting pressures for compulsory arbitration to replace the right to strike, a cloudy economic outlook and an upward trend in unemployment, a pressing need for more low income housing and a "long overdue" national medicare program.

N.Y. Teachers' Vigil Protests Shanker Jailing

New York — Teachers maintained an around-the-clock vigil outside the Civil Jail here while the president of their local union served a 15-day sentence for contempt growing out of a contract dispute with the city last September.

Pres. Albert Shanker was jailed for not advising members of Teachers Local 2 to return to the classroom before they had reached a satisfactory agreement. The union and the local labor movement charge that Shanker was a victim of an unfair state law—the Taylor Act—which penalizes public employes who strike.

About 1,000 union members marched with Shanker from a union meeting at 34th St. to the jailhouse at 37th St. singing "Solidarity Forever." At the meeting, the union head reported Local 2 had decided not to appeal his jail term and $250 fine or the $150,000 fine imposed on the local by State Supreme Court Justice Emilio Nunez. Shanker's term in jail ends Jan. 3.

The decision triggered a drive by union members to pay their year's dues in advance to help pay off the fines. Also it strengthened labor's determination to continue fighting for full civil rights for all public employes,

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO pledged continuing support of the teachers' drive for better schools. Executive Dir. Victor Gotbaum of District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes also vowed support, as did Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers Union.

LBJ Urged to Battle Sharp Welfare Slash

(Continued from Page 1)

"flagrantly inadequate"—13 percent, instead of the 15 percent sought by the President and supported by labor.

As for the minimums of $55 a month for an individual and $82.50 for a couple, Meany continued, they are "in shocking contrast" to the $70 and $105 minimums the Senate had called for in its bill.

Social security benefits have been increased five times since 1940 but all of these boosts have been less than the cost of living, Meany noted, adding that rising living costs since 1965 have already used up half of the 13 percent increase provided in the current legislation.

This "losing battle to the cost of living" hits especially hard at beneficiaries who draw the "minimums," including many low-paid farm workers and people also dependent upon public assistance, Meany declared.

But while such provisions are inadequate, he continued, "the public assistance provisions are invidious."

He called it "inhumane" that the bill will force mothers of young children—where the father is dead, disabled or absent from home—to take work or training or lose their portion of public assistance allowance.

'A Punitive Approach'

The most optimistic estimates of those who backed the mandatory work training provision are that the Dept. of Labor can place 250,000 people from welfare rolls into gainful employment, Meany said, adding:

"A program to place this number does not require a punitive approach. A voluntary program could do the job if meaningful training and job opportunities were developed."

Further, Meany asked: If mothers are compelled to work, how will their children be taken care of? At the present time, he noted, existing day care centers "have long waiting lists" and there is a shortage of trained personnel to staff them.

He predicted that the legislation will be used simply to eliminate recipients from welfare rolls on grounds they do not have "good cause" for refusing work training. "We strongly suspect that this was the real objective" of proponents of the provision, he added.

Meany also condemned the "freeze" on the proportion of federal funds available to the states in matching grants under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

Additional federal funds will be available only if the rise in AFDC recipients is in proportion to a rise in the state's population.

Attacking this as "cruel and unrealistic," Meany cited a Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare estimate that it will cut 300,000 children from welfare rolls by July 1 unless "already hard-pressed state and local governments can find additional funds to provide for them."

Finally, Meany lashed the conference bill for its removal of a previously-approved Senate provision to guarantee an average increase in net income of $7.50 a month for social security recipients also covered by assistance to the aged, blind and disabled.

"This would have prevented state and local authorities from simply subtracting the social security increase from the welfare benefit, leaving these unfortunate people no better off than before," Meany said.

Although the conference bill "authorizes" states to disregard up to $7.50 a month in additional income, he observed, past experience under social security amendments "has shown that very few states exercise this option."

In conclusion, Meany wrote that what he had set forth in his letter "is only a summary of the shortcomings of the bill. A full recital would take many more pages."

12-30-67

Suffridge Plans to Retire As Head of Retail Clerks

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks will not be a candidate for another term in the office he has held since 1944, he announced.

Suffridge notified the RCIA executive board by letter that he expects to continue performing his duties until his present term expires Sept. 1, 1968. After that he will serve as board chairman for four years and as president emeritus for life, under provisions of the RCIA constitution. He will hold the posts without salary but with retirement income, plus a supplemental annuity of $20,000 a year authorized by the union's 1963 convention.

RCIA local unions will nominate candidates for 12 top offices in January and February 1968. Ballots will be mailed in May, with elections set for June. A canvassing board will announce the results in mid-July.

Suffridge will be 59 next Feb. 2. Under the RCIA pension program and the retirement annuity voted by the 1963 convention, retirement was possible at 55.

A native of Knoxville, Tenn., where his father was a retail merchant, Suffridge joined the RCIA in 1934 and later became secretary-treasurer of Oakland, Calif., Local 870; president of the California State Council of Retail Clerks and financial secretary-treasurer of the Oakland AFL-CIO.

He is an AFL-CIO vice president and a member of the federation's appeals, civil rights, COPE administrative, community services, economic policy and other committees.

He is also president of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes; executive board member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; member of the board of visitors of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and an official of many other public bodies.

Firefighting Plan By Air Force Hit

The Fire Fighters have officially protested against a U.S. Air Force plan to experiment next year with the use of volunteer fire fighters recruited from military personnel to protect equipments and buildings.

IAFF Pres. William D. Buck issued the protest in letters to Air Force Sec. Harold Brown and Col. Delbert J. Salmon, chief of the fire protection group in the Air Force's directorate of civil engineering.

Buck charged that the plan sharply conflicts with Dept. of Defense policy expressed by both Pres. Johnson and Defense Sec. Robert McNamara not to use military personnel in "non-combatant support-type assignments."

Goodyear Scored On Nurse Reprisals

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found that the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. is engaging in unfair labor practices in making benefit programs for 30 nurses available only if they stay out of the union.

Trial Examiner Leo F. Lightner's recommended order submitted to the NLRB would have the company stopped from disqualifying the nurses from retirement, annuity and pension plans.

Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers, which brought the charges on behalf of the nurses, hailed the findings as "a giant step forward in bringing about fair and equitable treatment for white collar workers through organization."